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THE HERITAGE OF YADKIN COUNTY

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HERITAGE OF YADKIN COUNTY



This is a photograph of the Yadkin County Courthouse built in 1850 by William White on the Courthouse square in Yadkinville. Note the chimneys which were used to heat the building. The building was replaced in the late 1950's.

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MARIETTA, GEORGIA

Register of Deeds from 1888 until 1894; Robert C. Poindexter, merchant; Dr. W.G. Leake; W.V. Tomlinson; Henry Davis, merchant, former Mayor, and member of the Board of Education; and W.A. Martin, merchant and manufacturer of tobacco sacks.

Town Incorporated

The town was officially incorporated March 7, 1887, with J.H. Johnson, Mayor; Dr. Evan Benbow, J.H. Jenkins, J.A. Martin, Dr. W.E. Benbow, and J.G. Huff, commissioners. Constable was J.M. Whittington. An act was passed in the legislature in 1895 to allow the town to lay off streets.

Other area residents were: Adam Hauser, Thomas Allen, Pleasant Poindexter, Hiram Johnson, Wiley Shore, Henry Martin, Thomas Hauser, and Samuel Speas, to name just a few. Solomon Lineberry, moved to East Bend about 1852 from Randolph County, and plied his trade of stonemason.

1860 Census

As shown on the 1860 Census of Yadkin County, there were persons living in and around East Bend who were engaged in a variety of occupations:

Isaac Norman, blacksmith; Temple Blakely, tanner; A.A. Ronmorton, carpenter; D.A. Martin, carpenter, R.M. Logan, blacksmith; Blum Cozens, shoemaker; J.F. Marler, shoemaker, Thomas A. Kerr, basketmaker; James R. Bailey, shoemaker; R.C. Poindexter, merchant; N.W. Glenn, physician; A. Horn, merchant; J.W. Nance, tobacconist; Lemuel G. Kinyoun, merchant; John E. Overby, mechanic; John H. Kinyoun, physician; A.A. Anderson, school teacher; J.J. Jones, miner.

Also Hugh Martin, stonemason; J.F. Brown, tobacconist; John C. Kelly, school-teacher; William D. Kelly, tobacconist; Martin H. Baker, harnessmaker; David Creed, distiller. George Shipwash, bricklayer; J.G. Nicholson, tobacconist; Zachariah Overby, wagon-maker, Joseph Dobson, attorney, and Silas Livermore, minister-missionary.

Some of the more prosperous farmers in 1860 were: Thomas C. Poindexter, W.H. Miller; William Hartgrave (Hartgrove); J.J. Kirk; James Allen; David Smitherman; J.W. Poindexter; Franklin Williams; Henry P. Morton (Martin?); John Patterson; and Andrew Webb.

Transportation Problem

The early efforts at manufacturing were stymied, however, by the lack of adequate transportation. John A. Martin, who manufactured "Martin's Special Leaf" closed his factory in 1905, unable to compete with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem. Morse & Wade continued to operate until 1918. J.G. Huff, after the advent of the automobile made his buggy manufacturing company obsolete, began making coffins and eventually the Huff family entered the funeral home business altogether.

The Smitherman Buggy Works, which was operated by T.A. Smitherman, turned to repairing automobiles. Robert Smitherman,

T.A.'s son, continued that business until 1960. (For more information on the Huff Funeral Home, see separate article in the Business and Industry Section of the Local History.)

In the years before World War I the town continued to grow. The Yadkin Valley Bank opened in 1909. The Yadkin County Fair, which later became an annual event, was first held in 1914.

New Life Comes

After several years of declining population, closing of industry, and business, new life came to town when the Highway 67 Bypass was constructed about 1960. Several new businesses opened on the bypass including a new post office, the Northwestern Bank, and the American Legion post, as well as several filling stations and a supermarket and a drug store.

In 1962 the East Bend Medical Center was organized and opened in the old Benbow Home which was donated by Dr. James B. Whittington, a former native of East Bend. Dr. Jim Cleary was the first doctor to practice in the center.

A 1981 View

East Bend is still a beautiful town, with streets lined with stately, well-kept homes. There are many civic organizations and churches. A Fiddler's Convention is sponsored at the East Bend Elementary School each year on the Saturday before the Easter weekend. Various events are held on the 4th of July.

Many people have moved to East Bend in recent years and commute to Winston-Salem

to work, which is only about a 20-minute drive. The population increased from 485 in 1970 to 597 in 1980 (23.1%). The town has a water and sewer system and a low tax rate, an ideal spot to live only minutes away from the city of Winston-Salem, but with all the advantages of country life.

— Frances H. Casstevens

HAMPTONVILLE FROM 1784 ON

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According to records in the office of the Register of Deeds of Surry County at Dobson, North Carolina, 946 acres were purchased by Henry Hampton in 1784. There is in the same office a record of 50 acres of the Hamry Hampton land being set aside in 1806 for the town of Hamptonville, 25 acres for a "town and town commons, and 25 acres to be sold in 1 acre lots at \$10.00 each."

The history of Hamptonville can not be told without first telling something of the Hampton family. Old English records show that the Hampton family is one of the most ancient in England, the original seat of the family being in and near the town of Wolverhampton (originally Hampton), Staffordshire, from which they took their surname in the eleventh and twelfth centuries when surnames came into fashion.

