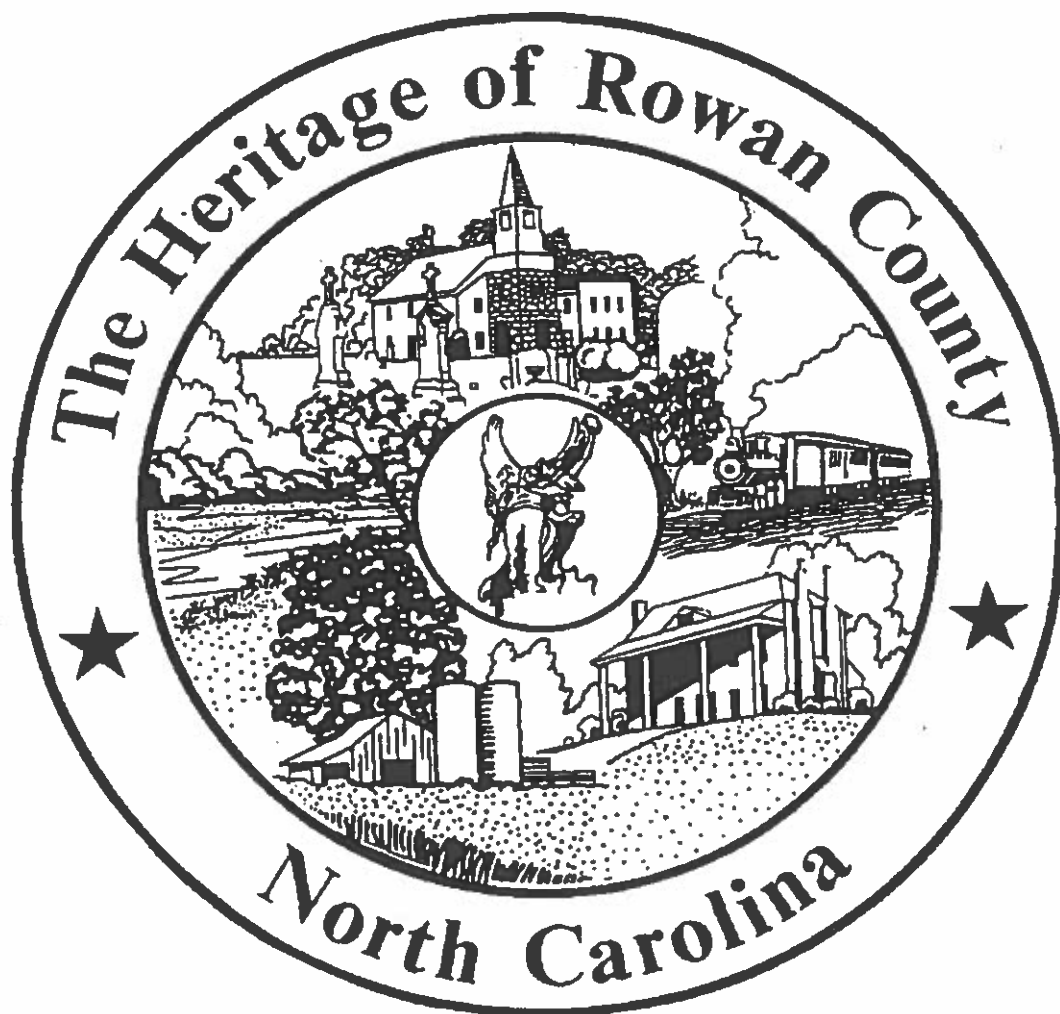


**JOURNAL
OF
THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
ROWAN COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA**



VOLUME 32

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Number 3

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).



THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

P. O. BOX 4305

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA 28145-4305

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FOOTNOTES OF HISTORY

By James Brawley

Reprinted from *The Salisbury Post* - August 28, 1960

Taverns Brought Extra Cash

"Ordinaries" or taverns were quite common in Rowan County during the Colonial period, but few, if any, would be recognized as such by a present day member of society. They were, for the most part, just private homes, whereby the owners had qualified in court and received a license to operate a tavern. They would, in most instances, resemble the tourist home of a decade ago. Very few in this frontier section of the colony were built specifically for use as an inn. In a great many cases the head of a household would, after his children had left home, apply for a license to operate an inn or tavern, a source of some extra income in those stringent days when money was scarce. Often as not, if he didn't have a license to operate a tavern, he would be overwhelmed with travelers who expected hospitality in these uncertain parts. An inspection of the court minutes of Rowan County during the colonial period shows that 142 ordinaries or taverns were licensed from 1753 until 1772 in the county and 30 in the city. Only 9 of these lasted over a year in Salisbury and 12 in the county.

Most noteworthy of these in Salisbury were John Lewis Beard's, and Peter Arrand's where the first court met before Salisbury was even established as the county seat; Peter Johnson's which was located on the spot now occupied by the Old Wiley Home on the corner of Church and Bank Streets, and where Lord Cornwallis made his headquarters when he invaded Salisbury during the Revolution. Of the taverns during this period, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele's was the most famous. Originally licensed in 1756 by Thomas Bashford and Robert Gillespie, it lasted as a center of social life until well after the Revolution. Elizabeth took over in July 1763. In 1781, she entertained Gen. Nathaniel Greene on his trip through Salisbury. Her name was adopted by the local DAR chapter for her generous donation to the American cause while Greene was her guest. This tavern was located where the Wachovia Bank now stands on the southwest corner of Main and Council Streets.

Every tavern was expected to supply pasturage, fodder, and stables for the horses and clean beds for the travelers. Refreshments consisted of "toddy punch" made with a loaf of brown sugar and one half pint of imported rum; Madeira or claret wines; strong malt beer, English or home brewed; and cider. On special occasions West Indian rum, which was the most expensive item offered, was available. Prices were posted in the tavern and set by the county court. Any deviation was punishable by fine or withdrawal of licenses.

A review of the charges as carried annually in the court minutes reveals that an inflationary period occurred at the end of the French and Indian War in 1763 and continued until the outbreak of the Revolution. During this period from 1775-1789 the term "not worth a continental" came into use as synonymous with the worthless money printed by the Continental Congress.

Ex-Slave Believes She Is Now Around 100 Years Old.

By Franklin Young, Post Staff Writer

Salisbury Evening Post – 20 February 1951

Contributed by June Clodfelter Watson

Born into slavery almost 100 years ago, Mattie Parker (Leonard) is living out the remainder of her life as free as anyone possibly can.

Mattie doesn't really know how old she is. One of her grandchildren said she was somewhere in the vicinity of 97 years, but Mattie – "I about 10 old when the war (Civil War) end but I don't know."

The old Negro's hands show a lifetime of work and of devotion to work. However small and trivial it may seem, her work was her World and life. She can no longer work, but watching her, one gets the impression that if she were once more able to spend her days sweeping, cooking and washing, she would be able to die as happy as any person ever could.

She is "retired" now. After 47 years of faithful service to one family, she has nothing more to do but spend the remainder of her life as quietly and peaceable as possible.

It was 1909 when Mattie first came to the W. H. Leonard, Sr. residence at 513 West Monroe Street. She moved in bag and baggage and that has been her home ever since. She ever adopted the family name.

After talking to her for a while, you realize that without a doubt she is a philosopher. She is philosopher because she seems to have found happiness where others might search a million years and never find it.

How have you lived so long Mattie?

With all sincerity that one could ever hope, to find, she answered, "I get my fortune told once. He say you going to be a great liver, you going to see 100 years. I goin' live to be a hundred."

Mattie is living to be a hundred years old.

Her age has naturally caused her memory to weaken, so she can't recall too much of her past.

What does she remember about the Civil War?

"The Yankees came in and one, he put his hand on my head.. I just a little girl. Mama call us to the door. We went and look. My but he get well."

Mattie broke into song which appears to be what she and her family sang when they first saw the soldiers of the Northern Army. It is hard to understand her now but the words go something like this, "Hallelujah, hallelujah, I belong to the band. Hallelujah, hallelujah, I could belong to the band." The song had a simple rhythm, something with the unmistakable chant of Africa in it.

Mattie remembers that she was born in Statesville. Her mother belonged to Marse Caha (?) Foster and Missy Abigail Foster. Marse and Missy will always be the words she will use when speaking of those for whom she has spent her life working.

"My daddy he name Stokes Ford. He belong to Ford family. Mama name Charlotte Lucinda Foster. My mama and daddy marry but my mama always call herself Charlotte Lucinda Foster. She belong to Marse Foster. He mighty fine man.

"Missy Abigail set table for Yankees – set table full of big hams, all kinds a food – they didn't bother stealin' anything. Took other people's things. Missy Abigail, she set table for them." Mattie broke into laughter at the cleverness of her "Missy." They done stole Marsh – horse.

Mattie is a tiny little woman, approximately five feet and three inches tall, but one senses a great strength in her tiny body. It is a strength of heart and a simple faith. Mattie will live to be a hundred. Maybe she already has. No one really knows.

"I have two sisters and three brothers. They dead. I have two boys and two girls. They dead." said Mattie.

How many grandchildren? She didn't know, but believed she had 20.

"My daddy he work on the first railroad ever built here." She related with a great deal of pride. She seemed to indicate by her statement that her father had done one of the greatest things ever accomplished. To Mattie he had.

Her health is better than one could hope to find for a person who has lived for something near one century. It was only two years ago that her eyes began to fail. She is very proud of her glasses that she now has.

After seeing and talking to Mattie, one cannot help getting the impression that maybe some fortune tellers do know something about the future.

A Narrow Escape

Rev. John F. Hodge, of eastern Rowan, in returning from Salisbury to his home last Saturday evening about six o'clock, attempted to ford a branch at Tobias Kestler's which is only a few inches in depth generally, but he was swept off by the strong current of water into a ditch below, where the water was six or seven feet deep. He was thrown from the buggy in which he was riding, the buggy and mare lodging against the foot log, but he himself whirled off below. His struggle to recover standing ground was fearful in the extreme and he was at last saved by grasping a twig or weed under the water, by means of which he raised himself and succeeded in getting out of the ditch. On looking for his mare, only her nose was visible; but he succeeded in getting hold of the bridle and attempted to draw her head around and relieve her, when she made a desperate plung and jerked the reign out of his hand and went out of sight and drowned in a moment.

