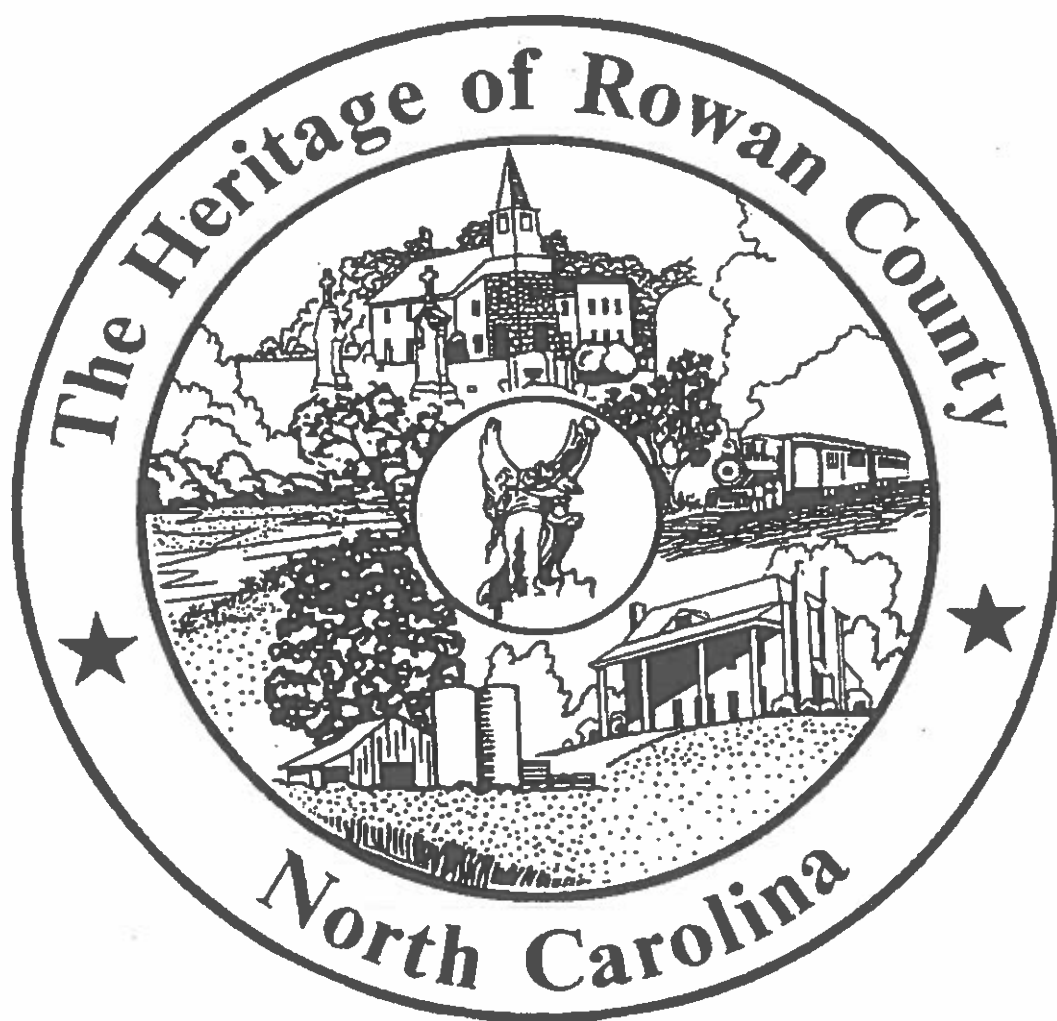


**JOURNAL
OF
THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
ROWAN COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA**



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THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROWAN COUNTY
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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

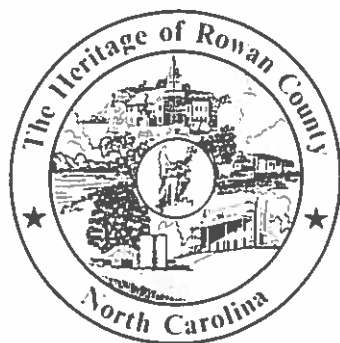
The Journal of the Genealogical Society of Rowan County will publish material of genealogical significance relating to Old Rowan County, North Carolina. Rowan County was created in 1753 from Anson County. Twenty-six counties were subsequently formed from Old Rowan County, including Surry in 1770, Iredell 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.

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GROWING UP IN SALISBURY (DURING 1920-1971)

BY WILLIAM DAVIS SNIDER

TRANSCRIBED BY SUSAN GOODMAN SIDES

(Mr. Snider is the retired editor of the Greensboro News & Record, a Great-grandson of Reuben J. HOLMES, Sr., Grandson of Mrs. Jennie Holmes SNIDER and son of W. Marvin SNIDER.)

One is tempted to cross the border of nostalgia on going home to a funeral. That is especially true, I suspect, if home is a small town not visited often and stored away in the attic of the mind.

My home town was Salisbury, North Carolina, one of the old communities of the Piedmont, once an outpost of the 18th Century western frontier. It never seemed remarkable to me, growing up there as a child. That was because its very quaintness, its charm, I took for granted as the way home towns everywhere must be. Only in later years, on growing up and sampling the rest of the world, did I discover that it was not, after all, the average kind of place.

I mean by that that visitors coming there would comment on the beauty of its tree-lined streets, its gardens hidden behind old walls, its cluster of beautiful churches, one dating back to the late 1700s, and a Southern sense of place more like some English country village than a part of bustling 20th Century America.

The old, established families in my youth – the Hendersons, Craiges, Blackmers, Boydens, Murphys, and Overmans, to name a few – had something to do with it. They ran the village and, as far as I could tell, lived comfortable lives. They opposed the Southern Railway shops being located there. Old Washington Duke and his sons came through in their wagons around the turn of the century and wanted to put their tobacco factory there. The Cannons considered the town as a location for their textile mills but decided to build further down the road. Salisbury was established, or so it seemed to me in those days, and it didn't strive greatly to change.

I remember as a youngster rebelling against the mustiness of old houses where my relatives and friends lived. Around on Bank Street there was the Victorian-turreted home of my great-aunt full of dark and gloomy interiors, rather ghostly family portraits (among them Lord and Lady TELFAIR) hung beside a grand stairway, with chandeliers and mirrors large enough for the greatest mansion.

But I was born on June 7, 1920, in the 500 block of West Council Street, a narrow, close-in suburban street shaded by a host of maples all in a row bisected by the Southern Public Utilities street car line to the fairgrounds. In the bungalows lived young couples, just starting married life – a young doctor (Harold NEWMAN), a wholesale grocer (my father), a dentist (Dr. Delaney CARLTON) and a druggist (Stamey CARTER), among others.

All of us, their children, made our first friendships under the shady maples. We put pins on the street car tracks and picked them up later as scissors. We played "kick-the-can" on the corner, beginning at dusk or under the street lights at night (for traffic was light and cars were a novelty).

One of the first cars, a Paige sedan, belonged to Dr. Newman, a fine, congenial surgeon. We kids used to ride in it taking "Banty," the cook, home. The beautiful Mrs. Eleanor NEWMAN's father, Mr. MAYNARD, warned us about playing under the garage on a slope. "Children, children," he would say, "be careful of the machine."

Beside the Newmans lived Mr. CARTER, the druggist, his wife, "Miss Gussie," and their children Stamey and Nancy. "Miss Gussie" had a face full of sunshine, a perennial joshing for the children and a contagious laugh. She also subscribed to the Greensboro Daily News, which I read for the first time on her doorstep. "Miss Gussie" resembled a small brown wren. Her house was full of antique furniture. She combed the countryside, even in those days before antiques were fashionable, searching old houses. People dropped by often to see what she had found and bought a piece here and there.

Across the street lived Mrs. Meeta CARLTON, wife of the dentist. She was our pretty music teacher. She lived on the corner and in her yard, during the summer she left a large green parrot swinging in a cage under a weeping willow. It shouted greetings to the children as they arrived for their music lessons.

The woods began just beyond the next block. They bordered a cluster of homes occupied by black families. Beside them the Southern Railway's western spur sliced toward Asheville. I remember stopping on Shober's bridge (where it crosses the tracks on Ellis Street) to see the shining iron tracks disappear into the green foothills. Later, after I had gone to college, whenever I heard the steam locomotive whistle late at night, it reminded me of what Thomas Wolfe wrote about trains in Look Homeward, Angel. They had the same fascination for me.

But even more fascinating was the circus. As a child I had a mania about circuses. We used to get quite a few in Salisbury in those days – John Robinson, Sells-Floto, Downey Bros. and of course (before the rise of Charlotte and Greensboro) Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey. Circuses always unloaded at the old freight depot just east of Main Street and the animals and wagons passed just a block from my Council Street home, on West Innes Street, on their way to the fairgrounds. One day early in the morning my father took me to see a circus unload and left me on Innes Street to come home later after everything had passed. Instead, I simply followed the wagons and animals toward the fairgrounds. You can imagine the consternation on Council Street.

On the day I returned home for my mother's funeral (in 1971) the maples on Council Street had grown, overshadowing the block. Houses and yards which seemed large in those days appeared small and cramped. The old street car line had been taken up or covered by pavement.

Up toward the intersection of Fulton and Innes Streets – beyond the Catholic Church – lay what “Lady Jane” OVERMAN, sister-in-law of the late U.S. Senator, called “Cape Hatteras” because traffic was heavy there. One of Lady Jane’s forebears buried family silver in the Overman yard when General STONEMAN’s Raiders arrived during the Civil War, we were told, then forgot where she buried it. Nearby was the home of the Blackmers. Old Mrs. Walter BLACKMER, mother of the actor Sidney BLACKMER, lived there in the time of my youth. Then it was called the Old Mock House, once a girl’s school and for a while unoccupied and known for its ghosts. The house had many stories to tell. Mrs. Blackmer, after her husband’s death, lived there for many years with a male boarder named Mr. LLOYD. Mrs. Clara BLACKMER was an utterly charming lady from Alabama. She set her own standards.