William Hampton, born in England in 1586, came to Virginia in 1620 on the ship *Bono Nova*, and was followed in 1621 on the ship *Abigail*, by his wife Joan Hampton, born in 1596, and their children, William Jr., Grace, and Elizabeth Hampton. (Hotten's *Original Lists*



The Old Hampton Home, Hamptonville, N.C.



The Hamptonville High School in 1923: Front row, seated, left to right: Cora Arnold, Mr. S.E. Matthews, Principal, Ruth Hudspeth. Second row, standing, left to right: Eula Shore, Jessie Brandon, Ivah Angell, Ruby Hoots, Maxie Hoots, Tabitha Burgess. Third row, left to right: Marvin Hoots, Ruth Angell, Eulalia Steelman, Madolin Johnson, Margaret Bell, Blanche Martin, Lillian Miller, Susie Stinson, Dana Turner. Fourth row, left to right: Frank Fleming, Versa Jacks, Minnie Ashley, Milburn Hoots, Caroline Bell, Lucy Stinson, Avery Wagoner.

being Tyre Glen, then a young man, who later built the Glen House near Enon.

Cowles with Miles Wilcox from the same state, Connecticut, established a mercantile business in Hamptonville, a firm called "Cowles and Wilcox." He then quit active work in the tin shop, but still had the business carried on by Hough up to the Civil War. He was postmaster at Hamptonville and for a half a century was a member of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a justice and member of the Governor's Council of North Carolina. By 1843 the Hampton and Cowles families owned approximately 250 slaves on their estates.

Teen Blackburn — Indestructible

One of the legendary figures of Hamptonville was a Negro man who appeared to be almost indestructible. He was Teen Blackburn, who lived to such an age that it spanned pre-Civil War times up to the present generation. When he died December 20, 1951, he was probably 110.

In 1861, when young Teen was approaching his 20th year, the boy, already noted for his amazing strenght, was given to W.H.H. Cowles' son-in-law, Augustus Blackburn, as a personal bodyguard. In that year, the Civil War broke out, and Teen went with his master, by then a captain, to Manassas and Bull Run as a cook, bodyguard and helper. He was back in Hamptonville before the end of the war and later told of Stoneman's men "Riding three abreast and burning everything along the way."

In the 1880's he got the job of carrying mail between Jonesville and Hamptonville. There

were no paved roads and Teen didn't even have a horse to carry him over his long, lonely route. He simply slung his mail bag over his shoulder every morning and set out on foot. After a few years of carrying the mail on foot, Teen was graduated to the 26-mile route between Hamptonville and Statesville and bought a mule to carry him over his daily assignments. Later he purchased a horse and buggy and really carried mail in style. Teen's children repaid their father's labor by becoming schoolteachers, principals, mail carriers, and one, a policeman in Washington.

Flat Rock Baptist

One of the centers of life in Hamptonville from the earliest days to the present has been Flat Rock Baptist Church, the oldest church in Yadkin County. One of the well-known figures of Flat Rock Church in an earlier generation was Rev. William Green Brown, an ordained Baptist minister for 60 years.

A well-known Hamptonville resident of the past 50 years is Mr. G.C. Wallace. He grew up in the vicinity but went to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked for seven years. He and his wife, Effie Whitlock Wallace, moved back to Hamptonville in 1926 when he bought and ran a general store until 1962.

Mr. Wallace has been prominent in politics having served on the Board of Education in the County from 1938 to 1960. He was Chairman of the Board for 14 years. He is a staunch Democrat.

He was married in 1924 to Effie Whitlock and they have three daughters: Wanda (Mrs. Ralph Dobbins) of Fayetteville, June (Mrs.

Garvis Smith) of Clemmons, and Jeanette (Mrs. Bill Carl) of Raleigh. Jeanette is following in her father's footsteps politically as she is a member of the State Board of Transportation and works very closely with the Democratic party in Raleigh.

Mr. Wallace is now 82 years old and still very active.

Hamptonville, throughout past years, could boast of having two dentists, two doctors, two general stores, a high school (with one graduating class), an elementary school and a post office. The post office has been moved about two miles from the little village, and the school was consolidated into a large district and named West Yadkin.

A unique trademark of the village of Hamptonville was the well in the middle of the street. (The two roads, from Statesville to Elkin, and from Winston-Salem to North Wilkesboro were always spoken of as streets). The well was where these two roads crossed. It was used by the whole village for watering stock, for drinking water, etc. It now has a concrete slab over it but the citizens of the village are hoping to reopen it in the near future.

A Personal Report

To finish this story I want to get personal for a little bit. I, a great-great-granddaughter of Henry Hampton, live in the old Hampton home. This place is dear to me. I was born in the room that, at one time, was my grandfather's law office. My husband and I reared our children here. Since his death I could be terribly lonely, but I can feel the spirit of my grandparents watching over me.

One night a grandson was spending the night with me and he asked, a little apprehensively, if people had died in this house. I told him, "Only some of your ancestors, and they would truly love you." This satisfied him. Here's a poem that I wrote several years ago about the Hampton home:

This is the house where I was born
Where I first saw the light of day,
Lived with my Grandparents for a while,
And then I moved away.
Years went by, childhood days,
College days, all flew
And then the man for me I met
"Would be him for always, I knew.
So back to the old home place I went
After we were married
And here we've lived now many a year
And mighty glad we've tarried
Though one travels around from place to place
She'll always want to come
To the house that pulls at her heart strings so,
The dear old country home!

Generations have come and gone. The village that was supposed to be a town has not grown much. In fact, it has lost ground as far as businesses and professions are concerned, but there are still good, kind, gracious people here. And, we still have old Flat Rock Baptist Church as a nucleus for our community.