Mr. Hodge is devoutly thankful for his personal escape from a most unsuspected danger, and speaks of it as a warning which should be profitable to others, also; for it shows that the summons may come at a time when least expected.

NOTICE!

The Steamer Alice is now reay for excursions Now ready for excursiois on the wers of the
MAJESTIC YADKIN

She will leave Sower's Ferry (Known as Sowersburg) at 3 O'Clock p.m. For the "point," at Hannah Ferry every Wednesday ad Saturday, for the present. The boat can be chartered for private parties on other daysand will then be as their disposal during the whole day between the above names points. For terms and particulars appilty to Capt. Chas F. Pierce, at Sowers ' Ferry. June 4th „ '84.

CW June 5, 18

Irvin Madison Smith, 68-year-old retired farmer of Rt. 1, Cleveland, died Thursday at 1:40 p.m. following an illness of two years.

Funeral services will be conducted at 1 p.m. At Third Creek Presbyterian Church by then Rev. Milton Faust and the Rev. Claude Collins. Burial will be at the church cemetery.

The body will remain at Bunch Funeral Home until placed in the church at the funeral hour. The family will receive friends at the funeral home tonight from 7:30 to 9.

Pall bearers will be M. A. Lentz, W. T. Steele, Henry Phifer, Ralph Phifer, Frank Hall, Frank Fleming.

Honorary pallbearers will be deacons and elders of the Third Creek Church, of which he was a member and a deacon for 20 years.

Mr. Smith was born May 17, 1901, in Randolph County, the son of the late Jessie and Betty Lofton Smith. He was a member of the P.O.S. of A.

Surviving are his wife Mrs. Ethel McDaniel Smith, whom he married July 31 1934; a son, Charles H. Smith of Rt. 1, Cleveland, three daughters; Mrs. Ruby S. Atwell, of Rt. 1, Statesville, Mrs. Robert S. Davidson of Rt. 7, Statesville, and Mrs. William Wilhelm of Charlotte; a brother, J. H. Smith of Trinity; five sisters, Mrs. O. O. Lewallen and Mrs. Cleto Moore, both of High Point. Mrs. Myrtle Richardson and Mrs. Mary Helper, both of Thomasville and Mrs. Addie Stencil of Kannapolis; nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Ethel McDaniel Smith

Cleveland, North Carolina

Mrs. Ethel McDaniel Smith, 97, of 1550 Baker Mill Road died Sunday November 14, 2004 at Davis Regional Medical Center in Statesville. Born in Rowan County on February 19, 1907, she was a daughter of the late Albert E. McDaniel and Hattie McCulough McDaniel. She was a member of Third Creek Presbyterian Church, a longtime home demonstration club member, and an avid quilter and a charter member of the West Rowan Senior Citizens Club.

On July 20, 1924, she married Mr. Irvin M. Smith who died on January 22, 1970. She was also preceded in death by two sons, Bobby and John Irvin Smith, a daughter, Sarah Ethel Smith, a granddaughter, Linda Atwell Marlow, a son-in-law, Robert S. Davidson, brothers, Howard McDaniel and Arthur McDaniel, and sisters Sally Edwards, Elizaeth Miller, Pauline Gentle, Pearl Smith, and Blanche Rumble.

Survivors include a son, Charlie H. Smith and his wife Gwen of Cleveland, three daughters, Mrs. Ruby Miller and her husband Harold and Mrs. Betty Davidson all of Statesville and Mrs. Lois Wilhelm, and her husband, William of Ormond Beach, Fla. Also surviving are a brother, Edgar McDaniel, of Salisbury, a sister Mrs. Nora Koontz of Cleveland and grandchildren: Kay Smith Harrell, Don Davidson, JoAnn Smith Hall, Connie Smith Christy, Ross Davidson, Phillip Davidson, Rachel Wilhelm Frater and Madison Wilhelm. Additional survivors include 16 great-grandchildren and 8 great-great-grandchildren.

Funeral services are scheduled for 2:00 p.m. Saturday at Third Creek Presbyterian Church with Dr. S. David Cariker officiating. The body will lie in state at the church thirty minutes prior to the funeral hour and burial will follow in the church cemetery. Pall bearers will be; David Harrell, Jim Hall; Rick Christy, Don Davidson, Phil Davidson, Madison Wilhelm, and Clyde Marlowe. The family will receive friends immediately following the service in the church fellowship hall.

CHRONICLES OF CAROLINA

by Dr. Archibald Henderson

~ The Sunday Herald-Sun, March 20, 1938, Durham, NC

Uncle Joe Cannon Holds Record for Length of Service in House

Fiery Statesman Served in Congress for 46 Years – Was a Native of Guilford County and was Born of Quaker Stock – Died at 90

North Carolina has contributed to the nation a surprisingly large number of men, born here, who have won fame elsewhere. Credit, if such be the proper term, for their distinction is awarded, not to the state of birth but to the state of adoption. Andrew Jackson, James Knox Polk and Andrew Johnson are credited to Tennessee; Thomas Hart Benton to Missouri; James Pinckney Henderson to Texas; Joseph Gurney Cannon To Illinois. Few people over the country generally know that Cannon, William S. Porter (O. Henry) and Wilbur Daniel Steele were all born in Guilford County. There is, however, a certain interest attached to the place of one's origin and the circumstances of one's birth. Whatever the events of after life, there is always a touch of romance and mystery about the dawn of life, and the soil upon which one's feet first are set.

In the ninety years life and career of J.G. Cannon, there is little or no connection with North Carolina. Late in life, he visited Guilford county and returned to the site of the home of his ancestors. But that visit was but a brief interlude in the life of one of the most active and energetic men of his age.

In his autobiography, dictated by Cannon and edited by his secretary, L. White Busbey, and by the latter's widow, North Carolina is mentioned only in the opening chapter, entitled A Quaker Heritage. Some passages may not come amiss at this point.

"The Cannons were Huguenots in the days when Huguenots were massacred for their faith and their insurgency. The family came through England, Ireland, Canada, and New England until it found a welcome from the Quakers in the hills of North Carolina. My mother was a Hollingsworth and her lineage went back to George Fox. The Hollingsworths were Quakers and came from England to North Carolina by the way of Holland and New England. So I am Quaker, and Huguenot, with French, English, Irish, Scotch and Dutch blood mixed to some extent, and possibly related to all the parent stocks of the country. So if there be peculiarities in my make-up it may be due in part to heredity, in part to early environment, and in part to the result of early teachings and the respect, if not veneration, which we all have for our forebears. I have noticed that this is one of the beguilements in our civilization and conflicts. We like to believe in the wisdom of our fathers, and we are as ready to fight to defend their convictions as we are for our own."

Uncle Joe is evidently very proud of his ancestors, their simple faith and tenaciously held convictions. He succeeded in tracing them back to old Nantucket in New England and thence back to old England, and above all things was most deeply impressed to discover that they appeared "always to have been peacefully but persistently refusing to sacrifice their convictions for their comfort in dwelling in harmony and undisturbed with those among whom their lot was cast for the time being."

Cannon regarded the Puritans as a splendid people, even although he was fond of quoting Macauley's statement that they had long hair and talked through their noses, stern evangelism and religious intolerance were their besetting sins. Cannon somewhere describes his feelings as he stood in the old graveyard at Nantucket and looked down upon the headstones bearing the names of Hollingsworths and Coffins and Folgers. These people had the pioneer instinct and the roving disposition. For certainly they were ready to "move on when they found the restrictions of civilization, and the customs and laws of men, in conflict with their faith."

In New England the Quakers were persecuted by the puritans who, as has been said, "carried their piety at the end of a club." Cannon's ancestors left New England and came to North Carolina to escape persecution for religious independence. Cannon himself has said: "The Hollingsworths, the Folgers, the Coffins, and the other friends in Nantucket found they could not live in New England and be free; so they emigrated to the south, where there was greater freedom in religious thought and practice. They went to North Carolina which, in the beginning, held out the promise of freedom of conscience; in fact, so much freedom did it offer that it was known as the Botany Bay of the New World, for there debts contracted prior to coming to the state could not be collected and the natives asked few inconvenient questions."

Joseph Gurney Cannon was born in Guilford county, North Carolina May 7, 1836. The settlement of New Garden was of Quaker complexion and character. It was a peaceful community and the people enjoyed a satisfying measure of prosperity. Joe Cannon's father was a teacher in the academy there, before Joe was born. This spot seemed like a sylvan paradise, a veritable promised land to the Quakers – a place where they could enjoy undisturbed the liberty of worship and could live without going to war or contesting in the courts. New Garden, according to Cannon, was "the most congenial place in all Christendom for Quakers and Huguenots two hundred years ago, and New Garden is known all over the United States where there are Quaker settlements.

Joe Cannon's grandfather, Samuel, was born in the north of Ireland, which perhaps accounts for Joe's irascible and combative temperament. He always acknowledged that he was not much of a Quaker himself, because he was too fond of a fight and, instead of obeying the Biblical injunction to turn the other cheek, was all too prone to put up his fists and go into action. Joe's father, who was born in the New Garden neighborhood, was orphaned in infancy, and subsequently adopted by two maiden Quaker sisters who reared him as a Quaker, sent him to the Quaker academy, and helped him to get a medical education.

Even into that perfect Eden, as Cannon expresses it, also came the serpent. The "peculiar institution" of slavery, was abhorrent to certain of the Quakers, who had been taught to believe in the equality of men in the sight of God. Eventually their Quaker consciences rebelled and they started on a new trek – this time across the mountains, into a new promised land of religious freedom. Joe was only four years old when his parents removed to Bloomingdale, Indiana. This was an impressive migration, the story of which yet remains to be told. In the space of only 10 years, more than 18,000 Quakers left the south for the middle west and northwest. "Those gentle Quakers were leaving the sunny and rich southland, from the slave states to the northwest that had been forever dedicated to freedom by the ordinance of 1787."