Next door lived Mrs. Mary Linn COLLINS, society editor of the Salisbury Evening Post for many years – a bright and tart lady who seldom minced words. One of her brothers, Stahle, was an imposing lawyer of the old school and another, Tom, was an arts editor of The New York Times. The mother of this brilliant brood, Mrs. Thomas LINN, I was told, was a “Yankee” who didn’t take much to “southern” ways. She came from Pennsylvania and brought her old culture, which was considerable – and perhaps more elevated than the usual standards aspired to in a small southern village in those days.

Another Salisbury matron who set her own standards was Mrs. Hayden CLEMENT, Sr. (“Clay”), wife of another prominent lawyer and a horsewoman from Kentucky. She lived across from my aunt, Mrs. Douglas COLLINS, on Ellis Street in a beautiful home, which remains today under the ownership of her granddaughter. My father’s youngest sister, Emilie, lived across on Bank Street with her husband, Douglas COLLINS, (son of Mary Linn’s husband). He was an inventor and we always heard that he invented one of the self-starters used, at one time, by General Motors.

When I visited my Great-aunt Nan (Mrs. Percy) GRIMES – down the block on Bank Street in the heart of “Old Salisbury” – I got to know many of the neighbors. My mother, Mildred Telfair DAVIS of Wilson, met my father on a visit to Aunt Nan’s early in the century. The Grimes house occupied the entire corner of the block. It was a brown Victorian structure rather reminiscent of a feudal castle with a round tower, stretching up through old trees. Adventure and mystery clung to the great house. To a small boy visiting his Great-aunt and godmother, it seemed the very quintessence of all that was lasting and eternal – and dull (at least in those days).

Aunt Nan (Nancy Telfair Cordon GRIMES) was beautiful, vivacious and interested in literature. She belonged to the old house; for she could be as elated as the sun splashing through the windows and as darkly moody as the great hall. Mostly she dressed in quaint dark dresses. One time at a wedding, along with her sister (my grandmother) she arrived in a beaded gown and a great white plumed hat, and long strands of pearls.

Aunt Nan loved poetry. In her library were old and musty volumes. She was a romanticist. I can see her now, clutching at her strand of pearls, talking on into the night about old people and long forgotten places in Eastern North Carolina where she grew up – Little Washington and the old Marsh House and how its inhabitants escaped from the Indians down some secret

passage to the Pamlico River; Great Aunt Lilly, Dr. Solomon SATCHWELL; the Telfair who was a Tory and returned to England during the Revolution; Uncle Dan FOWLE, whom she visited at the mansion when he was governor; and all the entangled family alliances – the tragedies, of which there were many, and the triumphs.

How could they talk – remembering the same old stories and laughing at the same old places – sometimes until the tears came or suddenly shift to sadder memories and speak in hushed tones so the children, playing nearby, couldn't hear. Later – much later – I learned how they could do all these things.

Across Bank Street sat the lovely Dr. HALL (or Straughan) home, perhaps the showplace in all Salisbury today. And across from there the Quaker-neat home of the KNOX sisters, whose father started Salisbury's first cotton mill. They were Presbyterians and none of them ever married. Next door lived the Bingham, one of whose daughters, we were told, had a tragic love affair. Another member of the family, Lem BINGHAM, according to stories, often went to the train station and memorized the numbers on the freight cars and came home and recited them.

Walter (Pete) MURPHY, speaker of the N.C. House of Representatives and founder of the student Newspaper the Daily Tar Heel at Chapel Hill in the 1890's, owned the house on the fourth corner. "Mr. Pete" knew almost as much about North Carolina as anybody living in his day. He was a raucous raconteur. One of the stories involved his quiet Quaker wife. When one of Mr. Pete's legislative acquaintances dropped by his Bank Street home one day, his wife answered the door to report that her husband was not in. One word led to another and the shy Mrs. Murphy admitted that she was Walter Murphy's wife. "My God, I didn't know he had a wife," said the visitor. "Well, Sir," she replied, "where do you think the children came from?" One of them was the brilliant Spencer MURPHY, long time editor of the Salisbury Evening Post, who brought an aura of sophistication to a small southern village.

Next door to the Murphys lived the Morris – Mr. Claude MORRIS, a fine and modest gentleman, head of the Salisbury Cotton Mill, and his wife, Emma SPEIGHT, the industrious and charming leader of all things cultural, especially libraries. Around the block on Horah Street lived another of my aunts, Mrs. Arnold ("Sister Mary") SNIDER, wife of my father's older brother. Sister Mary was an "outlander" too, bringing literature and learning to a small town which had a remarkable amount already. "Sister Mary", as my family called her, was a formidable woman, demanding but kind and gracious underneath. When I took my wife-to-be to see her she noticed that Flo was very quiet. "Well, child," she asked, "Why don't you say something?"

On the corner of Bank and Church streets, beyond the Kezziahs, sat the Wiley home with its diminutive "Captain's Walk", a stone house designed and built by one of the colonies' earliest stonemasons, William MURDOCH.

Down at the other end of Bank Street, before it dead-ended at Ellis, lived the Ramsays, one of whom, Kerr Craige RAMSAY, also served as speaker of the N.C. House, in the 1940's. Kerr Craige's mother Mrs. Bessie Craige RAMSAY, who had cabinet members and congressmen in her ancestry, was asked one day what happened to some of her Branch relatives in Little Washington. "Well, my dear," she was said to have said, "they just petered out."

Other old-line Salisbury families lived all about – the Klutzes, Woodsons, Hobsons, Boydens, Holmeses, and Heiligs. My Great grandmother HEILIG's home was just down the way on Ellis Street, across from the palatial Victor Wallace mansion. The Wallaces and the Oestreichers were two of the small number of Jewish families in Salisbury. They traveled in the best social circles.

On my trip home in 1971, I noticed the empty and sadly run-down Walter WOODSON home at Fulton and Innes, once a showplace, with its giant boxwood and white-columned grandeur. Earlier Congressman Charles FISHER lived there. The Woodsons – Walter and his son Nelson – carried on the political tradition. In the days of my youth Governors visited the Woodsons when they came to town. Governor O. Max GARDNER visited there when he attended the funeral of U.S. Senator Lee Slater OVERMAN, probably, along with Sidney BLACKMER, the most noted Salisburian of that generation. Senator Overman lived on the next corner west on Innes Street, and for many years his wife, Mrs. Margary Overman GREGORY, was Salisbury's social leader. Her husband, Edwin GREGORY, was a state senator, whom I visited once in the late 1930's as a UNC student to solicit a vote on a legislative issue President Frank P. GRAHAM of UNC supported. Their son, Lee Overman GREGORY, was state attorney general.

Moving down Innes Street toward town, one passes the beautiful new Presbyterian Church designed by a fine contemporary architect, John Erwin RAMSAY, Kerr Craige's brother. In my time that lot served as the town common, a green pasture visited occasionally by the Chautauqua and perennially by children for baseball and football. The Rowan Museum, the old Maxwell Chamber's house, sits nearby.

In the 19th century two full blocks in the center of town had been bequeathed the First Presbyterian Church by the wealthy merchant, Maxwell CHAMBERS. Because of his tightly drawn will it could never be sold. The home of my grandfather, William Franklin SNIDER, sat on one corner of the Presbyterian property. It was the home of his wife's father, Reuben J. HOLMES, which had been moved from across Church Street where it occupied the present site of the Salisbury Evening Post. It was (I thought at the time) an ugly pebblestone house, whose porch looked out on the Post Office Building. I remember being told that as a child I sat on my grandfather's lap and on his order saluted the flag on the post office building.

As a child I remember walking down Innes Street on Saturday mornings to the Victory Theatre to see Tom Mix and Rin Tin Tin, passing the dark red brick mausoleum containing the remains of Maxwell CHAMBERS. The mausoleum still survives and so it shall as long as his will is unbroken (even though the old Presbyterian Church building has long since been removed.)

In the next block south sits the beautiful Rowan Public Library, built on the site of the Boyden home place. Archibald Henderson BOYDEN was a mayor of Salisbury in those early days, as was my own great-great uncle Moses L. HOLMES in the late 19th century. The grounds of the Boyden home contained a small office building, once used by President Andrew JACKSON when he studied law in Salisbury. Nearby on Church Street are the churches – the Methodist and the Lutheran, where my father's people attended.

Another of my great-aunts, Nellie Holmes PEARSON, lived in the block beyond the Rowan County Court house on North Main Street. The house, which still stands, was once a livery stable, but in my day it had been turned into a lovely brick street-side dwelling, just across from the site of old St. John's Lutheran Church. When I was a child, our family gathered there for Christmas dinners, which were long, elaborate and sometimes lively but often dull for us children. I remember my eccentric Great Uncle Reuben HOLMES especially. He and his wife had been divorced in the days when such breakups were rather scandalous. He raised horses on a farm then located on Mahaley and Mocksville Avenues and traveled widely "abroad," we were told. He was a flamboyant dresser and something of an around-town sport. I never met Great Aunt Nellie's husband, Burgess Gaither PEARSON, but I was told that he came from a distinguished family in Western North Carolina. I remember Great Aunt Nellie as a rather austere lady who wore diamond earrings. She took Uncle Reuben into her home as he grew older, and he changed his will several times, favoring her over his lone son, Lyon, who had moved to Florida with his mother.

My own great-grandfather's home – he was John SNIDER – was located a block further north. He operated a grocery store and I'm told at one time a saloon, which turned his son, William, against strong drink and led him to champion the temperance movement early in the century when Salisbury sought to wipe out Demon Rum. My grandfather, who died when I was two, was sternly puritanical, I'm told. He was a banker associated with Colonel FRIES of Winston-Salem, who helped found the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. Later both my father and his younger brother, William, worked for the bank, but my father joined his older brother to open Snider Bros. Wholesale Grocers, whose office and warehouse sat on the corner across from the Rowan Public Library, until they burned during World War II.

My father and his brothers and sisters seldom talked about their family, in contrast to my mother who, being from the Eastern Part of the state (Wilson, NC) almost a state of mind – quickly let my sister and I know all about our ancestors, starting with James DAVIS, the first state printer, who published the first book and the first newspaper in North Carolina two centuries ago. A subject of much discussion in our family was the fact that my mother, after first joining her husband at St. John's Lutheran Church, where the Sniders and the Holmes attended regularly, soon left and returned to St. Luke's Episcopal church where her funeral services were held that March 10, 1971.