— Margaret Coweles Bell Gough

HUNTSVILLE

Huntsville, Yadkin County's oldest community, has not always been a quiet little vil-

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Isaac Winscott.

Abraham Creson and Tiery Klann (Tyree Glenn) were arrested and taken to Salem in Surry (now Forsyth) County where they were imprisoned for their part in the rebellion. An oath of allegiance was administered to the prisoners held at the Moravian camp at Bethabara and some of them were released. Creson, however, was kept in chains.

On June 22, 1771, five of the regulators were hanged and six pardoned. Abraham Creson, along with Sam Jones, were ordered to stand trial at Salisbury. Governor Tryon, by proclamation on May 31, 1771, pardoned all those in rebellion who would promise to lay down arms, take the oath of allegiance and pay all taxes.

Again, Abraham Creson was excepted from the general pardon as were those men who had taken part in blowing up General Waddell's ammunition in Mecklenburg County. Creson was one of those who had taken listed as having taken part.

As a result of the demands of the Regulators, Surry County was formed from Rowan and a Courthouse established on the farm of Gideon Wright which was located on the east bank of the Yadkin River on the road from East Bend to Bethania.

— Frances H. Casstevens

15 Brigades" has been published in J.G. Hollingsworth's *History of Surry County of Annals of Northwest North Carolina*.

The list of men for both the regular troops and the militia is divided into two companies. More than likely, one company was formed from the men living on the north side of the Yadkin River and the other company from those living on the south side in present-day Yadkin County. Listed below are the companies that are made up, for the most part, of known Yadkin County residents. Names in parentheses are corrections or current spellings.

"Second Company from 2nd Surry Regiment:

Samuel Speer, Captain; Thomas D. Kelly, 1st Lieutenant; Bowen Whitlock, Ensign; John Kelly, Jr. Cadet. Privates: Asa Dinkins, Wm. D. Kelly, Isaac Jones, Francis Moreland Samuel Goff (Gough), Thomas Oliver, Stringeman Johnston (Strangeman Johnson?), Abraham Wooten, Joshua Angel, Wm. Sparks, Joel Patterson, Daniel Teasley, George Speer, Robert Martin, Edward Lovill, John Logan, Joshua Pumm (Primm), William Pigg, Jacob Shouse, Garrett Mabaly (Mayberry), William Brown, Benjamin Howard, Edmund Sweeny.

Also, Wm. Frady, Wm. Spelman (Spillman), Allen Willard, Jesse Folbert (Tulbert), David Anthony, John Parks, Thomas Osbourn (Osborne), Stephen Wood, Solomon Johnston, Joseph Phinney (Finney), James Harris, Robert Lyon, Thomas Dyal (Deal?), James Lakey, Archer

Poindexter, Joseph Lovill, Joseph Hickman, Ephriam Williams, Jonathan Pendry, John Martin, Jesse Chinn, James Pilcher, Johnston Lindsay, Willie Dickinson, Thomas Kell, Jonathan Roses, John Sutliff, John McDonald, Richard Cook, William Holloman.

"Muster Roll of the Detached Militia Organized in August 1814, Surry County, Second Regiment:

"Abner Carmichall, Captain; John Welch, Lieutenant; Privates: George Hudspeth (Hudspeth), Richard Walker, Wm. Petty, George Debode (Debord), Willie Hays, Daniel Brandle (Brindle), Henry Millar (Miller), Aaron Nooton (Newton or Wooten?), Samuel Speak, Charles Davis, John Parks, Benjamin Brewer, George Tipps, John Brown, Jr., Wm. Sparks, John Casstephan (Casstevens), Neal Bohannon, Joshua Carter, Isaac Vestal, Joseph Carter.

Also, Berry (Greenberry) Patterson, George Hobson, Jonathan Hinshaw, Lewis Wyles (Wiles), Henry Hoots, John Frady, Charles Stedman, Jr. (Steelman??), Frederic May, John Rutledge, Mathew Johnson, Edmund Lovelace, Wm. Eperson (Apperson), Henry Pearce, Benj. Pitell (Pettit?), Joel Sparks, Edmund Phillips, Isaac Jarrat, Francis A. Poindexter, James Ball, Benj. Kelly, John Spillman, Henry Skidmore, John Pilcher, Thomas Thornton, John McGuire, Peter Sprinkle.

Also, Stephen Denny, Joshua Fenny (Finney), Nathan Ratcliff, Jonathan Ratcliff, Wm. Hunt, Abraham Swain, Davis Bagley, Hawkins Cook, Nicholas Cook, Hempley Hart, Jesse Collins, John Southan, Levy Johnson, Thomas Hampton, Wm. Lane, Benj. Glenn, Bennett Phillips, Henry Shore, Wm. Robertson, George Ball, Francis Moreland, Giles Coe, Peter Vest.

— Frances H. Casstevens

SURRY 1840 PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY AND WAR OF 1812

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Those who served in the Revolutionary War were sometimes given land grants for those services. Eventually, Congress passed an act granting pensions to those who had served in the military services.

Listed below are the names of those men who had served in the American Revolution or the War of 1812, and who were still living in 1840. Ages are given beside the names, and an asterisk indicates that the pensioner was, or was believed to have been a resident of that portion of Surry County which lay South of the Yadkin River and which became Yadkin County in 1850.