These "gentle Quakers" were not so mild and pacifistic as Uncle Joe would have us believe. During the civil war, their scruples against bearing arms were largely stifled and suppressed in the face of a great national crisis. It is said, admits Cannon himself, that "the percent of Quakers which went into the Union army was greater than that from any other religious denomination."

Nor did Joe's father find in Parke County, Indiana, the elysium he was seeking in the effort to avoid contact with slavery. Indeed, he met with far vaster injustice in the "free" state of Indiana than in the "slave" state of North Carolina. Joe's father gave work and wages to a colored man whom he helped to freedom in a free state, and for that humane and social act he was severely punished by the laws of the free state. A superb instance of comic and tragic irony combined! Under the "Black Laws" of Indiana, Mr. Cannon was indicted; the case went to trial, and he was convicted and heavily fined. "The fine was collected, and a large part of his stock, horses and cattle, was levied upon by the sheriff and sold to the highest bidder, until the last cent of fine and cost was satisfied."

Eighty years ago Joseph G. Cannon was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Terre Haute, Indiana. A year later he removed to Tuscola, Illinois; and in the first year of the civil war was elected state's attorney, serving until December 1868. The record, with but two interruptions, of his congressional career is unprecedented. He was elected as a Republican to the forty-third and to the eight succeeding congresses, 1873 to 1891. Having earlier removed, in 1873, to Danville, Illinois, he was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1890 to the fifty-second congress. However, he was elected to the fifty-third and the nine succeeding congresses, 1893 to 1913. He served as speaker of the House of Representatives in the fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, and sixty-first congresses; and received fifty-eight votes for the presidential nomination at the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1908. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1912 to the sixty-third congress; and again elected to the sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, and sixty-seventh congresses, 1915 to 1923. Declining re-nominations for congress, he retired from public life and died in Danville, Illinois, November 12, 1926. Joseph Gurney Cannon was one of the ablest congressmen and narrowest political partisans who ever dominated the floor of the lower house. As a fighter, he was violent, demonstrative and abandoned. His gesticulation was frenzied of the Billy Sunday type; he shouted, banged his fists down on his desk, smashed one clenched hand in to the other palm, the while his coat sleeves, in automatic sympathy, rode high up on his arms. His language was livid, vituperative, and often peppered with oaths and expletives. He hit straight from the shoulder and had little consideration for the feelings of his opponents.

The word "principles" was often upon his lips; but he usually meant "Republican principles." He had no confidence and little faith in other political principles, especially those of the Democratic brand. He was incapable of impartiality, and once vehemently declared that the "only thoroughly impartial man is a dead man." He had little affection and no respect for Woodrow Wilson's policies. At times he clashed violently with Theodore Roosevelt, whom he regarded as unscrupulous and mendacious. He was essentially autocratic and czarist, and would brook no opposition to his will while in the speaker's chair. Yet, he was indubitably honest and incorruptible; and he was never swerved from his duty, as he saw it, to the Republican Party and to the country, by the numerous opportunities which came his way to advance his financial and political fortunes.

For all his courage, parliamentary ability, ruthless determination, and inflexible will, he was a man of extraordinarily limited vision. It is fortunate for the country that so narrow and bigoted a partisan was not elevated to the presidential chair. Cannon's biographer frankly says. "Mr. Cannon honestly believed the Democratic Party was unfit to govern, and that because of its incapacity, misfortune always followed the accession of the Democrats to power. This was not prejudice but a sincere conviction."

Following is other information regarding J.G. Cannon taken from current online records:

Joseph Gurney Cannon



**35th Speaker of the United States House of
Representatives**

In office

November 9, 1903 – March 4, 1911

Preceded by **David B. Henderson**

Succeeded by **Champ Clark**

**Member of the
U.S. House of Representatives
from Illinois**

In office

March 4, 1873 – March 3, 1891

March 4, 1893 – March 3, 1913

March 4, 1915 – March 3, 1923

Preceded by 14th District created in 1873
Samuel W. Moulton (15th)
Samuel T. Busey (15th)
John James McDannold (12th)
Thomas M. Jett (18th)
Frank Trimble O'Hair (18th)

Succeeded by Jonathan H. Rowell (14th)
Samuel T. Busey (15th)
Benjamin F. Marsh (15th)
Charles Eugene Fuller (12th)
Frank Trimble O'Hair (18th)
William P. Holaday (18th)

Constituency 14th district (1873–83)
15th district (1883–91, 1893–95)
12th district (1895–1903)
18th district (1903–13, 1915–23)

Personal details

Born May 7, 1836
Guilford County, North Carolina, U.S.

Died November 12, 1926 (aged 90)
Danville, Illinois, U.S.

Nationality American

Political party Republican

Spouse(s) Mary P. Reed

Children 2

Alma mater	<u>University of Cincinnati</u>
-------------------	---------------------------------

Profession	Law
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Joseph Gurney Cannon (May 7, 1836 – November 12, 1926) was a United States politician from Illinois and leader of the Republican Party. Cannon served as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from 1903 to 1911, and many consider him to be the most dominant Speaker in United States history,¹¹ with such control over the House that he could often control debate.

Cannon is the second-longest continuously serving Republican Speaker in history, having been surpassed by fellow Illinoisan Dennis Hastert, who passed him on June 1, 2006. Cannon is also the longest serving Republican Representative ever, as well as first member of Congress, of either party, ever to surpass 40 years of service (non-consecutive).

Cannon's congressional career spanned 46 years of cumulative service—a record that was not broken until 1959. Although technically the second-longest serving Republican member of Congress ever (behind Strom Thurmond), he was the longest-serving Republican to never change his party affiliation (as Thurmond switched from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party in 1964). He is also the longest serving member ever of the House of Representatives in Illinois, although the longest continuous service belongs to Adolph J. Sabath. Cannon also has the distinction of being the subject of the first Time cover ever, dated March 3, 1923.

Early life

Cannon was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, and in 1840 moved with his parents to Annapolis, Indiana, about 30 miles north of Terre Haute. He was the elder of two sons of Gulielma (née Hollingsworth) and Horace Franklin Cannon, a country doctor.¹² Horace Cannon drowned on August 7, 1851 when Joseph was fifteen years old as he tried to reach a sick patient by crossing Sugar Creek. Young Cannon took charge of the family farm. His brother William would become a successful banker and realtor.



Cannon as a younger congressman circa 1860-1870

Asked by Terre Haute politician and lawyer John Palmer Usher, future Secretary of the Interior under President Abraham Lincoln, to testify in a slander case, Cannon became fascinated with the law. Eventually, he asked Usher if he could study law under him and moved to Terre Haute. At age 19 he traveled to Cincinnati, Ohio to attend a semester of law school at the University of Cincinnati law school. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Terre Haute, Indiana but was disappointed when Usher refused to offer him a place in his office. That year he relocated to Tuscola, Illinois. His choice of a new hometown was somewhat involuntary, taking place while he was travelling from Shelbyville, Illinois, to Chicago to find more clients for his law firm. During the trip, he ran out of money. He boarded a Chicago-bound train in Mattoon, Illinois; after the train had started, he was asked for his ticket. As Cannon did not have a ticket, he was removed from the train in Tuscola.^[2] There, he became State's attorney for the twenty-seventh judicial district of Illinois, holding the position from March 1861 to December 1868. He was one of the charter members of Tuscola's Masonic Lodge No. 332, which was founded on October 2, 1860.^[3]

In 1876 Cannon moved to Danville, Illinois, where he resided for the rest of his life. He and his wife Mary P. Reed, whom he married in 1862, had two daughters.

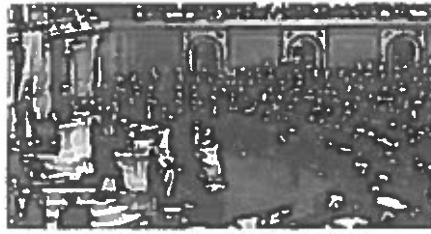
Political career

He became a follower of Abraham Lincoln during the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. After Lincoln was elected President in 1860, Cannon received an appointment as a regional prosecutor. Cannon, a member of the Republican Party, was elected as to the United States House of Representatives from Illinois to the Forty-second and to the eight succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1873 – March 4, 1891), and was the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department (Forty-seventh Congress) and of the Committee on Appropriations (Fifty-first Congress). Cannon was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1890 to the Fifty-second Congress, but was elected to the Fifty-third and to the nine succeeding Congresses that sat between 1893 and 1913.

He attempted to gain the Speakership four times before succeeding. His antic speaking style, diminutive stature and pugnacious manner were his trademarks. The newspapers frequently lampooned him as a colorful rube. "Uncle Joe", as he was known, often clashed with fellow Republican Theodore Roosevelt, asserting that Roosevelt "has no more use for the Constitution than a tomcat has for a marriage license".^[4]



Cannon at the 1904 Republican National Convention in Chicago



Speaker Cannon presides over the House of Representatives during the 59th Congress, 1906.

Cannon was chairman to the Committee on Appropriations (Fifty-fourth through Fifty-seventh Congresses), Committee on Rules (Fifty-eighth through Sixty-first Congresses), and Speaker of the House of Representatives (Fifty-eighth through Sixty-first Congresses). He received fifty-eight votes for the presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1908.

Speaker of the House

Cannon wielded the office of Speaker with unprecedented power. At the time of Cannon's election the Speaker of the House concurrently held the chair of the Rules Committee, which determined under what rules and restrictions bills could be debated, amended, and voted on, and in some cases whether they would be allowed on the floor at all. As such, Cannon effectively controlled every aspect of the House's agenda: bills reached the floor of the house only if Cannon approved of them, and then in whatever form he determined — with Cannon himself deciding whether and to what extent the measures could be debated and amended.

Cannon also reserved to himself the right to appoint not only the chairs of the various House committees, but also all of the committees' members, and (despite the seniority system that had begun to develop) used that power to appoint his allies and protégés to leadership positions while punishing those who opposed his legislation. Crucially, Cannon exercised these powers to maintain discipline within the ranks of his own party: the Republicans were divided into the conservative "Old Guard," led by Cannon, and the progressives, led by President Theodore Roosevelt. His committee assignment privileges ensured that the party's Progressive element had little influence in the House, and his control over the legislative process obstructed progressive legislation.