One story the other denominations told on the Episcopalians concerned old Dr. MURDOCH, the church's rector. When informed one day by a townsman that he'd like to join his church, the old man allegedly replied: "We'll let you know when we have a vacancy."

As Mother's funeral procession left St. Luke's that day we sat in the big limousines, my sister's family and mine, watching friends leave the church. A parade of memories loomed when we saw people like Maynard NEWMAN and "Miss Luna" GRIMES, our neighbors on Council Street.

Later as the cortege moved along North Fulton Street, by the site of the old Whitehead-Stokes Sanitorium, by the Prices, the Davises, and the Charles Woodsons, I recalled riding my bicycle along the same route, zooming home in the spring twilight toward supper on Mocksville Avenue where we lived after leaving Council Street. The route of the funeral procession took us by our house, 410 Mocksville Avenue, across from the home of Dr. Whitehead McKENZIE and beside the J. Ray WILSONs. We could see the long high hedge shielding mother's garden, the flowering crabapples and a giant mock orange tree planted by Mr. Jimmy McCORKLE, whose house it had been before we moved there.

Over near the cemetery meandered the creek where once I caught crawfish and tadpoles and lazed away spring afternoons. Much was changed, but not as much as I had expected. They were building a new overpass for the Western Railroad. As we moved behind the coffin up the brow of the hill toward the gravesite where my father was buried in 1962, I could see almost beyond the railroad to the small house at 511 West Council Street where I was born (with Dr. Charles WOODSON, Sr., in attendance) up beyond the honeysuckle covering a former lake and the White Packing Company.

It is good, I suppose, to go home like that. My own children, moving behind me and standing by the grave, were seeing the same things. But they could not see them as I did in the land of my growing up. It had seemed commonplace and unremarkable then; but in retrospect, it seemed different and more precious.

When we departed, the bell at St. Luke's was pealing, ringing out and rounding out another generation.



One generation passeth away, and
another generation cometh; but the
Earth endureth forever.

Ecclesiastes 1:4

FOOTNOTES OF HISTORY

By James Brawley

Reprinted from *The Salisbury Post* - April 12, 1964

"Trantham's Folly" Later House YWCA

"Trantham's Folly" at the time of its erection in the 1880s was the finest house in Salisbury - and also the most mysterious. An ornate Victorian home looked curiously out-of-place on the corner of Fisher and Jackson Streets on the same lot where the colonial home of Col. Archibald H. Boyden had stood for 150 years.

Dr. H.T. Trantham, a son of Old Jersey Settlement, was a respected physician who finally persuaded Mary Henderson, sister of John Henderson, to be his bride on his 13th proposal. The superstitious of Salisbury said that unlucky 13 was the reason Trantham's young wife died soon after their marriage. Be that as it may, Dr. Trantham fell in love again with a much younger girl in a neighboring city and then erected the finest house in Salisbury for her.

Again 13 must have plagued Trantham for she jilted him and married a much younger man. Everyone sympathized with the doctor but no one came out openly with kind words for him. When the new house was completed with its square tower in front and a huge circular porch, curious observers were not permitted to enter it. The good doctor bought no furniture, never rented it, made no move to sell it. He closed all the windows tightly so that no light should come through. He locked and bolted the ornamental front door. He had the steps barricaded so that no boy or dog could scamper across the broad veranda.

Then he moved into the two back rooms of the ell part of the house and took up his residence there. It was in these small two back rooms that he ate his irregular meals prepared by his Negro servitor who lived in the backyard beside the barn. Mystified gossips dubbed the place "Trantham's Folly."

After his death piles of old newspapers and the mementoes of the doctor's long life were found. Only the cleared path along the long hallway which led to his rooms was left uncluttered. When finally cleaned up and prepared as a Tea Room by Miss Julie Crouch and O.W. Spencer, each room was found to be finished in a different wood - curly maple here, cherry in another. Lofty ceilings were revealed. Over each fireplace was an elaborate mantel having shelves with little balusters to hold bric-a-brac where none had ever been set.

But some who knew the doctor well said he had never had a young girlfriend who broke his heart by jilting him. They say he might have singled out one lady or another, driven them behind his spanking bays, but that his attention was purely platonic. His nieces believed that the house was a dream house - the house that he had planned with his young wife and which by strange compulsion he built after her death. It belonged to him and his Mary and must never be used.

Yet the old home enjoyed a long life as the YWCA until it was dismantled in recent years.



Trantham's Folly became the YWCA home on Fisher Street in 1938. Inset picture is Mrs. M.L. Barnes Sr., executive secretary YWCA. See the following article on the YWCA - a "Home Away from Home." Salisbury Post, March 1955.

Notes: Henry Truesdale Trantham (b. 10/28/1852, d. 1/22/1929) married Mary Ferrand Handerson in 1881. She died in 1884.

YWCA Is Home Away From Home

By Ruth Cashion, Post Staff Writer

There are millions of card-carrying YWCA members throughout the world. To them the billfold size card is something special, not just another income tax deduction or a receipt to show hubby where the grocery money went. It is a passport to a homelike atmosphere where congenial people work and play together and the assurance of a place to sleep if the member is stranded in a strange city. Because of these card-carrying citizens, millions of girls have homes away from home.

The work of the Young Woman's Christian Association began back in 1855 in England when living facilities were desperately needed for nurses returning from the Crimean War. The Salisbury YWCA was a war baby, born during the First World War out of a need for a wholesome place for young people to get together – especially young women who lacked such facilities at home.

A group of civic minded Salisbury women met in the Community Building on July 12, 1918 and made the first plans for the organization that was to become important to Salisbury. The group, small in number, was mighty in action. On Friday, July 18, 1918, just six days after the initial meeting, the YWCA board met in the new rooms on the third floor of the Wallace Building to discuss furnishings and other details for the "day" rooms. A membership campaign was launched for support and money to work with and the first try netted 210 members and \$54.25. Miss Mary Henderson was elected the first president with Mrs. E.D. McCall, vice-president, Mrs. R. Lynn Bernhardt, secretary, and Miss Johnsie Hobson, treasurer.

The idea of the YWCA caught on fast. Salisbury women, many of them, aided the YWCA in every way possible, performing outstanding services and contributing their work and suggestions to the organization's growth. From the first, the YWCA members have been "doers" not "talkers." In time the YWCA moved to the old Wiley Home at Bank and Church Streets. It was in these upstairs rooms that the local Y began to supply an inexpensive Christian home for girls away from home.

The Y grew. It not only mothered girls, but clubs as well. The Girls Club was one of the first, and through the Girls Club, another organization was begun in the Salisbury Mill. In 1938, Mrs. Walter Woodson saw possibilities in the rambling two-story Trantham house on Fisher Street that had been vacant for several years. It was to be sold for \$20,000. With Mrs. Woodson's help and the recommendations and help of the Home Building and Loan Association, the building was purchased. Remodeling costs were kept at \$8,500. In 1944 the 15-year mortgage was burned.

Today the YWCA is an attractive, inviting place. The five rooms downstairs are used for club work, where the Y-Teens, business groups and social clubs hold their meetings. The upstairs is turned into bedrooms and there are seven girls living there at present. The capacity is ten. For a minimum cost, the girls are provided with comfortable rooms, kitchen privileges and the companionship of other girls of similar ages and tastes – and, most important, Christian guidance.

One of the most recent accomplishments of the Y is to provide social functions for the elder Salisbury ladies – many of whom were active in the Y's younger days. The groups are the Coffee Hour and the Mary and Martha Clubs, both of them informal organizations that meet for devotions, recreation and fellowship. Coming down the age level is the newly organized Y-Wives for young married women and the Business Girls' Luncheon Club for girls who attend business college. Of major importance is the work with Salisbury's high school girls through the Y-Teens. These clubs which meet for recreation also take an active part in civic promotions. Besides the regularly sponsored Y organizations, the YWCA serves countless local organizations. Among the groups

using the Y are book clubs, the Pi Omicrons Sorority, which started as a Y organization and then became affiliated with a National group, and various departments of the Woman's Club. More recently the Christian Business Girls have been holding prayer services there.

The first Y executive secretary was known affectionately as "Miss Florence" and her contributions were many. She steered the organization through its first years and guided it during its formative years. Mrs. Lula B. Carr, loved by all of Salisbury, was the second secretary. It was while Mrs. Carr was at the Y that more than 6,000 boys from the armed forces on their weekend trips from Catawba Air Force Training School and Fort Bragg, Camp McCall, and other nearby camps, found "a home club away from home at the Y." There were wiener and marshmallow roasts in the summer, pleasant evenings around the fire in the winter and all sorts of home cooked food and planned recreation.

Mrs. M.L. Barnes Sr. is the current secretary. Projects and new organizations are springing up under her guidance. One of them is a Y-Teen newspaper to be published by the Y-Teens under the supervision of Mrs. Stahle Linn Jr., the junior member of the board. Mrs. Clay Miller is president of the board, and serving with her are Mrs. C.D. Wheeler, vice-president, Mrs. L.O. White, corresponding secretary, Mrs. R.R. Richardson, Treasurer, and Miss Ellen Marsh, assistant treasurer. Mrs. W.W. Musselman is Y-Teen director, Mrs. Heywood Miller is chairman of Y-Teen leaders and Mrs. Charles Snider, director of music.

Probably when the YMCA becomes a reality, the YWCA will merge with it. But until that day, the YWCA must be kept strong and active. That is the aim of the present board. The YWCA membership drive opens tomorrow. It is as Ann Freeman Parker once said, "It's the people that count. Put yourselves into other peoples' lives, they in turn touch others, and they, still others. Thus you go on working forever." Is that not what the Young Woman's Christian Association is for?



In The Bedrooms – Dean Bond, at the dresser, and Mildred Foster share a room on the second floor. Both girls are from out of town and "love it at the YWCA."