Morris Richards (79), John Reaves (79); William Going (78); Felix Vansant* (85); Edmund McKinney (53); Benjamin Shinalt (78); Robert Davis (85); David Cockeran (78); Thomas Wright* (82); Pery Chinn* (77); Widow Elizabeth Apperson* (77); John Marler (82); William Allgood* (79); Daniel Cockram* (78); Reuben Bryant* (85); John Rose* (91); George Nix* (85); and John Angel* (79).

— Frances H. Casstevens

YADKIN COUNTY MEN IN THE WAR OF 1812

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During the War of 1812, Surry County organized several regiments as well as militia companies. The "Muster Roll of Soldiers of the War of 1812, Surry Soldiers in War of 1812-14 Eight Regiment, Detachments from 9, 10, and

ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR RETIRING INVALID SOLDIERS.

[Under Act of Congress, approved February 11, 1864.]

Private Benjamin Phillips Captain *B. T. Apperson*
Company (*F*), of the *28th* Regiment, *Joshua Ball Legons*
Brigade, enrolled or enlisted by *B. T. Apperson*, at *East Bend*
on the *27th* day of *April* 1862, to serve *one year or more*
He was born in *Yadkin Co*, in the State of *North Carolina*
is *32* years of age, *5 feet 11* inches high, *fair* complexion, *black*
eyes, *black* hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a *farmer*; and
having appeared before this Board for examination, we do hereby certify—

[Here state whether the soldier is permanently disabled, and cannot perform duty in any branch of the military service, with a full description of the wound, injury or disease, and the disabling effects, and that it was received or contracted in the service of the Confederate States, in the line of duty. If it is a re-examination, made at periods of six months, state such fact. If the invalid, being disabled for duty in the field, is fit for duty in some department of the military service, recommend him accordingly. Should an invalid discharged overcome the disability, recommend him for such duty as he can perform.]

that he is permanently disabled & cannot do duty in any branch of the Military Service because of a gunshot wound of the right arm rendering amputation necessary. The wound was received in the service of the Confederate States & in the line of duty.
We respectfully recommend that he be retired.

Louis V. Smith Surgeon P. A. C. S.

W. M. Campbell Surgeon P. A. C. S.

P. H. Young Surgeon P. A. C. S.

Medical Examining Board.

PLACE: *Petersburg Va*
DATE: *Jan 11 1865*

(DUPLICATE)

Certificate of Disability for Confederate Soldier Private Benjamin Phillips, a member of Company F, 28th Regiment. It was issued at Petersburg, Va., on Jan. 11, 1865.

which is attracting a larger following annually.

Dick Bray, one of Wilkins' staunch friends, led a parade motorcade slowly around the paddock area in pre-show ceremonies with his patrol car's siren screaming.

"That Dick Bray can sure make a lot of noise," commented Phillip, grinning.

— Edna B. Reece

OCCUPATIONS

MEN'S OCCUPATIONS IN 1850 160

A survey of the 1850 Surry County Census, Southern Division, (that part that became Yadkin County in the latter part of 1850) reveals a number of trades and occupations engaged in by males that are the same as those now, and several that no longer exist. Surprisingly, although the county was and is a rural county, many men and boys were engaged in occupations other than farming. Listed below, by occupation, are the names of those men. Those engaged in farming or listed as farm laborers have not been included as the list would be too extensive. Probably some who gave trades as their main occupation were also engaged in farming activities.

Manufacturer of cotton: James S. Grant

Merchant: T.C. Hauser, Robert C. Poindexter, Archibald P. Poindexter, Richard S. Phillips, William Smith, Messer A. Vestal, Josiah Cowles, Uriah J. Douthit, Alfred N. Tomblinson, Richard R. Gwyn, N.D. Hunt, Thomas A. Martin

Manufacturer of tinware: Ephriam Hough (age 60)

Physician: W.W. Naylor, Phillips McGuire, Robert Sprouse (age 39 and born in Virginia), Nathan B. Dozier, Evan Benbow, Hampton W. Bynum, Henry P. Clingman, John Clingman, Thomas Long, Abel S. Cowles, George N. Carter (born in Virginia), Bilson B. Benham (43, born in Connecticut), Edmond B. Hampton, John Hampton

Judge: Richard (Richmond) M. Pierson (Pearson), age 45

Lawyer: James R. Dodge (age 54, born in New York)

Law student: Olin M. Lee (age 22), Benjamin Saunders (age 21), Johnson Deburnice (age 22)

Preacher: William G. Brown, David W. Doub, William Calloway

Teacher: Ruel R. Davis, Peter Davis, William L. Van Eaton, Thomas A. Benbow

Steam "still" maker: James H. Lynch

Distiller: John Kelly

Slave Trader: J.A. Bitting, Peter Welfare

Segar (cigar) Maker: Charles E. Bennet

Wagon Maker: Edmond P. Journey, Henry May, William Spillman, James Hutchens, James Angel, John Hanes, William T. Hanes, Thomas Dinkins, Thomas S. Kelly, Daniel Helfier (Helper or Helipler), William Casort (Cozart), Samuel Wilkins, Thomas Houser (Hauser), Yarbrou Jones, Daniel Hutchens, John Wysong, James Lindley, George Jordon, James Sheek, Christian Sheek, William Douglas

Wagoner: Abraham Thornton (Farrington), John Stallion, Martin Adams, John J. Martin, Thomas C. Davis, William Stokes