Revolt

On March 17, 1910, after two failed attempts to curb Cannon's absolute power in the House, Nebraska Representative George Norris led a coalition of 42 progressive Republicans and the entire delegation of 149 Democrats in a revolt. With many of Cannon's most powerful allies absent from the Chamber, but enough Members on hand for a quorum, Norris introduced a resolution that would remove the Speaker from the Rules Committee and strip him of his power to assign committees.

While his lieutenants and the House sergeant-at-arms left the chamber to collect absent members in an attempt to rally enough votes for Cannon, the Speaker's allies initiated a legislative block in the form of a point of order debate. When Cannon supporters proved difficult to find (many of the staunchest were Irish and spent the day at various St. Patrick's Day celebrations), the filibuster continued for 26 hours, with Cannon's present friends making repeated motions for recess and adjournment. When Cannon finally ruled the resolution out of order at noon on March 19, Norris appealed the resolution to the full House, which voted to overrule Cannon, and then to adopt the Norris resolution.

Cannon managed to save some face by promptly requesting a vote to remove him as Speaker, which he won handily since the Republican majority would not risk a Democratic speaker replacing him. However, his iron rule of the House was broken, and Cannon lost the Speakership when the Democrats won a majority later that same year.

Post-Speaker



Cannon's residence in Danville, Illinois circa 1913

Cannon was defeated in 1912 but returned in 1914 and was re-elected in the 1920 congressional elections. He was a critic of President Woodrow Wilson and U.S. entry into World War I. He was also an outspoken critic of Wilson's League of Nations.

Cannon declined to run in the 1922 congressional election, and retired at the end of his last term in 1923; he was featured on the cover of the first issue of Time magazine on the last day of his last term in office.

Personal life

Born a Quaker, he became a Methodist after leaving Congress.^[2] However, he may have been effectively a Methodist long before this. After marrying Mary Reed in a Methodist service in 1862, a Quaker encouraged him to express regret for this, to which Cannon replied, "If you mean that I am to get up in meeting and say that I am sorry I married Mary, I won't do it. I'm damned if I'm sorry and I'm damned if I will say I am."^[2] Joseph Cannon died in his residence in Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois.^[2] He had a weakened heart and also suffered from the general effects of old age. Cannon died at noon on November 12, 1926 while in a deep sleep.^[2] He was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

Legacy

- Cannon brought a federal Veterans Administration Hospital to Danville; it continues to serve military veterans.
- The first building of offices for congressmen outside of the United States Capitol building was named after Cannon.
- Cannon signed the Sixteenth Amendment which established Congress' right to impose a federal income tax.

Three Die in Yadkin River - Salisbury Evening Post; 16 October 1950

The Yadkin River claimed the lives of three persons yesterday.

The victims were Henry Upright, 41; Arthur Christie, 40; and Ivey Moose, 28; all of the Amity Hill - Elmwood sections of Iredell County.

A fourth person, 13 year old Clyde Upright, son of Henry Upright, was saved from drowning through the heroic effort of Merle Bowen, 28, employee of the Buck Steam Plant of the Duke Power Company at Dukeville.

The three victims were drowned shortly after 11:30 o'clock when their small motorboat swamped and capsized in the Yadkin River, just in front of the Buck Steam Plant at Dukeville.

Mr. Bowen noticed that the boat had capsized, swam to the craft and was able to push the Upright youth to safety aboard the boat.

He was also able to pull one of the men to within a few feet of the river bank before the man slipped from his grasp. Bowen said he didn't know which of the three men it was.

State Highway Patrolman J. H. Jackson, Jr., who assisted in the investigation of the drownings along with Sheriff J. H. Krider and other officers, said the three men and boy entered a small boat on the banks of the river.

He said one of the men entered the bow of the boat, two others took seats in the center and the fourth man was seated at the rear to start the small outboard motor.

Equipment

Mr. Jackson said camping equipment was also in the bow of the boat which drifted away from the bank as efforts were made to start the motor.

He said the motor started and when it did the bow of the boat was swamped with water, apparently the load causing the bow to go down. Mr. Jackson said the person sitting in the front of the boat started to the rear with the two seated in the center. As they neared the back of the boat it capsized, throwing the four victims into the river.

Members of the Lexington Rescue Squad, under the direction of First Lieutenant R. C. Beck, aided in rescue efforts to recover the bodies of the victims. The first body was located shortly after 12 o'clock, the second about 2:30 o'clock and the third about 4 o'clock, Mr. Jackson said.

Boy Scouts from Concord also brought grappling hooks to the river to use in the underwater search for the men.

The State Highway officer said he learned that the men had started across the river to a small island for the purpose of camping out and fishing.

The boat capsized so quickly that only Mr. Bowen was able to reach the youth and pull him to safety and also attempt to save the life of another member of the boat.

Mr. Upright was born in Iredell County [NC] on May 18, 1909. He is survived by his widow the former Miss Carrie Helms, seven sons, William, James, Clyde, Curtis, Ernest, Billie and Frank Upright, all of the home; three daughters, Lottie Mae, Myrtle and Annie Upright, all of the home; three brothers and one sister.

Funeral services for Mr. Upright will be conducted Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from Bethesda Presbyterian Church at Amity Hill with Rev. R. S. Arrowood in charge. Burial will follow in the church cemetery.

Joint funeral services for Mr. Moose and Mr. Christie will be conducted at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the Shady Grove Baptist Church with the Rev. T. A. Hager in charge. Burial will follow in the church cemetery.

Mr. Christie was born in Catawba County [NC] on October 25, 1907, son of the late Lewis F. Christie and Mrs. Betty G. Christie, who survives.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Cordie Upright; one son, George Frankie of the home; three daughters, Ada Marie, Ethel Fay and Martha Lorene Christie, all of the home; two brothers, three sisters, two step-sisters and one step-daughter.

Mr. Moose was born March 13, 1915, son of D. L. Moose and the late Linda Helms Moose, in Iredell County [NC] He is survived by his widow, the former May Upright two sons, J. Lee and George Ray Moose, both of the home; two daughters, Margaret Ann and Ella Mae Moose, both of the home; four brothers and three sisters.

"Your Sun Untell Deth" by Judy Fox - Civil War Letters between Rowan County Soldiers, Families and Neighbors
 This information is provided from Judy's research and is a continuation of materials published in previous Journals.
 Feel free to contact Judy with questions or comments at: 14 Catamaran Lane, Okatie, SC 29909 or jfox8331@gmail.com

1862 Sept 12	Obediah Stokes		Mother, brother and Sister	Va near the Patomic River	Has been with regiment since the 2nd of the month and been in 3 fights. Wanted Turner's company (Calvin's) but got in with Buriel Hendly, Adam Parker, and Calvin Mill. Buriel and Adam wounded. Heard Buriel was dead. Christopher Stokes was wounded in lower part of belly and he hasn't heard from him since sent to the hospital. Let Uncle Kitchen know. He was in fight at harper's ferry and took about 10,000 prisoners and several hundred negroes on Monday. The next Wednesday went over in Maryland and another fight where Buriel and Adam wounded. Came back in Va and had another fight on Saturday. Battle is awfull to see men falling every side, some killed, others crawling on all fours calling for help. Never wants to see it again. Wants to know whether wheat thrashed and sowing oats.

September 12 day 1862
Virginia near the Patomic River

My Deare mother and Brothers and Sister

I now drop you a few lines to let you no how I am getting along at this time I am tolerable well at the tim and I do hope thies lines may find you all well this makes three letters that I have sent to you but I do not no whether you have got enny of them or not I have not herd enny thing from you since I left home I want to here from you very bad we have had hard times Since we left Ritchmon We got to our Regiment on the 2n of this month and bin with them ever since and have bin in three fights Since we have bin with the Regiment har and I wanted to git in tuners Company but did not git ther I got in a company with Buriel hendly Adam Parker Calvin Mill but Buriel and Adam was wounded Adam was wounde in the thy but not daingerouly Buriel was wounded in the body Reports say I did not se him after he was wounded I herd that Buriel wad ded but I do not no whether it so or not we here so many things we don't know what to believe but we hope it is not so

Christopher Stokes was wounded in one the fights that I was in he was wounded in the lower part of his belly I do not whether it is daingeriouly or not he is sent to the hospittle I have not herd from him since I want you to send uncle Cintchen word about it and let them no it We have bin under sum vary heavy sheling and shooting it did not look like we could escape but we thank god that most of us went thru safe we have bin in hering of giting every day for the week and so we do not no when we will get in another fight I was in the fight at harpers fery there we took that place with out much fiting we took about ten thousand prisners and several hundred negros and all there guns and ammution provition and a great [?] of clothing this was Monday the next Wedsday went ove in Maryland and had another fight her Buriel and Adam was wounded we then cum back in virgina and ahad another fight on Satterday I tell you being in a battle is an awfull thing to see the men falling on every side sum cild and others crawling on ther all fors caulng fo help it is just such times as I do not want to se enny more and we do hope we may never se such enny more

I hope the time will son cum when we will se each other again I want you to rite as soon as you get this letter and let me no how you are getting along with your work whether you go your wheat thrashed or not and how you are getting along hulling foder and sowing oats and all of your woke I want you to try to do the bist you can about sowing oats and wheat and gathering corn and all of work I would be very glad to be there to help to do all of the work but I no not when I will get to cum home whether ever or not but I hope the day will soon cum when we will all be permitted to return to our homes again and ther permitted to spend the remainder of our days in perfect peace and harmony tell all of my friends to excuse me for not riting to them for I can not rite my self and those ho can rite have not much to rite for we have to travil about so much what little times thes have to spare they want to rite for them selves most of them at least and so you se my chance is bad Nothing at present only I Remain your affectionate sun
Obediah Stokes

[illegible]

Christopher Stokes was wounded in one
the fights that I was in he was wounded in the
lower parts of his belly I don't know whether it is
dangerously or not he is sent to the hospital I
have not heard from him since I want you to send
uncle Lin to hear word about him but there as it
we have bin under sum very heavy shelling and
shooting it did not look like we could escape
but we thank god that most of us went there
safe we have bin in hearing of fighting every day for the
week and so we do not know when we will get in another
fight I was in the fight at Harper's ferry there
we took that place without much fighting we
took about ten thousand prisoners and some
several hundred negroes and all there guns and
ammunition provision and a great deal of clothing
This was Monday the next Wednesday went over the
Maryland and had another fight here Burnside
and I was wounded we then came back in
Virginia and had another fight on Saturday
I tell you being in a battle is an awful thing to see
the men falling on every side sum cold and others
crawling on there all for crawling for help
it is just such times as I do not want to
I envy more and we all hope we may meet
I envy more