ROWAN COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS - February 1817

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

At a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions began and held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the Third Monday in February Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen (1817) and in the Forty first year of our Independence, Present the worshipful Justices - (to wit)

Stephen L. FERRAND
Benjamin SHEREWOOD Esquires
Adam SHROAT

The Sheriff of Rowan County returned in Court the following Venire facias duly executed, to wit,

1. Henry COWAN	13. David STEWERT
2. Michael MOCK	14. Enock PHILIPS
3. Robert WILSON	15. George PENNINGER
4. George MOON	16. Saml. McLAUGHLIN
5. Peter BYERLY	17. Francis GIBSON
6. John YOKELY	18. John GARDINER
7. William HUDSON	19. Joseph SAIN
8. Benjamin FOATHERLY	20. Jacob LOPP
9. William McCRARY	21. Michael PEELER
10. Moses BROWN	22. Jacob MILLER
11. Lewis ROBLIN	23. John STEPHENSON

The following good and lawful men were drawn, Sworn, & charged as a Grand Jury of this Term: - to wit,

MONDAY 17TH OF FEBRUARY 1817.

1. David STEWART, Foreman	9. James LAMB
2. Henry COWAN	10. William McCRARY
3. Enock PHILLIPS	11. Michael PEELER
4. Robert WILSON	12. William HUDSON
5. Joseph SAIN	13. George PENRY
6. John YOKELY	14. John STEPHENSON
7. Francis GIBSON	15. Jacob LOPP
8. Lewis ROBLIN	

Andrew SWICEGOOD One of the Constables of Rowan County
Sworn to attend the Grand Jury this Term:

Christopher ELROD one of the Jurors discharged:

Samuel McLAUGHLIN & Jacob MILLER Sworn as the Original Venire to this Term:

The last Will and Testament of Adam ELROD proven in Open Court by the oath of William DOUTHILL, and the Executrix Elendon ELROD qualified & obtained letters:

Settlement of the Estate of David HOGE decd. filed:

Inventory of the Est. of Jacob MILLER filed by the adm. of Peter GRIMES:

Inventory & Acct of Sales of John JOHNSTON filed:

Acct. of Sales of the Estate of Henry EAKLEY filed:

2nd Return of the Estate of Danl. LEWIS, decd. filed:

MONDAY 17TH FEBY 1817.

The Court binds Ariny BEVIL to Frederick BARNICASTLER & he to learn the boy the farming business, one horse Saddle & bridle worth Fifty Dollars & a good suit of Clothes out of the Store and good Cloathing:

Inventory of the account of Sales of John DUKE filed:

George MARCH Snr. appointed Guardian of Esquire MARCH & he gave bond with John NAIL & Abraham MARCH in £250:

James GILLESPIE, appointed Guardian of John GARDINER, and he gave bond with Hugh HORAH & Samuel CRESSON in £300:

Settlement of the Estate of Christian LOOKABILL filed:

Henry MILLER appointed Guardian of Betsy BROWN and he gave bond with Michael PEELER & John PEELER in £250:

Settlement of the Estate of Andrew LOURANCE filed:

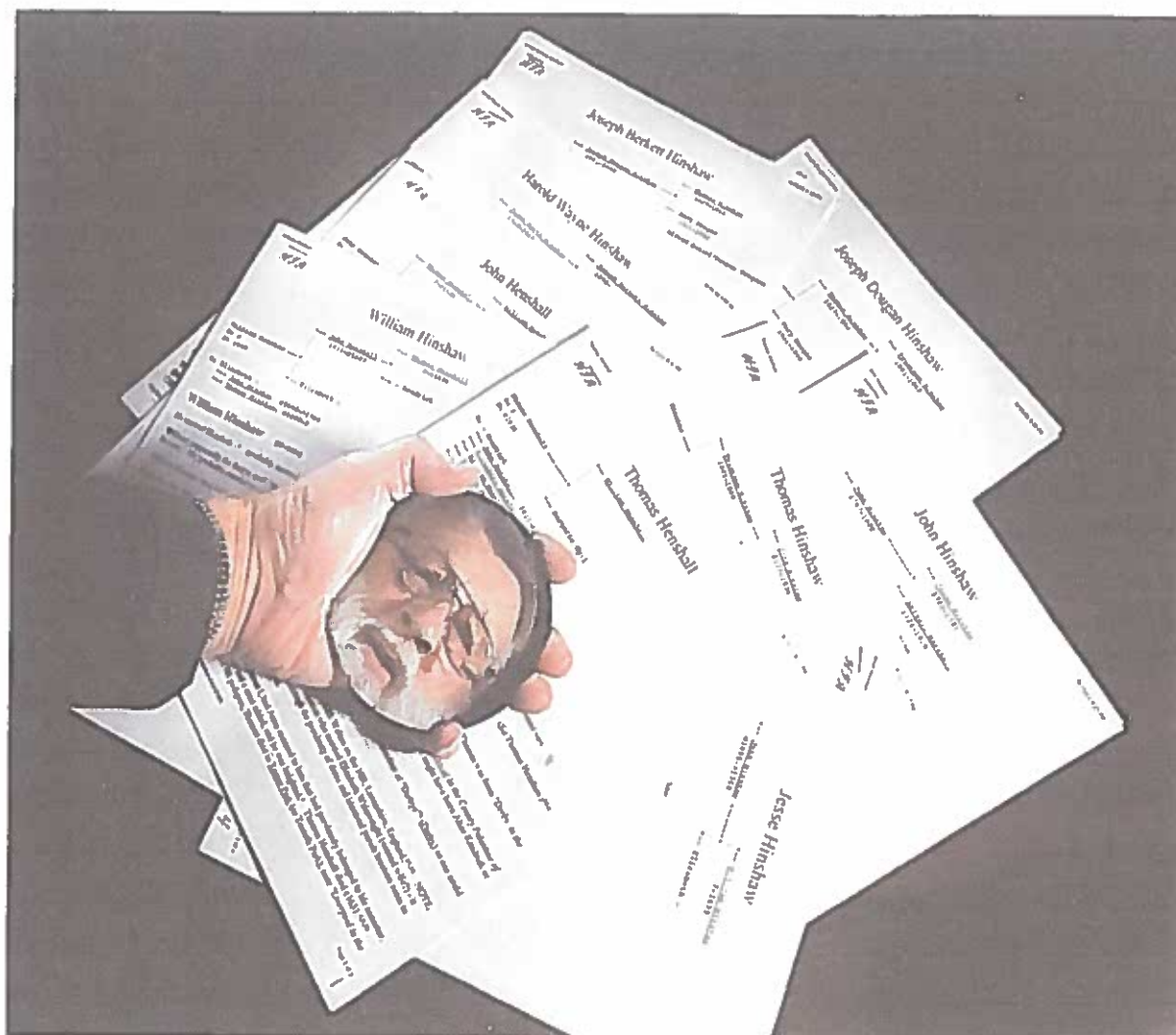
Account of Sales of John GOODMAN filed:

David WEST appointed Guardian to Joseph, Sally, Leonard, Benton, Patty, Franky, & Alexander WEST and he gave bond with Alexander GRAY & Samuel LAMBETH in £25. each:

Account of Sales of William HEATH filed:

Charles DAILEY appointed Guardian to John DAILEY & he gave bond with Edmon PALMES & James BRIGGS in £500:

William STOKES appointed Guardian to Bendexter DANIEL & he gave bond with James ELLIS & John DAVIS in £500:



Wayne Hinshaw's reflection in a mirror among the paper work of nine generations of his Hinshaw forefathers who emigrated from Northern Ireland in 1767, getting to North Carolina in 1768.

My Forefathers were Immigrants

By Wayne Hinshaw
for the Salisbury Post, March 2018

Have you ever wondered, "Who Am I?" Where did I come from? Who were my ancestors?

I have done some research on my ancestors to answer those questions, and I have found that my ancestors were immigrants. All Americans are the product of immigrations unless you are a descendent of a Native American. All of our forefathers came from somewhere, having to cross the oceans in ships years ago. Some came for freedom, some came for religious reasons, and some came on slave ships against their will.

My earliest forefather that I have found was Thomas Henshall. Sometimes it was spelled Henshawe or Henshaw. I don't know when Thomas was born, but he died in 1631 in Northern Ireland. Apparently, he was knighted as Thomas Henshall from Derby in the County of Palantine of Lancaster. He had 7 children.

His son, John Henshall was born in 1611 and died in 1687 in Ireland.

His son, William Hinshaw was the first to spell his name Hinshaw. He died in 1699.

Jesse and his wife Abigail Hinshaw were born in Northern Ireland. According to the church records from the Society of Friends (Quakers), they emigrated to NC in 1768. The Friends' records show that Jesse's cousin Absolem Hinshaw also intended to move to America at the same time. In Northern Ireland, at the time, Quakers were having difficulties in the communities because of their religion and practices.

With no direct evidence that the Hinshaw's were being harassed in Ireland, I would assume that they were experiencing problems to make the decision to travel to America.

Here again, I have no information where my forefathers arrived in America, I again assume they most likely traveled to Pennsylvania. William Penn had founded the state of Pennsylvania for a safe state for Quakers to practice their religion in peace. As the Quaker population grew in PA, they began experiencing trouble from other citizens. Most did not agree with the Quakers beliefs. Quakers were forced to practice their religion at home to avoid trouble.

As early as 1743 the Quaker migration from PA to the Maryland, Virginia, and NC had started, again looking for religious freedom without harassment. Meeting houses were established in Bladen County, NC and central counties in the state. Cane Creek Monthly Meetings began in Orange County, NC. Land was inexpensive and the climate was mild compared to northern winters.

Irish names such as Starrs, McCools, Steers, Greggs, Musgraves, Sharps, Hobson, Newlins, Harlans, Hollingsworths, Coates, Dixons, Standfields, Jacksons, Johnsons, Lindleys, and Hinshaw's started moving from PA to NC.

My forefathers, Jesse and Abigail were received by the Friends at Cane Creek MM in Orange Co, NC on Feb. 4, 1779, a year after leaving Ireland. While there the couple had 2 children.