Snoemaker: Lewis Money, John Wilkins, William Carlington, John Arnold, Joseph B. Moss, James Bailey, Jonathan Pendry, Patrick Hutchens, Philip Walker, Francis M. Walker, Thomas Colvert (Colvard), William Baker, Ezekiel M. Linthacoum, John Welch, Samuel Welch, Thomas Beeman, David W. Hicks, John Rudder (age 44, born in Virginia), Isaac Minnish, Lewis Briant (Bryant), John C. Brown, Charles Dudley, Hardin Laffoon, Royal Allgood (age 60, born in Virginia)

Saddler: Darnol Brison, N.R. Windsor, Lewis Gadbury, Seth C. Gordon, Thomas L. Tulbert, James Baity, Daniel Allgood

Tanner: John Collins, James A. Collins, Aquilla Speer, E.J. Reece, Samuel Benton Alred W. Martin, John Mackey, Jr. (Mackie), James Donathan, William W. Long, William B. Holcomb

Hatter: John Davis (son of William and Elizabeth), Samuel Johnson, Jacob Davis, William Mackey (Mackie), Jr., William Gibbs, John Gibbs, Joel Brown, William Patterson (age 20, born in Tennessee), Giles Douglas, William Mackey, Sr., William Reynolds,

Sieve Maker: Mathew Whitlock (age 64, born in New Jersey)

Mill Wright: Abraham Dobbins

Miller: Joshua Steelman, Michael Sprinkle, David Suit, Samuel Spillman, Samuel Hutchens, George Mitchell, Joseph Hutchens, Josiah Wishon, Peter Friddle, Sampson Fleming, Anderson Davis, George Griffith, John Whitlock, Irvin E. Naylor, Joshua Minnish

Wheel Wright: Drury Kennady, Samuel May, William May

Blacksmith: John Burns, Drury Holcomb, Isaac Wright, Abednego Gentry, James Williams, Jesse M. Casey, Riley Whitaker, William Brown, Cephus Pilchard (Pilcher), Alexander Myers, John Hutson, Dow Whitaker, Jacob Brown, James T. Legans (age 38, born in Virginia), Henry Burns (mulatto), William Brown, Jesse Adams, James Hanes, John Wysong (age 78, born in Virginia), Zimri Adams, Henry W. Moore, Richard M. Logan, Isaac Norman, Jacob Lewis, William Norman, Richard G. Melton, William J. Colvert, William Cook, James Myers, Samuel Davis, Isaac Brewbaker (age 61, born in South Carolina)

Also, Washington Brewbaker, John Miller, Andrew Axom, Conrad Wishon, George Williams, Samuel Danner, George Reavis, Chris. Ready, John Wallace, Squire Brown, Jacob Wishon, Henry Wysong, Daniel Shore, James Vanhoy, Peter Dozier, Joseph Reavis, John Y. Casey, Jesse Burton, Joel Brooks, William Hutchens and son, Thomas Hutchens, William C. Chamberlain and son, Lewis L., Christian Rinehart, Sr., Samuel Day

Carpenter: Absalom Roby, Joshua Sheek, Peteet Thomas (age 41, born in Tennessee), John Royal, William Foot, Bartholomew Vestal, Jr., William Rodwell, William Evans (age 61, born in Virginia), Hail (Hall) Sterling, Enoch Prim, Enoch B. Prim, George Lynch, George Carver, Jesse Stewart, Robert Fair, Ananias Logan, Richmond M. Gabard, John McBride, John H. Chapman, Thomas Chapman, David Kersey, John E. Grant, Thomas J. Cook, Davis Jackson, Thomas B. Hanes, William White, Daniel Money

Cabinet Maker: Bradley A. Rose, William Ashley,

Cooper: Solomon Phillips, John Chamberlain, William Chamberlain, Alex. Reavis, Alexander Chamberlain, Ephraim Billator, Enoch Jarvis,

Clerk: Abner Davis (age 27, son of Jacob Davis), John Long, Nealy Bohanon, Josiah Cowles, Miles M. Cowles,

Taylor: Alfred Arey, William Dixon, Oliver P. Hough, William T. Paullin (age 42, born in Pennsylvania),

Bricklayer: Davis Long, David Hobson

Potter: Thomas B. Naylor (born in Virginia), Jacob Brewbaker (age 46, born in South Carolina), Erasmus Hill.

These occupations were connected with mining and production of iron, an industry that no longer exists in the county.

Miner: Washington McGuire, and brother, Martin P. McGuire, Uriah Huffman

Iron Master: John H. Tapscott, H.C. Tapscott, Bartholomew Vestal, Stephen Hobson

Forge Hammerman: Nathan Bond, James Freeman, Iredell Warden, Eli Warden, Robert W. Martin, William Patterson (age 39, born in Va.), Henry Dinkins

Foundry Man: Jesse Hobson

Collier (Coal Miner): Cary Warden

Stock Toter: William Baker

Forge Man: Alexander Moore

Oar (Ore) Digger: Gilbert Tinis (age 37, born in Virginia)

There are a few other occupations in which only one man was engaged:

Well Digger: James Benney (age 31, born in England)

Chopper: John Webster

Sawyer: William Martin

Pedler: Mark May

Ditcher: George Lash

Machinist: William H. Williams (age 35, born in New Jersey)

Col Porter (Coal Porter?): Milton Cain

Harness Maker: Joseph R. Parker

"Jack-of-all trades": John Reavis

Plasterer: Henry J. Gorman, age 44, did the intricate plaster work in what is now known as the "Hunt House."