I hope the
will be one
as soon as you
you are getting
you got you
we getting a
cats and all
do the best
wheat and
I would be
do all of the
will get to
but I hope
we will all
thomas agree
the remain
and harm
me for not
myself an
to write for a
little time
dearest
Chance is b
your affecti

I hope the time will soon come when we
will be each other again I want you to write
as soon as you get this letter and let me know
you are getting along with your work whether
you got your wheat thrashed or not and how you
are getting along pulling feed and sowing
oats and all of your work I ^{want} you to try to
do the best you can about sowing oats and
wheat and gathering corn and all of your work
I would be very glad to be there to help to
do all of the work but I do not wish I
will get to your home whether soon or not
but I hope the day will soon come when
we will all be permitted to return to our
homes again and there permitted to spend
the remainder of our days in perfect peace
and harmony till all of my friends to excuse
me for not writing to them for I cannot write
myself and those he can write has not much
to write for we have to travel about so much what
little time ^{they} have to spare they want to write for them
I do most of them at least and so you see my
chance is bad nothing at present only I remain
your affectionate son Obediah Stokes

Time off from the big top – Sparks Circus Enjoyed the Winters Here
The Salisbury Post – October 4, 2009
By Mark Wineka

When the Sparks Circus arrived in Salisbury in early December, it usually showed the wear and tear of a season's worth of travel. But the circus performers and executives also bore the smiles of people who knew they were home. Among friends. Autumns in Salisbury today have become associated with OctoberTour, football games and elections. Long ago they were seasons in which anticipation began building for the Sparks Circus' return.

From 1910 to 1919, the Sparks World-Famous Shows wintered here. Those four to five months of having a circus in Salisbury's back yard left deep impressions, most of them good. Hundreds of people would greet the circus as it arrived at the depot in at least 15 train cars. Horses pulled the gilded wagons and calliopes out of the red and yellow rail cars, followed by elephants, zebras, camels, horses, seals, lions and tigers.

Familiar performers emerging from the cars might include Louis Reed, the elephant man; Bert Mayo, the ring leader; Pete Mardo, a clown; Lizzie Guise, who had a trapeze act; and Fritz Bruner, the German lion tamer. Salisburians also looked for their beloved Charles Sparks, the owner and manager, who lived a showman's philosophy that said, "If you can't be for it (the circus), don't be with it." Sparks, called "Guv'ner" by his employees, endeared himself to Salisburians and, in those days, considered the town his second home – the road was his first.

From the depot, residents followed the circus' trek along West Innes Street to "Fair Park," where today's Hefner VA Medical Center now stands. The fairgrounds' structures turned into exotic animal stalls, sewing rooms and paint, carpentry and blacksmith shops. Workers also set up a cookhouse.

Sparks immediately invited everyone to visit the grounds at any time to wander free among the animals and employees getting ready for the next season. Professor Wills practiced on a giant steam calliope, which had 32 whistles and could be heard from three miles away. Salisbury kids sometimes were allowed to ride down to Grants Creek on top of the elephants, who enjoyed the water. Sparks invited some of his Salisbury friends to the cookhouse for hot cakes.

The circus operation of some 200-plus employees made positive ripples through the local economy. M.L. Johnson, a butcher, sent fresh meat out to Fair Park by the wagon load. Salisbury Hardware Co. saw a steady business in supplying items such as paint, whips and harnesses. Farmers sent tons of hay, straw, oats and corn to feed the animals, which were groomed and trained at the fairgrounds. Addie Sparks, Charles' wife, created new costumes with the help of local seamstresses.

Sparks made contributions to local churches and civic groups. At Christmas, he sent the circus calliope through downtown. Charles Sparks had the reputation for running a clean circus, never tolerating, as one report said, "swindling schemes or catch-penny games evident with many other shows." A Salisbury Post article from 1914 said the Sparks Circus was a big asset to the town: "These were high-class, civic-minded people and a highly moral enterprise, that enriched our town," the newspaper said. Sparks billed his circus as "The Show That Has Never Broken a Promise."

Salisbury benefited in another way from being the winter headquarters. The Sparks Circus performed its first show here every April before it loaded all the rail cars and headed off for another season. Morning parades in the downtown whet the appetite for afternoon and evening performances at the various circus stops, and Salisbury was no exception. But big crowds also showed up to see the circus off at the train station. Thousands of people lined Salisbury streets for glimpses of the military band, calliopes, golden chariots, clowns, magicians, jugglers, teams of horses and animals from all parts of the world. The whole town practically took half a day off, including school children.

The opening shows were well-received. The April 11, 1912, edition of the Post reported that, "in fact, there was not a mediocre act in the entire program, and some of them were of the highly sensational order, notably the daring acrobatic work of the Walton family, six in number." Other performers included the Loretta Sisters, who did stunts while being suspended in the air by their teeth; the Nelsons, who dazzled with an aerial act; and Berre and Hicks, who did some death-defying dives from the high ladder. Another report from April 15, 1914, commented on how "the clowns were splendid and the performing seals, remarkable."

The Elks Club always sponsored a big supper for the circus employees the night before they left. Clifton Sparks, another Sparks Circus executive, ended up marrying a Salisbury girl named Vera Menius. The New York Times once featured their son, Clifton Jr., as "the circus baby who wants to be a clown" and described him as "the most-pictured and most-traveled baby in the country." Clifton Jr. eventually became an MIT-educated engineer.

The most repeated Sparks Circus story through the years related to the hanging of Big Mary, billed as the world's largest elephant and one of the favorite winter attractions in Salisbury. In September 1916, while the circus conducted its parade through downtown Kingsport, TN, Big Mary spotted a pile of watermelons on the side of Main Street. A handler jabbed Big Mary a couple of times with a bull hook to keep her in line. The pokes incensed the elephant, who wheeled on the handler and killed him. The next day, Sparks secured a railroad derrick, placed a chain around Big Mary's neck and hanged the five-ton elephant. An elephant hanging is not soon forgotten.

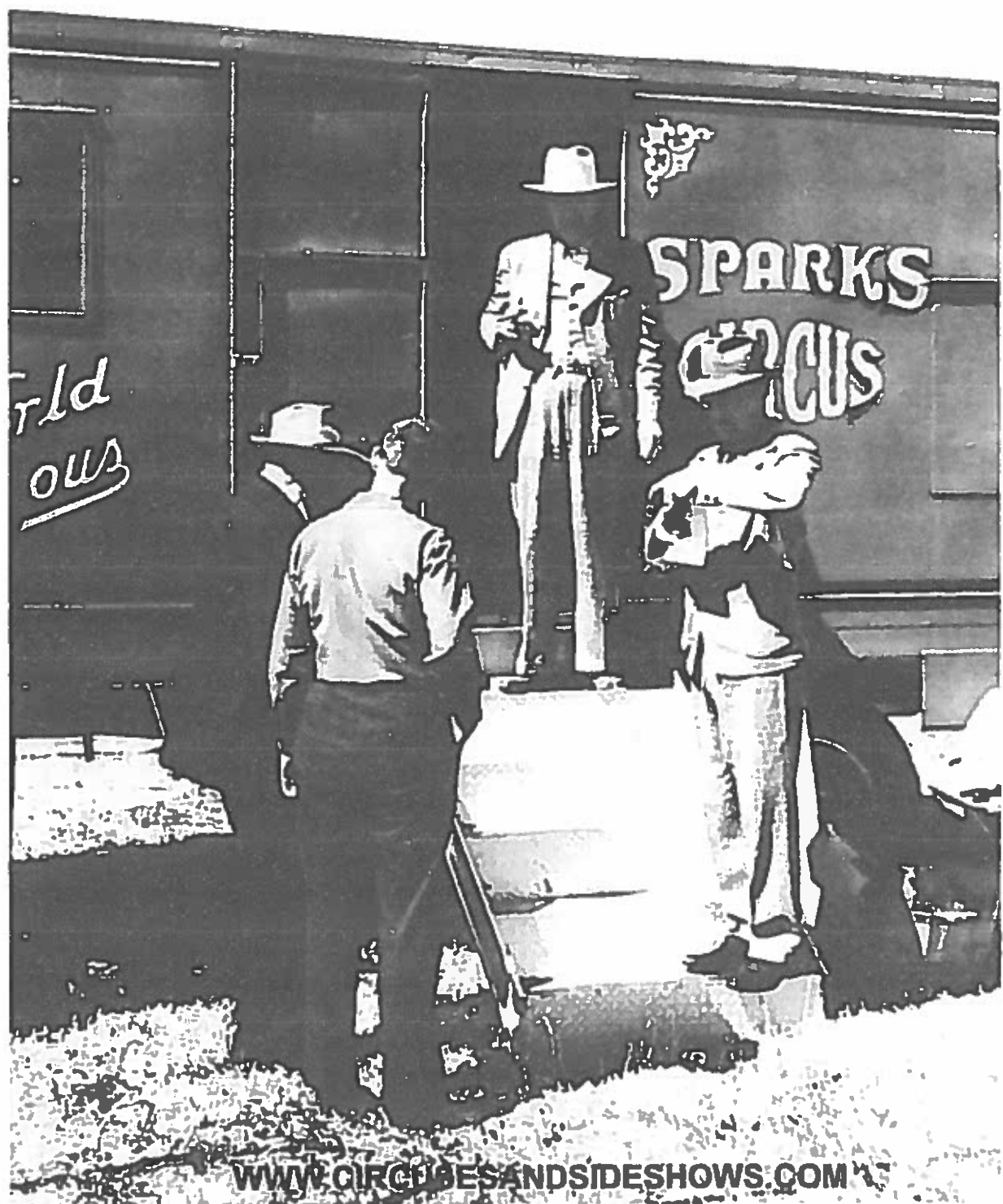
Charles Sparks' own story was an amazing one, too. Born in Park City, Utah, he was singing and dancing on street corners at age 6 to support his widowed mother and two sisters. Dying from tuberculosis, his mother gave him to showman John Wiseman, who eventually adopted the boy and made him a partner. Wiseman even adopted Sparks'