John Hinshaw was born on June 2, 1777 in Randolph Co, in the Marlborough, NC community. That community was only a few miles from where I grew up close to Randleman. John and Ruth had 7 children. Church records show that John and his family were granted a certificate to move to White Lick, Indiana. Son Benjamin was not included since he had been disowned in 1830.

The Quaker migration to "free states" Ohio, Indiana and Iowa was in large numbers because the Quakers found it impossible to continue living in the NC slave society. Some entire congregations moved west. Their belief was in pacifism and mankind's spiritual equality. Their belief was in dressing very plainly and with a worship style based on the silent waiting for the Lord.

The Quakers took a firm stand that the institution of slavery was not acceptable.

The Friends could not compete with NC neighboring farms who used slave labor from an economic standpoint. The slave holding neighbors were often very hostile to the Friends which also contributed to great numbers leaving NC and going to the west and northwest.

After 1776, you were not allowed to be a member of the Religious Society of the Friends and own slaves. The Quakers became the first church to ban slaveholding by its members. Quakers would not buy and sell their goods made by slave labor. (Goods such as cane sugar, cotton, and indigo dye.)

John's son Trustrem Hinshaw, was born on Nov. 6, 1801 in Marlborough, NC in Randolph Co. He married Martha in 1823.

The 1830 census report on the family reads:

3 males under the age 5 (John, Thomas, Isaac)

1 male age 20 (Tristram)

1 female under 5 (Mahala)

1 female age 20-30 (Martha)

NO Slaves

In 1860 census, Trustrem was listed as a farmer owning \$600 in real estate and \$800 personal property. It listed his children as "attending school."

Trustrem died on Nov. 28, 1869 in New Salem at the age of 68. New Salem is a community just north of Randleman. Martha died in 1870 from "dropsy of the chest."

Thomas Hinshaw, 1827-1894, was born in Marlborough. In the 1850 census he was listed a 22 year old blacksmith. He was married to Mary and lived in Randleman. In the 1860 census he was 32 years old owning a farm valued at \$450, with \$570 of personal property, and having 3 children.

I have no direct information about my forefather, Thomas, during the Civil War. Most Quakers in the South were pacifists, but they were loyal to the United States and opposed to slavery. Many were suspected of being Union sympathizers and part of the Underground Railroad moving slaves from the South to free states in the north. Most were neither sympathizers nor Underground Railroad members but all were suspected.

Again, I have no record of my great, great grandfather and the hardships during the Civil War. Many Quaker men were arrested and taken to Confederate military camps because they refused to join the military or bear arms. Some received cruel punishment. Many were known to quote the Bible while being punished by saying, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

There was another Thomas Hinshaw from the Civil War time period that was forcibly conscripted into the Confederate Army along with his brother Jacob who was able to later write his story about his life of hardships in the Confederate Army. He is listed in the 1860 census from Randolph Co. Jacob is also noted to be from Randolph Co. It is interesting reading his writings about their ordeal serving as teamsters driving the wagon teams at the battle of Gettysburg. They refused to fight but would not desert. I can find no evidence that I am related to this Thomas Hinshaw. They were members of a Friends Society in Eastern NC.

Jospeh Dougan Hinshaw (my great grandfather) was born in Randleman in 1861 and married Amanda Cornelia Trogon. In 1900 he was a "stationary engineer" owning his home and having 7 children. "All had attended school for 2 months."

The 1910 census showed he had 8 children. His 12, 14, and 17 year old daughters worked in a hosiery mill. His 16 year old son worked in a chair factory. Joseph died at the age of 78 and his wife Cornelia died 3 days later.

My grandfather, Joseph Berkett Hinshaw, who went by the name "Bart" was born in Randleman on June 23, 1890. At the age of 26 in 1917 he registered for the WWI draft. He was not a Quaker. He was a self-employed farmer. His military record said he "was tall, slender, blue eyes, light hair, slightly bald." His wife (my grandmother), Loraine Bowman, born on Mar. 1893, was called "Sweet" by everyone who knew her.

In 1920 Bart was 30, renting his home and working as a shop hand in a High Point chair factory. He had one daughter, Juanita who was 2 years old in 1920.

The 1930 census says Bart was 30, owned his home, "had no radio in the home," and was a lumberman at the furniture company. He had 3 children with "all attending school."

Bart died from diabetes around the age of 43-45. I never knew my grandfather, since he died before I was born. Loraine died at age 78 in 1971. She was a wonderful lady who felt like she needed to attend all the funerals in Randleman even if she didn't know the person.

My father was Jacob Worth Hinshaw (known as Jake) born on June 25, 1923, dying in 2010 at the age of 86. My mother Kathern Lee Hunt married Dad in 1943. Their 2 sons were Gary Worth and me, Harold Wayne.

My mother worked for a hosiery mill, was a bank teller, office manager at an A & P grocery store, and retired working for the City of Asheboro in the water department.

My Dad was rejected for the military during WWII because of his terribly flat feet. He worked as a machinist in the Newport News, VA shipyard during the war repairing war damaged ships as they returned to port. He retired as a machinist at Union Carbide.

This answers some of my questions of "Who am I? and Where did I come from?" and I now know some of my ancestors.



This damaged photo shows Wayne's father, Joseph Berkett Hinshaw (called Bart), as a young boy or teenager with the employees of the chair factory where he worked. He is the second from the right in the middle row – taken sometime in the early 1900s.

CHRONICLES OF CAROLINA

by Dr. Archibald Henderson

~ Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, November 11, 1934

Mrs. Steel's Gift of Specie To General Greene Described

One of the most picturesque and appealing of incidents in American history is that of the patriotic gift of Elizabeth Maxwell Steel to General Nathaniel Greene. The story has been told again and again, in many of the leading histories of the United States and of North Carolina; and also has been immortalized in biography, fiction and poetry. This moving incident is narrated and illustrated, for example, in J.A. Spencer's four-volume "History of the United States," D.H. Montgomery's "The Leading Facts of American History," Charles J. Peterson's "Military Heroes of the Revolution," and William Gilmore Simm's "The Life of Nathaniel Greene." It is, however, one of the singular omissions of North Carolina history that the touching scene, of genuine historic interest, in which Mrs. Steel presents two bags of specie to General Greene, is not shown pictorially in any book dealing with the history of this state. And yet the scene has been depicted again and again, by various artists.

Quotes Wheeler – In his "Reminiscences," Wheeler says: "This scene has been made the subject of both painting and sculpture." The most famous of all the paintings is that of Alonzo Chappel, entitled "Female Patriotism," which is used to illustrate the present article. This would constitute an excellent subject for the North Carolina historical portraits and episodes, the painting of which is being commissioned by the federal government. This scene has actually been engraved in Paris; but the engraving has never yet come to my attention. In a letter to his mother by my father, John Steel Henderson, while a student at the University of North Carolina, dated Chapel Hill, September 26, 1864, he describes a visit to the home of President Swain, whom he calls governor: "I went to see the governor a few days ago and he very kindly showed me a great many rare and valuable manuscripts, curiosities, etc., etc. – I saw the original portraits of George III and his queen, which formerly hung up in the sitting room of Mrs. Elizabeth Steel, with the writing plainly legible on the former: 'O George hide thy face and morn.' These pictures are in a tolerably fair state of preservation, but unless something is done to keep them in this state, they will after a few years be numbered among the things that were. I saw also an engraving (I reckon that's what you call it) done up in Paris representing Mrs. Steel handing Gen. Greene two purses of gold." At the end of this article, I shall speak of the pictures of George III and Queen Charlotte, his consort, described in the above letter. And now for the narration of the world-famous story of Mrs. Steel and General Greene, which constitutes the basis of the last Cyrus Townsend Brady's novel, "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield," and was the subject of a pageant at Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, D.C. in 1921, representing "Living Portraits of Historical Women of America." In this pageant Eliabeth Maxwell Steel was impersonated by her lineal descendant, Mrs. Lyman Atkinson Cotten.

On a wild wintry night in the early hours of the first day of February, 1781, a lonely horseman sits upon his weary steed anxiously awaiting news of the day's campaign. The rain is steadily falling upon his solitary figure – a man of fine presence, manly beauty, erect and commanding bearing, vigorous and well-proportioned frame. As evening darkens into night and the leaden-footed hours creep by, this soldierly figure continues to maintain his station at the rallying point of the militia, seven miles below Torrence's Tavern on the road to Salisbury. This young man of only 39, in such gloomy dejection awaiting news of the day's conflict, whose fair and florid complexion has not entirely yielded to the exposure of five campaigns, is the most brilliant soldier, leader, and strategist, bar Washington, on the American continent, the "Fabius of America," General Nathaniel Greene.

Crucial Hour – It is the crucial hour of that remarkable strategic movement, the retreat of the Americans before the hotly pursuing Cornwallis. The fate of the South, and perhaps, of the American colonies, hangs in the balance. Anxiety lies heavy upon General Greene; for his resources are at the lowest ebb. Only by bringing out the militia can he venture to oppose the tirelessly pursuing Cornwallis. And for that he must have ready money to distribute among the soldiers, and a fresh store of hope and enthusiasm with which to fire his jaded soldiers to fresh efforts. On the preceding day he has sent Morgan forward post-haste towards the Yadkin, while he remains behind to make one more desperate effort to collect and embody the militia.

Midnight is some time past when the anxious watcher, alert on his lonely vigil, hears the splashing plod of a horse's hoofs upon the sodden road. Time weary messenger, wet through with rain, brings the melancholy news that gives despair: "General Davidson is killed, the militia scattered. Cornwallis has affected the passage of the Catawba and Huger is being hotly pressed by the British." In profound dejection over the depressing news, which seems to shatter his last hope of effectively resisting the advancing Cornwallis and of successfully evading disaster, Greene disconsolately turns his horse's head and begins the long weary ride to Salisbury. Money for his unpaid troops, inspiration for fresh efforts to enable Huger and Morgan to once more unite forces and present an unbroken front to the enemy; these are sorely needed now. Whence are they to come? This lonely ride, in the blackest hour of this wild night, is symbolic of the lowest ebb in the fortunes of the campaign in the South. It is the darkest hour just before the dawn.