— Frances H. Casstevens

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN 1860

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The role of women began changing, not in the 1960s, but in the mid-1800s. Anne Firor Scott says in her book, *The Southern Lady* that the 1870 census does not show clearly the changing roll of women. She says a closer look would reveal "that many of these white females, though listed as homemakers, perhaps in part fulfilling the Census taker's

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expectation, were also heads of families, presiding over a farm and a family of teen-age boys and girls."

She is, perhaps, correct, and the trends toward women taking a more dominant role in society were in part forced upon them by the aftermath of the Civil War when so many of the men were killed or disabled.

But, women in Yadkin County, North Carolina, even before the war were, to some extent, were engaged in activities other than home-making.

According to the United States Census figures for 1860, the total population of Yadkin County was 10,714. Of that total, 4,430 were white males, 4,676 white females, 84 free colored males, 88 free colored females, 692 male slaves, and 744 female slaves. Of the total white population, the females outnumbered the males by 246, making up 51.3% of the total.

In the 1860 census, there were 1,804 houses. Of these, 1,632 were occupied, and 172 houses were unoccupied. There was an average of 5.154 persons per household. Some households were occupied by only one or two persons. Frequently, a household consisted of a husband, a wife, several small children, and several unrelated females or boys who were employed there.

Women Run Homes

Females were listed as heads of the household in 242 houses. This is about 15% of the total number. Of the women who were listed as heads of the household, 201 of them owned property which was taxable. Thirty-five females living in the homes of others also owned taxable property. The total amount of real estate owned by females who were head of households was \$95,845, and personal property of \$161,154, for a total of \$256,999.

Of the total property value in Yadkin County (\$3,429,081.00), women owned approximately 8%.

Of the total 242 women presiding as head of the household, twenty-eight lived alone. Fifty homes consisted of more than one female, but no males. The average size of female-headed households was 2.14 persons, and the average age of the women who managed these homes was 55.3 years.

A sampling of married women from 100 families revealed that the average age of a married woman was 36.3 years. From the sample, the youngest married woman was 17 years old.

Illiteracy Widespread

Illiteracy was widespread in the county in 1860. The number of illiterate females over age 20 was 1,242. This was twice as many as the 608 males who were listed as illiterate. In many households, the husband was able to read and write, the wife illiterate, and the children were attending school.

The overall physical condition of women in 1860 appeared to be good. Only twelve women were listed as having physical abnormalities or disease. Included in the twelve were four blind, six diseased, one insane, an one idiot. Most of the sick or mentally ill pe-

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Rev. Niece, George Dalton, Ben Hill, Joe Green, Ray Stevens, Donald Davis, B.M. Whiteside, Joe Smith, Arthur Pierce, Summie E. White (1965-70), Frank Blacklock (1971-74) and David Hubbard (1975-1981).

— Frances H. Casstevens

BALTIMORE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

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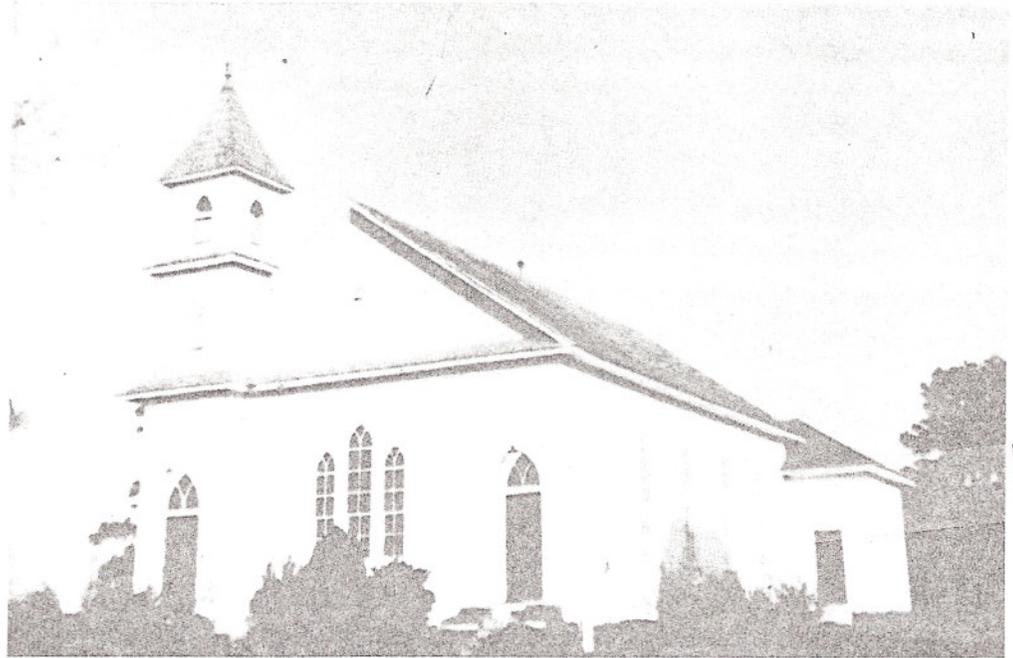
Baltimore Methodist Church was organized as a Methodist Protestant Church in 1866-1867. We have no accurate date. There is a church record which was published on June 29, 1899, that shows there were only three Methodist Protestant Churches in Yadkin County at that time.

The church was organized with some fifteen or twenty members. The first services were conducted under a brush arbor by "Blind Billy," who was thought to have come from Davie County, and Jordan Rominger. These services were held under a brush arbor on a site near the place where the church now stands. Services were also held in a little log school house which stood near the southeast corner of the graveyard. The seats were very uncomfortable.