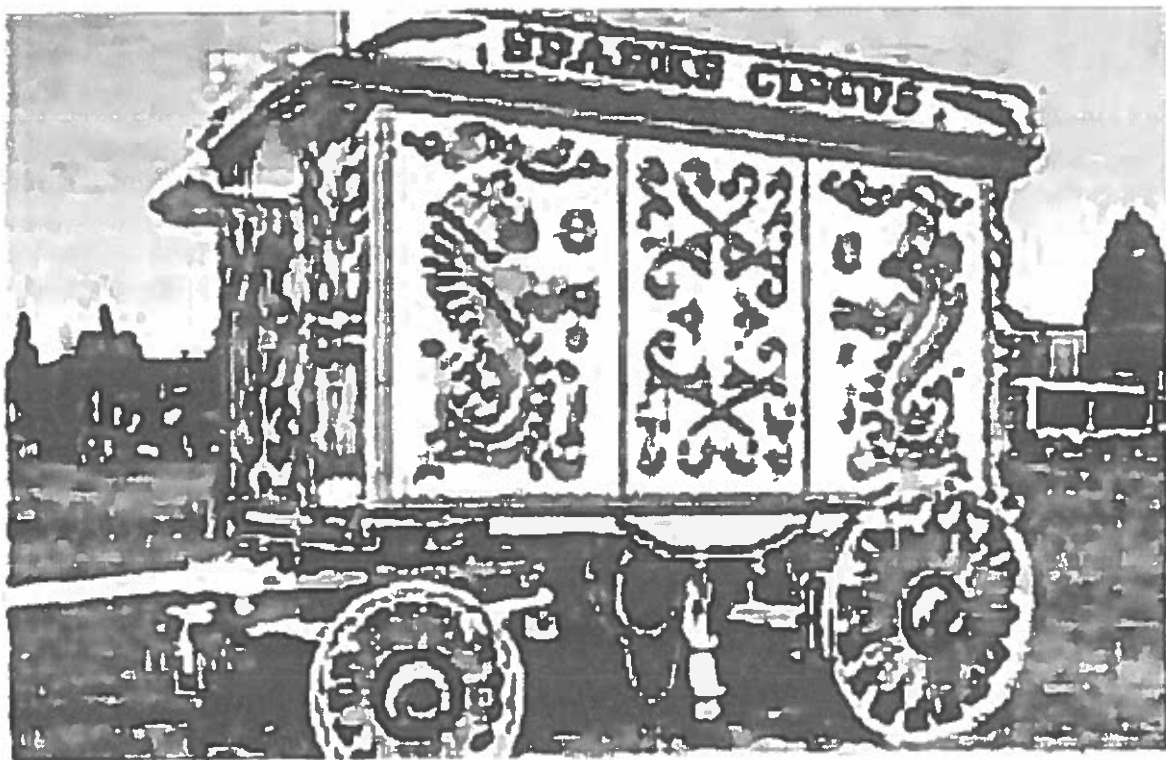
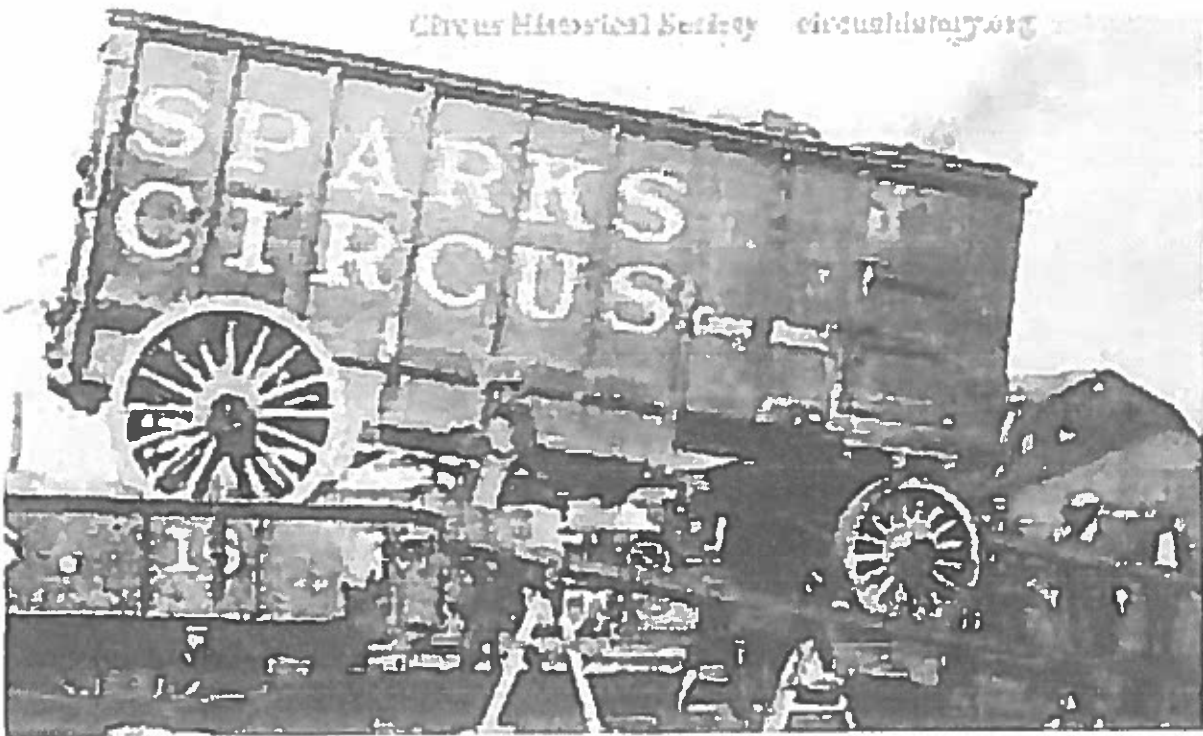
name for his own. John and Charles Sparks first toured the country as minstrels before building a small circus. John Sparks died from blood poisoning three days after being clawed by a lion. Charles bought out his half of the circus and expertly managed the business to become a multi-millionaire years later.

Having outgrown Fair Park, the Sparks Circus left Salisbury in 1919 to winter in Macon, GA, where Sparks again would become a cherished citizen. Sparks eventually sold his circus to Ringling Brothers and in the 1930s became owner of the Downie Bros. Circus. When Sparks returned to Salisbury with his new circus and sat on the outside steps of his office wagon, hundreds of people reportedly lined up to visit with him.

The circus made its last visit to Salisbury in 1947, and Sparks sent his regrets for not being able to attend. He died two years later. At his death, the Macon Telegraph said he had been a leader "in the circus business and raised that part of the amusement industry to a high level." One measure of a man is how long he's remembered. It's autumn, and we're still talking about the Sparks Circus.



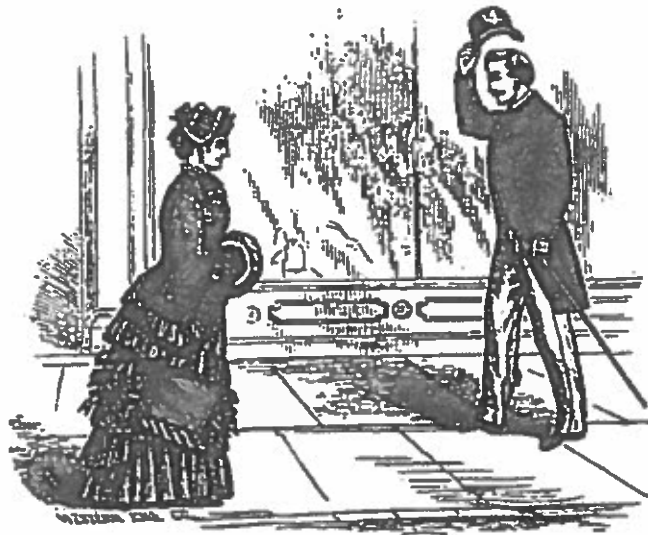




A Long Ago Book

Manners *Morals* OF LONG AGO

John E. Duncan



GENTLEMAN MEETING A LADY.

**"Good company will always be found much
less expensive than bad."**

GEO WASHINGTON, 1789

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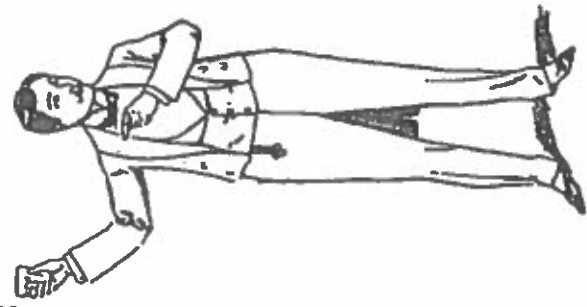
ISBN 0-944593-21-6

Etiquette of Conversation.

This scene in Hill's Manual of 1880 suggests "ill-breeding, lack of culture and refinement."

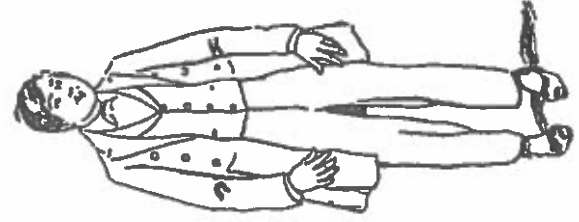


Courts and Boisterous.