After Morgan, who is stationed on the east bank of the Catawba, learns of the crossing of Cornwallis at Cowan's Ford, he begins his retreat on February towards the Yadkin along the Beattie's Ford or Sherrill's Ford road to Salisbury. That afternoon the American troops march hilariously through the town, occasionally punching out a window pane here and there with their bayonets. They encamp about a half a mile northeast of the town in a beautiful grove with convenient springs and abundance of fuel ready to haul.

Reaches Salisbury – The surgeon of Morgan's army, Dr. Joseph Read, with the hospital stores and a number of wounded and disabled British officers who are prisoners, has reached Salisbury some time in advance of the main body by Morgan's command. Dr. Read at once established his headquarters at Steel's Tavern, facing on the main street of the town. While busily engaged here in writing paroles for such British officers as are unable from sickness and debility to proceed further, he glances through the window of his apartment, overlooking the street, and in the dim light of early dawn observes approaching a solitary horseman enveloped in a long military cloak. A close glance and he recognizes in the soldierly figure riding up to the door, unaccompanied by his aides, the leader of the American forces, General Nathaniel Greene. "It was impossible not to perceive in the deranged state of his dress and the stiffness of his limbs," says Dr. Read himself, who narrates the story, "some symptoms of his late rapid movements and exposure to the weather."

"How do you find yourself, general?" anxiously inquires the doctor. To this inquiry, Greene replies with the utmost dejection: "Wretched beyond measure – fatigued, hungry, alone, penniless, and without a friend." Mrs. Steel, who has come to the door on hearing the sound of voices, now steps forward, benevolence beaming from her countenance, and interjects with alacrity: "That I deny" – and then, with an accent of positiveness in her tone – "that I most particularly deny. In me, general, you and the American cause have a devoted friend. And this gentleman will not, I am certain, suffer you to be without a companion, as soon as the humane business about which he is employed, is finished. Only come in and rest and dry yourself, and in a very short time a hot breakfast shall cheer and refresh you." The general, after his disagreeable ride of more than thirty miles in the rain, darkened by thoughts of the two disastrous skirmishes of the preceding day, at once enters the tavern and disconsolately throws himself down into the nearest chair.

Prepares Refreshments – Mrs. Steel now busies herself in preparing refreshments for the tired traveler. In a short time a bountiful repast is spread before the distinguished guest, while a cheerful fire crackles on the hearth and sheds its genial warmth throughout the room. The hospitable greeting of Mrs. Steel, the comfortable atmosphere of home, and the gratifying repast set before him, all go far to restore the spirits of the disheartened soldier. When General Greene rode up to the door, Mrs. Steel's quick ear had caught the general's plaint that he was penniless; and now, as he sits by the table, his head bowed upon his hand, she enters the room, carefully closes the door, and cautiously looks around to make sure they are unobserved. Approaching General Greene and reminding him of the despondent words she had heard him utter on his arrival, Mrs. Steel once more assures him of her sympathy and friendship. Drawing from under her apron two bags of specie, gold and silver coins, the savings of years which she has carefully hoarded in these precarious times, she hands them to him eagerly, with these simple yet eloquent words: "Take them; for you will need them, and I can do without them."

Although history does not record the exact reply of the grateful commander, his biographer, William Johnson, a justice of the United States Supreme Court, comments that "an acquisition so important even to the public service, was not to be declined from excess of delicacy." We may surmise that General Greene expressed his gratitude in some such way as this: "May Heaven bless you for your kind words and generous act. These two bags of specie now represent the treasure chest of my army. They will put shoes on barefoot soldiers, feed hungry men, and advance the cause of liberty. I accept your generous gift most gratefully in behalf of the public service. 'Tis by such patriotic actions as this that revolutions are made and maintained."

"Hard" Money Scarce - Doubtless Mrs. Steel, as Rumble, the historian of Rowan County, says, could have filled General Greene's pockets with "proclamation money," then worthless than were Confederate notes at the beginning of 1865. But gold and silver coins were incredibly scarce in Revolutionary days, and no American officer or gentleman could fail to be sensible of the value of such a gift. In the "Cyclopaedia of American Biographies" occur these words: "Elizabeth Maxwell Steel gave all her savings to General Greene on his retreat, thus enabling him to feed his troops and cross the Yadkin before its swollen waters impeded the pursuit of Cornwallis."

In a letter to Washington written during this very retreat, preserved among the Greene manuscripts, General Greene says: "The miserable situation of the troops for want of clothing has rendered the march the most painful imaginable, many hundreds of the soldiers marking the ground with their bloody feet...I have not a shilling to obtain intelligence with." Fortunate indeed was it for General Greene that he visited Steel's Tavern when he did, on February 2, 1781, before Mrs. Steel had been despoiled of her property by the troops of Cornwallis. During their stay in Salisbury of two days, immediately following Greene's departure, the British levied upon the inhabitants for whatever they wanted. In a letter written shortly afterwards, Mrs. Steel records: "I was plundered of all my horses, dry cattle, horse forage, liquors, and family provisions."

Just before his departure from Salisbury, Greene left at Steel's Tavern a memorial of exceptional historical interest. While sitting in the dining room he caught sight of the portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte hanging on the wall, ironic testimony to a time forever past when Americans loved the mother country and revered their sovereigns. The sight of the picture of George III filled Greene's mind with mournful reflections over the sufferings which his countrymen were at that moment enduring, fleeing almost naked and with bare, bloody feet before the relentless pursuit of Cornwallis; and of the blood shed in the struggle to throw off the slavery which Parliament and the British sovereign were trying to fasten upon the colonies.

Now, with the gift of Mrs. Steel lying before him on the table, Greene experienced a feeling of elation and confidence that this succor would enable him once more to fling defiance to British power and give King George full reason to regret his war upon the colonies. Taking a piece of cold charcoal from the fireplace, he walked over to the picture of King George, turned it over, and wrote upon the back in large bold hand: "O George Hide Thy Face and Morn"

Leaving the face of the British king turned to the wall, Greene bade farewell to his hospitable and patriotic hostess and mounting his horse, hurriedly rode away. George Washington Greene, biographer and descendant of General Nathaniel Greene, aptly says: "Never did relief come at a more propitious moment; nor would it be straining conjecture to suppose that he resumed his journey with his spirits cheered and lightened by this touching proof of woman's devotion to the cause of her country."



Famous painting by Alonzo Chappel entitled "Female Patriotism" illustrating Mrs. Steele's monetary gift to General Nathaniel Greene.

THE HERITAGE OF ROWAN COUNTY

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Volume 1, 1991

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter 3-035 NC National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

The Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized November 22, 1898 and chartered December 29, 1898. It is the second oldest chapter in North Carolina, Mecklenburg having been organized only months before. Fourteen women are named on the charter which hangs on the wall of the DAR Room located in the old courthouse, now called the Community Building. Mrs. Minnie Phifer (Martin C.) was chosen as Regent.

The others were: Miss Fannie Alexander Caldwell; Miss Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson, Vice-Regent (later Mrs. Lyman Cotton); Mrs. Richard Henderson (Minnie Lora Scales); Miss Jeanie Caldwell Klutz, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ernest McKenzie (Katherine Scales Henderson); Mrs. W. Whitehead McKenzie (Alice Caldwell), Registrar; Miss Fannie McNeely, Recording Secretary; Mrs. N.P. Murphy (Miriam Helen Wiley); Mrs. James Pinckney Moore (Beulah Stewart), Secretary; Mrs. Edwin R. Overman (Jennie Weldon Williamson), Historian; Miss Mary Margaret Overman (later Mrs. Edwin Gregory), Treasurer; Mrs. J.F. Preston (Annie Shannon Wiley); Mrs. John M. Whitehead (Rose Irving Morris). Mrs. Edwin Gregory and Mrs. Lyman Cotton lived

to give over seventy years of service to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The name, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, was chosen to honor that patriotic lady who gave her savings of gold and silver coins to General Nathaniel Greene when he stopped at her tavern one cold February night in 1781, weary and dejected, on his retreat from Gen. Cornwallis. Considerably cheered by her generosity, he turned to a picture of King George hanging on the wall and on the back wrote, "O George, hide thy face and mourn." In 1911 a bronze tablet was placed on the right wall of the old courthouse porch, commemorating this most famous of North Carolina's patriotic women of the Revolution. A direct descendent of Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Pauline McCorkle Neel, was elected in 1991 to serve her second time as regent of the chapter. About a decade ago after much investigating, Mrs. Neel located that picture of King George in California and it is now back in Rowan County at Thyatira Presbyterian Church Museum. Mrs. Steele rests in the nearby cemetery under a pink marble monument placed there by the chapter in 1948.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a non-political service organization that was founded October 11, 1890 by four dedicated women and chartered by Congress. Over 700,000 members have been admitted since then. Today there is a membership of over 200,000 in all states and five foreign countries. Its purposes are threefold: Historical, Educational, Patriotic; or may be expressed in the DAR Ritual as, "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, to promote the development of an enlightened public opinion, and to foster patriotic citizenship." A prospective member must be able to prove by documentation her lineage through each generation to an ancestor who served the American cause during the American Revolution and then be approved by the majority members of a chapter.

In the ninety-three year history of this chapter over 250 members have come and gone. The late twenties and seventies were the years of greatest growth, 62 members in '29 and as many as 81 in '73. 1991, today, the roster shows 56 dues paying members. Some of these women have been recognized in roles of leadership, not only on the local level but on the state and national level as well. Mrs. Jo White Linn (Stahle Jr.) has served as State Registrar and on National DAR Speaker Staff, and is in wide demand as an accredited genealogist. Mrs. Ellen Norwood (Joseph R.) gave weekly radio programs for many years featuring DAR activities, served as National Chairman of Radio and was recognized as DAR's most outstanding in the field. She was also active with the Children of the Revolution in the state as well as local, and served as Senior State President of CAR in 1955. Other members have served as state committee chairmen.