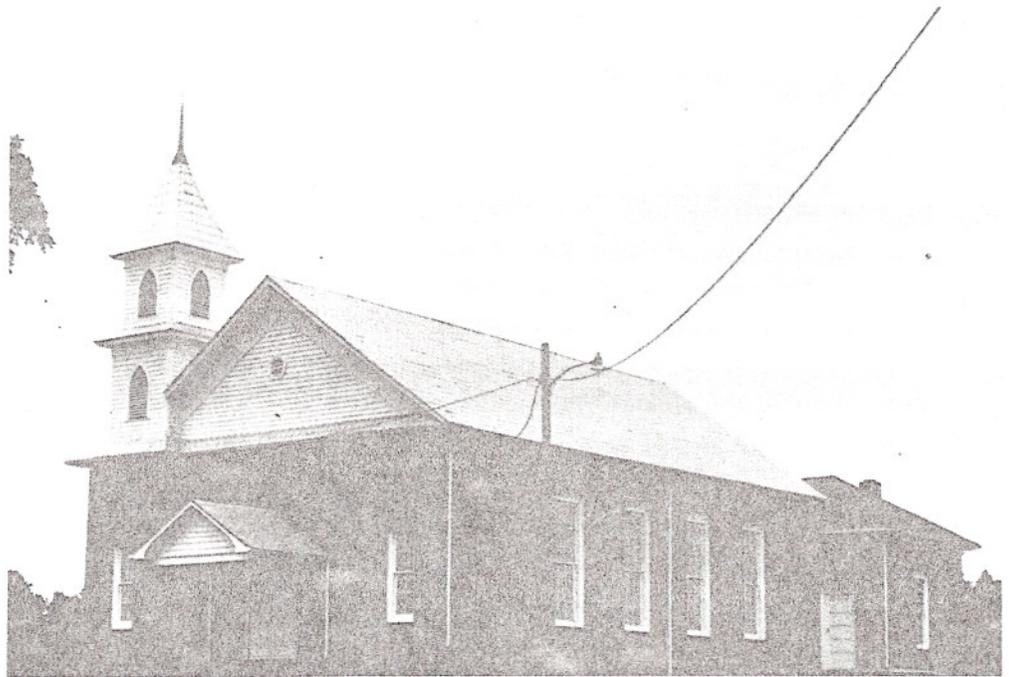
In 1867 a log church was built by Peter Binkley, John Nash, Billy Cornelius, and Cannon Doub. John Wesley Doub, who later held the office of Superintendent for a period of fifty years, helped to hew the logs for the church. C.W. Binkley, another church member, also helped to hew the logs. The old church records relate that William Phillips was asked to help build this church, but he felt that he was too old and was not able to help with the work. Instead, he furnished the nails for the building and the glass for the windows.

An old deed shows that on October 3, 1872, Charlie A. Joyner "Inconsideration of gratitude due the Supreme Being of All, and the blessing that this church upon earth affords to the human family," gave one half acre of land to the church. Uncle Jeremiah Hunter, who preached the first sermon at Baltimore, could be called the father of Baltimore Church. George Hunt was the first circuit rider, serving in the old log church where "Blind Billy" Jordan Rominger, Joseph Dunn, Jerry Hunter, Isaac Hunt, Allison Grey, George Hunt, Yancy Pegram, W.G. Hamilton, and W.C. Kennett also preached.

On November 27, 1888, the congregation



Baltimore Protestant Methodist Church, 1916.



Baltimore United Methodist Church, 1981.

voted to build a new church. H. Newton Doub donated the land for it. It is recalled by the Cornelius family that William and Nancy Doub Cornelius gave a tract of land adjoining the H. Newton Doub land, but no deed has been located.

The new church was dedicated May 26, 1889, with Dr. A.W. Lineberry preaching the sermon.

Those who led in the building of this church were Olivia Hunter, A.L. Hunter, and Rev. William Hunter, who was the eldest son of Jeremiah Hunter. Those who served as preachers in this church were: Dr. A.W. Lineberry, R.R. Hanner, J.F. Dosier, John H. Tottin, I.I. York, J.M. Baxley, A.L. Hunter, F.A. Dises, R.R. Hanner (second time), A.L. Hunter (second time), O.P. Routh, J.N. Garret, M.N. Modlin, T.A. Williams, Richard Wills, A.M. Plyler, J.G. Holloway, W.C. Lassi-

ter, and E.G. Lowdermilk.

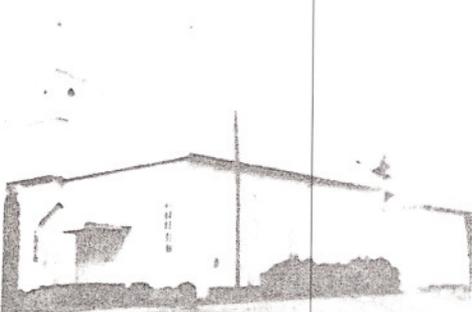
In December of 1915 the H. Newton Doub heirs deeded the church 1.68 acres of land for the enlargement of the cemetery.

In 1916, it was decided to move the church to another site to give more room for the cemetery, and also to remodel the building. The building was remodeled by John M. Long and Solomon Wilhelm.

Pastors who served the church after the moving and remodeling were: J.T. McCulloch, J.M. Ridenhour, A.M. Hamilton, D.A. Morgan, C.H. Whitaker, C.B. Way, D.R. Williams, G.B. Ferree, and A. Burgess.