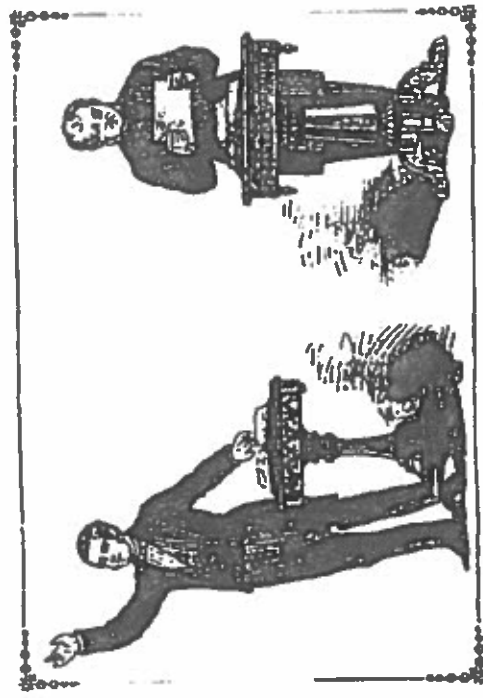
THE GRACEFUL SPEAKER.

Mr. Graceful Speaker uses clear, distinct words, and is cool, collected, and self-possessed. But Mr. Awkward Speaker engages in argument, interrupts other speakers, finds fault, and may even talk about personal or family matters.



THE AWKWARD SPEAKER.

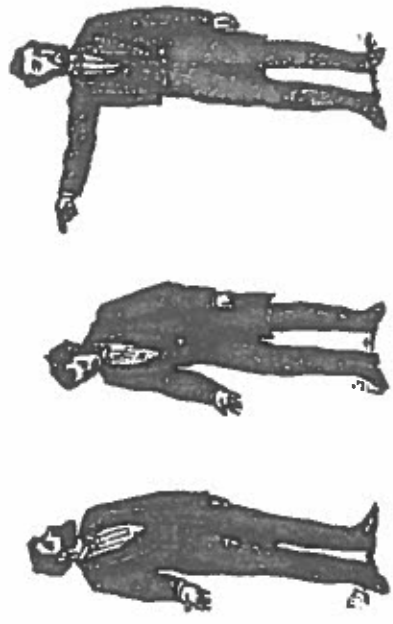
Oratory and Gestures.



Apparently Extemporaneous.

Confined to Manuscript.

The man on the left knows his subject well, displays no notes, creating a powerful impression with his audience. The man at right is confined to his manuscript, buries his head, and weakens the power of his discourse.



The theatrical value of gestures is shown here, with the man at the left asserting some point with emphasis, while the man in the middle exhibits a degree of concession or humility. At the right, the orator turns his hand to assert contempt or emphasis or both.

Dining Errors to be Avoided.

Never spit out bones or cherry pits.

Never make a display of hair, insects, or other things from your food.

Never come to the table in your shirt-sleeves, or with dirty hands or disheveled hair.

Never eat so much of one article as to attract attention, as some people do with butter, sweet cake or cheese.

Never put your feet so far under the table as to touch those of the person on the other side.

Never drink from the saucer or lap with the tongue the last drop from the plate.

Never wipe your fingers with the tablecloth.

Never eat very fast.

Never fill the mouth very full.

Never make noise with the mouth or throat

Never introduce unpleasant topics for conversation.

Never hesitate to take the last piece of cake—there is probably more.

Never allow soup, butter, or other food to remain on your whiskers.

Never expectorate at the table.



The beverage enjoyed by these men may be of no great consequence, but sitting on the edge of the chair was considered ill-mannered, and the cigar could offend any nearby ladies.



Fig. 14. Correct Position for Drinking Sake



Fig. 15. Incorrect Position for Drinking Sake

Neighbor Relations.

Inharmony, disorder, and ill-feeling among neighbors can be avoided with common courtesy.

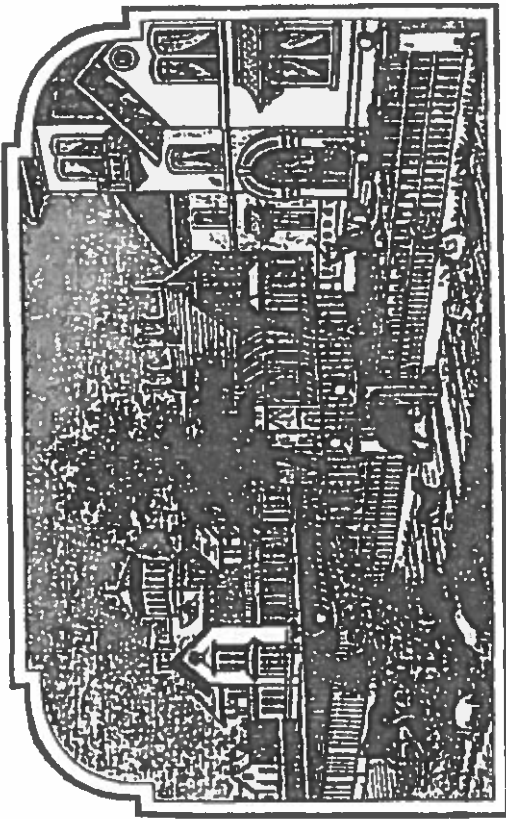
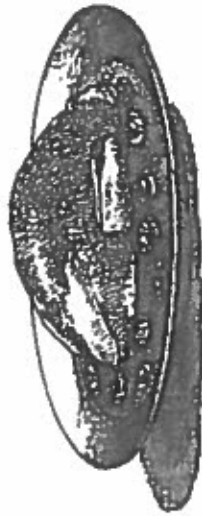


FIG. 22. PEOPLE WHO ARE TROUBLED BY THEIR NEIGHBORS.

Neighbors who are troublesome deliberately allow their horses, hogs, and cattle to trample the sidewalks, to destroy shade trees, and to despoil the neighbors' yards, and to frighten their children.

Neighbors who suspect each other put up fences and thus destroy the beauty of their grounds and cause their neighbors to be shut out.



WOODLEAF COUPLE TO OBSERVE THEIR 68TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The Salisbury Post – August 29, 1945

By Mack McKa

Getting married while working on a Cabarrus county farm for twenty five cents a day, and paying \$2 (eight days work) for a marriage license was a daring and expensive thing to do, but James Owen, 88, of Woodleaf, says it was worth it.

Mr. and Mrs. James Owen will celebrate their 68th wedding anniversary tomorrow at their neat cottage in Woodleaf, secure in the knowledge that they are still making their way in the world, and adding to their large number of friends and boosters. Mrs. Owen is 92 years old. The aged but active couple today issue an invitation to their many friends to visit them Thursday, on their 68th Wedding Anniversary.

"We were married in the morning, away back in August, 1877. I was working on a Cabarrus county farm, near the Rowan line. I believe the farmer's name was Vic Melchor. I took the day off, but my wife peeled apples all day to get some provisions lined up. We were married by an old German Lutheran minister," says Mr. Owen.

"In those days you had to memorize the 10 commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the catechism before they would let you join the church. I only had a few months schooling. We did not have much in the way of schools after the Civil War, but I memorized everything necessary to join the church," says Mrs. Owen.

"I never was able to attend school a day in my life, but I have picked up a few things in the way of education through my association with those who had the advantage of good schooling," says Mr. Owen. Then his eyes twinkled as he related a strange story, the story of an uneducated man, with ambition and a natural gift, striving to better himself.

Blacksmith

"I moved to Rowan county shortly after we were married and tried share cropping a year. I did not like that, so I started a little blacksmith shop at Woodleaf. I used to shoe horses for 10 cents a foot, 40 cents for shoeing the horse, with the customer furnishing the shoes, European style, as they say around hotels. I got three cents for sharpening a plow share. I made plows that could be used for both breaking and cultivating ground, and repaired buggies and wagons. H.H. Davis and I studied up a three shovel cultivator, the first one ever heard of, but someone got out a four shovel cultivator before we could get a patent. However, many farmers of Rowan and neighboring counties are still using three shovel cultivators we made. We sold them at \$3 each," says Mr. Owen.

Sometime later Mr. Owen began making bedroom suites for \$60 each, matching the wood, planning it, and doing all the hand work himself. He has bedroom suites in Salisbury, Statesville, Charlotte, Winston-Salem and many other Carolina towns. "I

never caught up on my orders after I started. The price now is \$100 a suite, but I am still behind with my orders. It takes me about a month to build one suite: a bed, chest of drawers and vanity. A couple years ago I was taken bad sick and was in bed for six months. I got to worrying about completing the suite I was working on when stricken and got out of bed and finished it. I honestly believe the desire to get back to work cured me," he says.

He has a 15-horse gasoline engine and a power feed grinder, which helps provide corn meal and other feeds for many in the Woodleaf section. He also files saws for his friends, and that is the only time he finds it necessary to use glasses. His wife reads the news in The Post, and reads her Bible without glasses. His hearing is still good but Mrs. Owen does not hear so well since she had a serious attack of illness two years ago.

Can Understand Sorrow

"I can understand the sorrow of my neighbors when their boys went away to war the last few years and some of them did not come back. My father went away during the Civil war and he never came back. That is all I can remember about that war," said Mr. Owen.

"I well remember Stoneman's men and Wheeler's cavalry. The Yanks with Wheeler were more considerate than Stoneman's men, for they paid for the eggs and other stuff they got from us. The other men just took it, and they were mean. I had three brothers in the Civil war, one being taken a prisoner by the Yankees and one being wounded," said Mrs. Owen.

Mr. Owen says he went to Wilmington once "to see the ocean," but otherwise his "galavanting around" included only trips to Charlotte, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville. Mrs. Owen's one long trip in 92 years was to Charlotte. "It seemed we were always right happy to just stay close to home and mingle with old neighbors. I was always afraid I might get to chasing rainbows," said Mr. Owen.

Going fishing is Mr. Owen's only vice, if it could be called that, and he spends about three days a year along Second creek or Third creek as a disciple of Ike Walton. He used to enjoy squirrel hunting, getting up before daylight and returning with eight or ten squirrels in time to get in a day's work in his shop.

They have two children and a number of grandchildren, in addition to a host of friends, to help them celebrate their 68th wedding anniversary. Their children are Mrs. Lizzie Seagraves, wife of S.B. Seagraves of Woodleaf, and Walter Owen, also of Woodleaf.