Perhaps the most illustrative of members was a charter member, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory (Margaret Overman). In addition to serving twice as chapter regent, she served as State Vice-Regent, State Regent and National Vice-President General (1909-13), but declined to run for President General. She was chairman for DAR Red Cross during World War I and received the Cross of Honor, presented to her by President Coolidge at the White House in 1927. Mrs. Gregory was appointed National Chairman of Pages for the 22nd Continental Congress and later National Chairman of Legislation in U.S. Congress (1927-29). Undoubtedly, Mrs. Gregory was the most outstanding of all members of the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, serving the DAR for almost seventy years.

Certain activities of the chapter over the years stand out more than others. In 1903 the State Convention met here in Salisbury. The chapter has financed the reprinting of Rumble's 1881 History of Rowan Co. in 1916, again in 1929 and again in 1974, this time with an Introduction by Jo Linn and an Index by Edith Clark. At the front sidewalk of the new Courthouse a drinking fountain in a rugged rock support with a bronze plaque was placed in 1919 in honor of WWI service men. In 1925 a bronze tablet was placed on the left wall of the Community Building porch commemorating George Washington's visit to Salisbury in 1791. The Children of the Revolution was organized in 1945 and named The Rowan Resolves. A bronze plaque was dedicated to the original Resolves which was passed by the county prior to the Revolution and called for a move toward independence. At the celebration of Rowan County's Bicentennial in 1953, the chapter received more than 2,800 visitors in the home of their founder regent, Minnie Quinn (Mrs. Martin) on the corner of West Innes and South Church (now a parking lot). At the celebration of the USA Bicentennial a calendar with pictures of historic homes and buildings in Rowan for each month of the year was published. In 1974 the chapter furnished a room in the old historic courthouse which was being restored. It is used as a chapter room with periodic open house for special city and county celebrations. A monument to Revolutionary soldier, planter and pioneer, Wendell Miller was unveiled in a ceremony at Organ Lutheran Church in 1976. It is one of the purposes of the DAR to be sure that all graves of Revolutionary soldiers are marked. Then in 1988, they celebrated their 90th Anniversary with a history of the chapter written by a former regent, Clara Robertson Flannagan.

Since its establishment in 1899, the chapter has been served by forty-one different regents, three having served more than once.

Note: The Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter of the DAR just celebrated its 120th Anniversary this past year in 2018, and the National Society of the DAR will celebrate its 130th Anniversary in 2020.





**IMMORTAL
 PATRIOTISM**

**BY THIS GIFT SHE BEING
 DEAD YET SPEAKETH**

**THE RACE APPOINTED I HAVE RUN
 THE COMBAT O'ER THE PRIZE IS WON
 AND NOW MY WITNESS IS ON HIGH
 AND NOW MY RECORD'S IN THE SKY.**

GENEALOGICAL AFTERLIFE.....

Our hero, after many years of labor in the genealogical field, passed on to his reward. When he appeared at the Golden Gates he presented his credentials to St. Peter, who, after pushing the proper buttons on the Heavenly Computer and studying the printout, said, "My Friend, as you know this is a very exclusive club and the requirements are strict. You have for many years lead an exemplary life, but, due to some escapades in which you were involved in your youth, you do not qualify. I am sorry, but there is a group of several hundred now preparing to leave for the Other Place and you will join them. Goodbye and good luck."

In due time, our Hero arrived at the Other Place and was welcomed by the Devil. "My Friend," said the Devil, "what can I do to make you comfortable here?" "I would like three things," our Hero said, "A library of books suitable for genealogical research, a list of my fellow passengers with their birth dates and parents' names, and a supply of ten generation charts." "very well," said the Devil, and he led him to a large room with the walls lined with shelves of books, and in the center a desk and chair.

"Now," said the Devil, "if you look in the drawer of the desk you will find the list you asked for, and a plentiful supply of charts. Make yourself at home, and I will return in a short while." After a while the Devil returned. "My Friend," he said, "how are you making out? Have you found everything you need?" Our Hero answered, "I have found the list of fellow passengers and the charts as you promised, and the library is the best genealogical library I have ever seen. However, I have hunted high and low and nowhere can I find a pen or pencil."

"I know," answered the Devil, "Isn't it Hell?"



Newspaper excerpts selected and transcribed by Susan Goodman Sides:

THE EVENING WORLD (Salisbury, NC) July 8, 1897

"HUMAN BONES DUG UP"

Says this weeks Truth: P. W. Brown is having a cellar dug under his bar next to the opera house. An old pot, a shovel, four or five loads of rough stone, a quantity of ashes – probably an old fire place, quarter circular bricks for building columns, and some bones have been taken out. As this place was, years ago, the private burying ground of the Yarborough family, it is thought some were human bones."

SALISBURY EVENING POST February 4, 1919

"TO CONSIDER THE RETURNING MEN Colonel Boyden of the Council of Defense calls on number of Local Men to Meet with him and plan for aiding the Soldiers coming home. Col. A. H. Boyden has called a meeting for 8 o'clock of the Central Committee recently appointed to assist in providing employment for returned soldiers. This meeting will be held in one of the rooms on the second floor of the Federal building and the committee which is composed of business and professional men is as follows: W. H. Woodson, H. A. Rouzer, T. B. Brown, H. J. Knebel, E. H. Bean, J. H. Robertson, A. R. Lazenby, Leo Wallace, S. W. Harry, C. S. Morris, J. E. Ramsey, W. F. Snider, J.F. Hurley, S. S. Stabler, E. H. marsh, J.F. Somers, J. E. Hennessee, E. D. McCall, M. C. Quinn, A. H. Snider, R. L. Bernhardt, A. H. Graf, B. F. Stevenson, W. H. Burton, B. McBride, Salisbury-Spencer Ministerial Association."

SALISBURY WEEKLY SUN December 20, 1899

ROWAN'S PENSIONERS A list of them and the class in which they belong. Pension warrants have been received by Register of Deeds Woodson and have been sent out through the mails or delivered to the pensioners personally. Those of first class get \$64 per year, those of the second class \$48, those of the third class \$32, and the fourth class \$16. The following are the names of those in Rowan County who are entitled to pensions:

First Class – Ivy C. Morgan, M.L.S. Sloop, A. Misenheimer. Second Class – Samuel Eller, D. P. Walter, John Carter, J. F. Cowan, John W. Smith. Third Class – W. A. Campbell, Robt. Coit, Pleasant H. Cauble, Jacob Corl, Reuben File, L. T. Rendleman, Peter Swink, Caleb A. Hess, Henry A. Kanup, Jesse Miller. Fourth Class – R. P. Bassinger, John C. Bassinger, Henry G. Cranford, Jas. Corl, Anderson Gibbons, Julius A. Heilig, Milas Harkey, Jacob Honbarger, Jas. H. Robinson, M. C. Reinhard, Wm. C. Safrit, Edward Swink, W. W. Stoner, Amos Smith, N. G. Troutman, Allen Trexler, Chas Vanpelt, A. M. Barringer, L. Faulkner, John Leazer, W. W. Miller, C. Moore, M. W. Stikeleather, G. F. Brown, Robert S. Bowers, I. W. Williams, Green Cauble, W. A. Wise,

Pinkney Kyles, Daniel Harkey, N. T. Blackwelder, W. L. Parker, Jas. A. Lisk. Fourth Class, widows – Margaret Allgood, Matilda Beaver, Christiana Brown, Soloma Dunn, Mary C. Earnhardt, Hester Gordey, Margaret S. Heilig, Elizabeth T. Litaker, Eliza Misenheimer, Elizabeth Rumble, Margaret Seaford, Elizabeth Sides, Jane Starnes, R. C. Winecoff, Eve Ann Wyatt, Sophie Cline, Sophronia Daniels, Elizabeth Dunn, Catherine Earnhardt, Margaret Fulk, Milley Goodman, Nancy Maloney, Martha Spears, M. S. Sloop, Marian Smith, H. Thompson, Catherine Troutman, Margaret Waller, Milley Weaver, Mary C. Weaver, Rebecca Yost, L. Miller, N. Parks, S. Beaver, B. Mowery, R. C. Rimer, S. E. Patterson, M. C. Jackson, Caroline Danaho, Mary C. Hudson, Dorcas Overcash, Sarah A. Boyd, Margaret Smith, Mary J. Broadway, Mary A. Honeycutt, Catherine Parker, Sarah A. Smith, Frances E. Sides.

Three of the pensioners have recently died – Julius A. Heilig, Elizabeth Sides and Nancy Maloney.

In the foregoing the first-class is composed of those totally disabled. The second class is by Special Act of the Legislature of 1899. The third class is composed of those who have lost a limb or otherwise badly wounded. The fourth class comprises those who received wounds of various kinds, and also widows of soldiers who were killed or died."

CAROLINA WATCHMAN September 23, 1880 This is excerpted from an article titled ROWAN COUNTY BY J. R.

"As the reader has incidentally learned the names of a few of the citizens of Salisbury 100 years ago, it will probably be of some interest, especially to those of antiquarian tastes, to have a list of the principal householders of our city in those early days. Fortunately, the Mayor of the City, Capt John A. Ramsay, has succeeded in securing a number of the old records of the "Borough of Salisbury" the earliest dating back as far as 1787. On the 12th of March of that year, Messrs. Maxwell Chambers, Michael Troy, John Steele, and John Blake were duly qualified as Town Commissioners and Matthew Troy as Justice of the Police. Jas. McEwen was elected, Clerk, and Thos. Anderson, Constable. The records are quite fragmentary, those of several years being lost. In 1793 the commissioners adopted several ordinances. One ordinance forbade the citizens to allow their hogs or goats to run at large in the streets, and any person was allowed to kill any hog or goat so found, and the owner sustained the loss. Another ordinance forbade the keeping of any hay, oats, straw, or dodder in dwelling houses. Another ordinance required each house-holder to keep on hand, for use at fires, a number of leather water buckets, holding not less than two gallons each. And in this connection we have the first list of the householders of Salisbury, graded according to the number of buckets they were supposed to be justly required to furnish. As the Chinese Mandarin is graded by the number of buttons, and the Turkish Pacha by the number of "tails" he wore on his cap, so the Salisbury citizen was graded by the buckets he was required to keep on hand. Richard Pearson was required to keep four, and Dr.

Anthony Newman three. The following were rated at two each, viz: Richard Trotter, Jos. Hughes, Conrad Brem, Tobias Forrie, Michael Troy, Andrew Betz, John Patton, Lewis Beard, Henry Giles, Edw. Yarborough, David Cowan, Albert Torrence, Chas. Hunt, Wm. Alexander, Max. Chambers, M. Stokes, John Steele, Wm. Nesbit, Peter Fults, and Michael Brown. The following householders were let off with one bucket each, viz: Henry Barrett, Robert Gay, Matthew Doniven, Rich. Dickson, Danl. Cress, Geo Lowman, Jne Mull, Hugh Horah, Geo Hoover, Cha. Wood, Fed. Allemong, David Miller, Mr. Stork, Geo. Moor, John Beard, Mrs. Beard (widow), Leonard Crosser, Martin Basinger, Peter Faust, Jno. Blake, Henry Young, John White, Geo. Kinder, Jac. Utzman, Barna Cryder, Will Hampton, Sand. Dayton, and Chas. Shrote.

In 1811 the following citizens were divided into classes for the purpose of patrolling the town: 1. Samuel S. Savage, captain: Peter Brown, John Murphy, Ezra Allemong, Jas. Huie, John Trisebre, Jacob Smothers, and Wm. Hinly. 2. Geo Miller, captain: John Utzman, Jno. Wood, John Smith, John Bruner, Christian Tarr, and Horace B. Satterwhite. 3. Moses A. Lock, captain, Jno. Faris, Henry Crider, Abner Caldwell, Wm. Moore, George Ruffy, and Henry Poole. 4. Jacob Crider, captain, Jos. Chambers, Peter Bettz, Edwin J. Osborne, Hugh Horah, Archibald Ruffin and Samuel Lemly. 5. John Smith (Hatter) captain, Lewis Utzman, George Utzman, Robt. Blackwell, Epps Holland, Benj. Tores and Peter Crider. 6. Henry Sleighter, captain: Jacob Utzman, Danl. Jacobs, Abraham Brown, Andrew Kerr, Epps Robinson, William Horah. 7. Robert Torrence, captain, Alex Graham, Michael Brown, Horace B. Prewit, George Goodman, James Wilson, Robert Wood. 8. Wm. Hampton, captain: Jno. Albright, Willie Yarboro, Jacob Stirewalt, Jno. L. Henderson, Jno. Fulton, and William C. Love. 9. Wm. H. Brandon, captain, Benj. Pearson, Michael Swink, Francis Marshall, Joshua Gay, Abraham Earnhart, Jno. Giles. 10. Danl. Cress, captain, Abraham Jacobs, Peter Cobble, Geo. Bettz, Wm. Dickson, Davis Nesbit, Stephen L. Ferrand. 11. Thos. L. Cowan, captain, Jos. Weant, Jas. Gillespie, Wm. Pinkston, Francis Coupee, Wm. Rowe, and Wm. Davenport. 12. Francis Todd, captain, Thos. Reeves, Jeremiah Brown, Henry Ollendorf, Henry Allemong, Geo Vogler, and Chas. Biles. These were the able bodied men of Salisbury in 1811 – 69 years ago."

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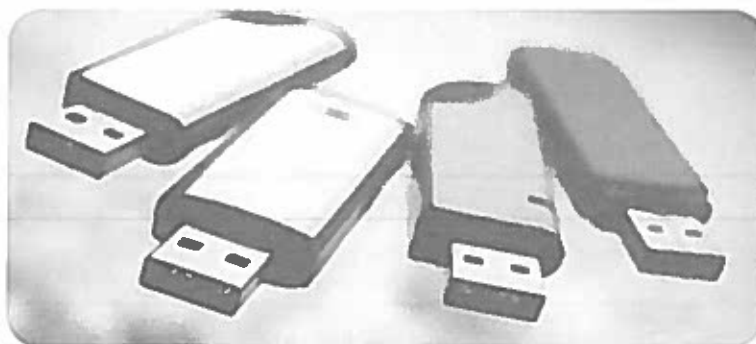
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1860 Rowan County Census and Mortality Schedule - Second edition, Tape bound, soft cover volume containing 320 pages. The Townships were not formed in 1860 so the county is divided by Post Office. There are family names, ages, and occupations. The mortality schedule lists names/cause of death for persons who died during the year ending 1 June 1860. New edition has full name index. Price including postage - \$28.00.

1870 Rowan County Census and Mortality Schedule - Sure bind, soft cover volume containing 321 pages, gives family names, ages, and occupations; listed by township with numbered households. This is a new edition that contains corrections and a full name index. Mortality schedule lists names, ages, and cause of death for the year ending 1 June 1870. Price including postage - \$26.00.

1880 Rowan County Census and Mortality Schedule - Sure bind, soft cover volume containing 506 pages. Contains name, age, occupation, and relationship. Price including postage - \$26.00.

1900 Rowan County Census - Two-volume set of approximately 360 pages plus full name index for each volume. Includes names, relationships, ages, occupations, places of birth if outside North Carolina, and other valuable information. Township of Providence is split - this township was already divided as there were two different men who recorded the information. Volume I contains the part recorded by Stephen A. Earnhart, Volume II the section South of Bringle Road, recorded by Henry C. Peeler. Price of books is \$28.00 each or the set for \$50.00.

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume I - Second printing, soft cover, strip bound, full name index. Cemeteries include: Early Summersett Funeral Home records, Salem Lutheran Church, Dunns Mountain Baptist Church, Enon Baptist Church, St. Mark Lutheran Church Old Cemetery, St. Jude Episcopal Church, Calvary Freewill Baptist Church, Sherrills Ford Road Baptist Church, Lowder Family Cemetery, Owen Family Cemetery, Cleveland Baptist Church, Cleveland Town Cemetery, Cleveland Methodist Church, Knox Chapel Methodist Church, Christ Episcopal Church, Jarrett Family, Needmore Baptist Church, Corinth Church of Christ, South River Church of Christ, Providence Presbyterian Church, South River Methodist Church, Ebenezer Methodist Church. Price including postage - \$28.00.

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume II - Soft bound, soft cover volume containing 270 pages, full name index. Annotated family information researched from Rowan County Register of Deeds, Obits from Salisbury Post and family histories. Cemeteries include: Oakdale Baptist Church, Franklin Presbyterian Church, Bethel Lutheran Church, St Matthews Episcopal Church, Lebanon Methodist Church (abandoned), Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, Smith Family Cemetery, St. Andrews Episcopal Church, St. Paul Pentecostal Mission Baptist Church, Macedonia Baptist Church, Gays Chapel Methodist Church, Maxwell Chambers Family Cemetery, Calvary Baptist, Albright Family, New Hope A.M.E. Zion Church, St. Mary Chapel Episcopal, Shady Grove Baptist Church, Immanuel Lutheran Church, General John Steele Family Cemetery, Unity Presbyterian Church, South River Methodist Church, Ebenezer Methodist Church. Price including postage - \$35.00.

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume III - Strip Bound, soft cover volume containing 190 pages with full name index. Cemeteries include: St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Woodleaf Methodist Church, St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Boyden Quarters Church, Singing Tower Cemetery (Jewish), Filhour Family Cemetery, Trading Ford Baptist Church, Allen Temple Presbyterian Church, Concordia Lutheran Church, St. Matthews Lutheran Church, Thyatira Presbyterian Church, Flat Creek Primitive Baptist Church, Pauper's Field, Lysterly Memorial United Church of Christ, Providence Methodist Church, Wyatt Grove Baptist Church and Odd Burials in Rowan County. Price including postage - \$25.00.

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Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume VI - Second edition - Strip Bound, soft cover, alphabetical. Chestnut Hill Cemetery in the heart of Salisbury. First burial in 1889. Gives names, relationships, birth, death, burial dates, and plot numbers when available. All dates checked with death certificates when possible. Price including postage - \$29.00.

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Index of Loose Estate Papers for Rowan County, NC - Strip bound, soft cover, alphabetical listings. 70 reels of microfilm containing every kind of legal paper necessary to close an estate. Guardian bonds, estate sales, appointing of administrators, names of children, and other valuable information. Book includes the number of the reel at the top of the page, name of the deceased, date of the papers, and number of frames contained in the each record. Examples of the information also shown. Price including postage - **\$20.00.**

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These maps are also available for online research at the website for the Rowan County Library – www.rowanpubliclibrary.org

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March 2019

Early Landowners of Rowan County

Rowan Public Library, the Edith M. Clark History Room, and the Genealogical Society of Rowan County are proud to announce that the Early Landowners of Rowan County maps, along with the index, have been digitized and published to the History Room website as our newest digital collection.

In 1995, James W. "Bill" Klutz published a set of 6 maps that indicated the earliest land purchases in the area of North Carolina we now identify as Rowan County. While Rowan County in 1753 covered a much greater area than its current acreage, the maps feature only the land plats in the area that is currently Rowan. *The Early Landowners of Rowan County, North Carolina* maps, also known as the Klutz Maps, originated in the work done in 1950s by David Rendleman. In his research, Klutz also included portions of western Rowan that had not been previously incorporated in any plat map studies. Listed on each map within the property lines are the deed book and page number of the earliest deed reference as well as the grantor, grantee, and date of the sale. There are 1,200 names within the grantor/grantee lists. The Klutz maps are invaluable for genealogical research in this area. These maps are accessible online by entering the History and Genealogy section of the library website, then the Edith M. Clark History Room link, click on the drop down menu for "Collections" and select the Klutz maps or the Klutz map index to explore for specific surnames.

A set of 6 maps and the index to the map can be purchased through the Genealogical Society for \$35.00. Sets are also available for viewing or purchase at the Rowan Public Library History Room. The deed abstracts and deeds on microfilm may also be accessed in the History Room.



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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		_____

March 2019

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
OR RENEWAL
for 2019

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 Acom 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

March 2019

OFFICERS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROWAN COUNTY 2018

President	Bob Bruce thebruceusa42@hotmail.com
Vice President	Steve Simpson Ssimpson003@carolina.rr.com
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