1900 United States Federal Census

Name: **James Owen**
 Home in 1900: **Unity, Rowan, North Carolina**
 Age: **44**
 Birth Date: **Oct 1855**
 Birthplace: **North Carolina**
 Race: **White**
 Ethnicity: **American**
 Gender: **Male**
 Relationship to Head of House: **Head**
 Father's Birthplace: **North Carolina**
 Mother's Birthplace: **North Carolina**
 Spouse's Name: **Ellen**
 Marriage year: **1878**
 Marital Status: **Married**
 Years Married: **22**
 Residence : **Unity Township, Rowan, North Carolina**
 Occupation:
 Household Members:

Name	Age
James Owen	44
Ellen Owen	46
Walter Owen	11
Losson Icent*	52

Source Citation: Year: 1900; Census Place: Unity, Rowan, North Carolina; Roll: T623-1216; Page: 7B; Enumeration District: 119

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004. Original data: United States of America. Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Washington, D C : National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1900 United States Federal Census, the Twelfth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, relationship to the head of household, color or race, sex, month and year of birth, age at last birthday, marital status, number of years married, the total number of children born of the mother, the number of those children living, birthplace, birthplace of father and mother, if the individual was foreign born, the year of immigration and the number of years in the United States, the citizenship status of foreign-born individuals over age twenty-one, occupation, and more. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1900 Federal Census.

72斗 B

David M.

Examinated by me on the 11th day of June, 1900, James A. Brown Examiner

[illegible]



1910 United States Federal Census

Name: **James Owen**
 Age in 1910: **54**
 Estimated Birth Year: **abt 1856**
 Birthplace: **North Carolina**
 Relation to Head of House: **Head**
 Father's Birth Place: **North Carolina**
 Mother's Birth Place: **North Carolina**
 Spouse's Name: **Ellen M**
 Home in 1910: **Unity, Rowan, North Carolina**
 Marital Status: **Married**
 Race: **White**
 Gender: **Male**

Neighbors:

Household Members:	Name	Age
	<u>James Owen</u>	54
	<u>Ellen M Owen</u>	57
	<u>Walter Owen</u>	20

Source Citation: Year: 1910; Census Place: *Unity, Rowan, North Carolina*. Roll *T624-1171*; Page: *1A*; Enumeration District: *117*; Image: *794*.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page: Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910*. Washington, D C : National Archives and Records Administration, 1910. T624, 1,178 rolls.

Description:

This database is an index to the head of households enumerated in the 1910 United States Federal Census, the Thirteenth Census of the United States. In addition, each indexed name is linked to actual images of the 1910 Federal Census. The information recorded in the census includes: name, relationship to head of family, age at last birthday, sex, color or race, whether single, married, widowed, or divorced, birthplace, birthplace of father and mother, and more.

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[illegible]

AVAILABLE FROM THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROWAN COUNTY - Post Office Box 4305; Salisbury, NC 28145-4305. Tax number for the Society is #56-1608800.

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 Summerset 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.

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume IV - Strip bound, soft cover volume containing 164 pages with full name index. Cemeteries include: Bethpage Methodist Church, Concordia Lutheran Church, Mt. Moriah Lutheran Church, Oak Grove Methodist Church, Prospect Presbyterian Church, Unity United Methodist Church, Sills Creek A.M.E. Zion Church, Steele Chapel Church, St. Enoch's Lutheran Church, St. Paul United Church of Christ, Trinity Lutheran Church, West Corinth Baptist Church, Coddle Creek A.R.P. Church, Union Lutheran Church, Old Bethpage Cemetery, Blackwelder-Lowder Family Cemetery, Michael Braun(Brown) Family Cemetery, Watson Family Graveyard, Heathman-Owens-Barber Graveyard, Stokes Family Graveyard, Long-McPherson Family Graveyard, Morgan Muster Ground, Reed Family Graveyard, and Funerals from Rothrock's Diary. Price including postage - **\$24.00.**

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume V - Strip bound, soft cover contains 189 pages with full name index. Cemeteries include: History of cemeteries, Centenary Methodist Church, Wittenberg Lutheran Church, Ribelin Family Graveyard, Back Creek Presbyterian Church, Harris Chapel Cemetery, Palestine Wesleyan Church, Oak Grove Freewill Baptist Church, St. Johns Baptist Church, Culp Family Graveyard, Zion Lutheran Church, Dobbins-Graham-Rex Family Graveyard, Old Wetaug Cemetery (Pulaski Co.,IL.), Sandy Ridge A.M.E. Zion Church, Covenant United Presbyterian Church, Rose Hill Baptist Church, Gold Hill Methodist Church, Westlawn Memorial Park (monument section), Third Creek Presbyterian Church, Richard Parker Family Cemetery, Canaan Baptist Church, Shiloh Reformed Church, Faith Baptist Church, Eggleston Property Cemetery, Reid Family (further listing), Stokes Family (further listing), Bruner Family Cemetery, Arey Family Cemetery, Cemetery listing for Broughton Hospital, Morganton, NC, and an article on what you can learn from gravestones. Price including postage - **\$24.00.**

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.**

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume VII - Strip bound, soft cover, contains 202 pages with full name index. Cemeteries include: Faith Lutheran Church, East Side Baptist Church, Zion Methodist Church, First Baptist Church, St. Matthews Baptist Church, St. Stephens Lutheran Church, Ursinus United Church of Christ, St. James Lutheran Church, Grave Stones (Bethel & Bonanza Drive), Mt. Vernon Presbyterian Church, Third Creek AME Zion Church, Mt. Hope United Church of Christ, Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, Ebenezer Lutheran Church, Berean Mission Church, Grace Bible Church, Rock Grove Methodist Church, Henderson Grove Baptist Church, Bethel Methodist Church, Ardis Chapel AME Zion Church, St. Luke Baptist Church, Yadkin Grove Baptist Church. Price including postage - **\$25.00.**

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume VIII - Sure-bind, soft cover, contains 217 pages with full name index. Cemeteries include: Liberty Methodist Church, East Corinth Baptist Church, Smith's Chapel Apostolic Holiness Church, Luther's Lutheran Church, Erwins Temple CME Church, New Jerusalem Holiness Church, Emanuel Pentecostal Church of Apostolic Faith, Moore's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church Rowan County, Moore's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church Salisbury, Grace Lutheran Church, Chambers Family Cemetery, Antioch Baptist Church, Miller Family Cemetery, Heathman-Owen-Barber Cemetery, Second Creek A.M.E. Zion Church, Old Second Creek A.M.E. Zion Cemetery, New Smith Chapel St. Paul's Pentecostal Church, Miller Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, St. Enoch's Lutheran Church, Miller Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Cabarrus, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Bringle Family Cemetery. Price including postage - **\$28.00.**

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume IX - Sure-bind, soft cover, contains 216 pages, full name index. Greenlawn Cemetery in China Grove, Rowan County, NC. Early graves in Greenlawn, including the Savitzs church, include the date 1798. Over 3,050 graves here, including both the private and church section. Church section contains Lutheran Chapel Lutheran, Mt. Zion United Church of Christ, and St. Mark's Lutheran. These sections are marked and a map for the plots included. Also in this book are Mt. Mitchell Methodist Cabarrus, St. Luke Reformed, Antioch Baptist, and Rock Hill Church of Christ. Price including postage - **\$28.00**.

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume X - Sure-bind, soft cover, contains 217 pages, full name index. Cemeteries include: Grace (Lowerstone) United Church of Christ, City Memorial Park, West Park Baptist Church, St. Paul's Wesleyan Church, Burrage Family Graveyard, Isenhour Family Cemetery. Price including postage - **\$28.00**.

Rowan County Cemeteries - Volume XI - Sure-bind, soft cover, contains 278 pages, full name index. Cemeteries include: Organ Lutheran Church, Old English Cemetery, Old Lutheran Cemetery, St. Peters Lutheran Cemetery, Burial Records of St. Lukes Episcopal Church, Death Certificates 1909-1911, and some small cemeteries. Price including postage - **\$28.00**.

Indices for Rowan County Cemeteries - Volumes 1 and 2 - Volume 1: A-La (337 pages), Volume 2: Le-Z (321 pages) Sure-bind, soft cover, index of all Rowan County Cemetery volumes. - **\$35.00 plus \$5.00 postage each volume**.

Rowan Memorial Park Cemetery Book #1 - Sure-bind, soft cover, full name index, containing a partial listing of graves (357 pages). - **\$35.00**.

Anyone having additional information regarding listings for this Cemetery (preferably in Obituary format), please send to: June Watson, 1060 Everwood Lane, Salisbury, NC 28147

Abstracts of Deed Books 11 - 14, 1786 - 1797 First in the series by James W. Kluttz. Hard Cover, 220 pages, very readable and easy to understand. Scale map of Rowan in the back. Now available at the price of **\$35.00** including postage.

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THE HERITAGE OF ROWAN COUNTY - contains 820 family histories (written by the families themselves), who have connections to the county. There are 200 pages of local history which contain physical descriptions of the county and colorful histories of the people. In addition, there are 70 patron/honor pages which give in depth information on some of the local industries and their founders. The price of this one-of-a-kind book is \$75.00 plus \$6.00 postage. North Carolina residents please add 7.5% (\$5.63) tax.

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.

Rowan County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1815 - 1816 - Strip bound, soft cover, 228 pages with full name index - contents of court minutes recorded verbatim. Price including postage - \$25.00

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Rowan County North Carolina Cohabitation Bonds - A valuable resource for black genealogy. A soft cover, sure-bind, containing 69 pages. Full name index. Price including postage - \$15.00.

Early Landowners of Rowan County, NC 1753-1810 – by James W. Kluttz – This set consists of 6 maps (24" x 36") of Rowan County with an index. The maps were first published in 1995. Mr. Kluttz, a professional engineer and land surveyor, has remapped and extended the Randleman maps to include the entire area within present day Rowan County, showing 1,200 landowners between 1753-1810, with creeks, townships, churches, and highways clearly marked, and including names of the grantor/grantee, dates of deeds, and shapes and size of each property. The maps are marked with a match line so than can be put together easily. Maps are shipped in a mailing tube. Price including tax and postage - \$35.00

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

September 2018

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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September 2018

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OR RENEWAL
for 2019**

Date _____

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

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Please list family members included in this application:

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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
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North Carolina Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 1492
Raleigh, NC 27602
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**PLEASE CONTACT THESE ORGANIZATIONS DIRECTLY
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POST OFFICE BOX 4305
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September 2018

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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