Rev. Burgess, who came in 1940, was the last pastor of Baltimore Methodist Protestant Church, because in 1941 the Methodist in the United States united to become the United Methodist Church.

In 1933 John Wesley Doub deeded one half



Baltimore United Methodist Church, 1961.

rebuilt again. The building committee was authorized to sell the school house at Center and as much of the old church as possible to help pay for the new church. The church value was posted in the records as \$1000.00.

A Woman's Missionary Society was organized at Center with ten members during the second quarterly conference in 1933. In 1934, six new Sunday School rooms and a belfry was added to the church. Center Church was wired for electricity during the fourth quarter in 1936.

In 1949, Center Methodist Church started rebuilding again. Under construction since July, 1949, the new Center Methodist Church was finished and the first regular Sunday School and preaching services were held Sunday morning July 2, 1950. Considered the largest and finest church in Yadkin County, it has come a long way from the "Brush Arbor" of earlier days. Many of the people donated their time to working on the building and it was finished for slightly over \$20,000.00. When the cornerstone was laid a number of documents were placed in it. The names of most of the pastors of the church, Sunday School records, copies of the *Yadkin Ripple* following World War I and II, names of the building committee, and names of all persons present at the last service in the old church. This church was dedicated on Sunday, July 31, 1955, with Bishop Costen J. Harrell delivering the dedication sermon. Charles G. Reavis read the history of the church during the service.

Pastors serving the Center Methodist Church over the years are:

1903 — J.P. Lanning, 1904 — Seamore Taylor, 1905 — A.W. Jacobs, 1906 — T.J. Houck, 1907-08 — W.L. Dawson, 1909 — W.T. Albright, 1910 — B.A. York, 1911 — W.T. Carner, 1912 — J.D. Gibson, 1913-14 — J.T. Stover, 1915-19 — M.W. Boring, 1920 — J.C. Gentry, 1921 — T.J. Ogburn, 1922-23 — F.W. Cook, 1924-26 — R.E. Ward, 1927-28 — J.W. Combs, 1929-32 — T.A. Plyler, 1933-37 — I.L. Sharpe, 1938-41 — John H. Green, 1943-44 — W. Jackson Honeycutt, 1945-48 — Herbert Garmon, 1949-52 — W.R. Jenkins, 1953-45 — C.D. Brown.

When Center and Yadkinville were made into a charge in 1955, William T. Ratchford was made pastor, serving through 1956. Then followed N.H. Pusey 1957-61; O.L. Brown 1962; Everette R. Freeman 1963-67; and Thomas J. Howard 1968-69.

In 1969 Center Methodist Church went station. R.H. Ballard was made full-time pastor, serving through 1973. Then followed Ralph Surratt 1973-77; Fred LeMasters 1977-78; Walter Lee Lanier 1978-79; Howard Stuart 1979; and the current pastor, Clyde Penny.

— Rilla W. Fletcher

EAST BEND UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

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Plans for the East Bend United Methodist Church were made in November of 1893, following a revival which the Rev. M.C. Fields had been invited to hold in the "borrowed" Quaker Church. Following this series of meetings planning began immediately to organize a church. Mr. John G. Huff was chosen architect and builder.



East Bend Methodist Church, founded in 1894.

Much materials and labor were donated.

A building site, one block north of Main Street, was purchased from Mrs. Mattie H. Smitherman and Mrs. Mannie H. Huff for the sum of \$75. Mr. John A. Martin had offered to donate a lot on Main Street, or \$100. His cash was accepted.

Early in 1894 the East Bend Methodist Episcopal Church South was received into the Methodist Conference and placed on the Yadkinville Charge, with the Rev. M.C. Fields as first pastor.

Charter members received from Macedonia Methodist E. Church South were Frank and Fannie Apperson, Grace Apperson, Harrison Felts, M.C. Felts, Myrtle Felts, Julia Holmes, Ellen P. Huff, J.G. Huff, L.G. Huff, Ruth Huff, Laura Huff, J.H. Johnson, Anna Morse, T.A. Morse and Otis Wade.

Other charter members: Hillary Holcomb, Martha Holcomb, Elizabeth Whittington, Eunice Martin, Rufus Poindexter, Sou Johnson and Margaret C. Felts.

In 1912 East Bend was placed on the Rural Hall Charge (Forsyth County) and remained there for the next eleven years. We were returned to the Yadkinville Charge in 1924, and remained there until 1939.

With the merger of the three branches of Methodism, the East Bend Charge was formed, composed of five churches, Baltimore, East Bend, Macedonia, Stony Knoll and Union Hill.

A parsonage was purchased located in East Bend with the Rev. G.A. Hovis family the first occupants.

In the five years the Rev. Hovis remained with us he left a lasting memorial. He, in



Second building, constructed in 1957, East Bend United Methodist Church.

R1340 / 7
addition to his pastoral duties, planned and did most of the work in remodeling the interior of the church making classrooms, lowered ceilings, etc.

There had been no changes to the original exterior except a lowered spire which had been struck by lightning, twice, soon after completion. In the beginning it could be seen over much of the countryside.

1954 marked a period of active interest in a new structure as we were outgrowing the old one.

Very early in the Rev. O.E. Merritt's first year, 1954, Dr. J. Thomas Benbow and wife (now Mrs. Wade Hobson) deeded a very valuable tract of land in the eastern part of town in memory of his parents Dr. W. Evan and Martha Poindexter Benbow.

Ground was broken in October 1956 for an educational plant, ten classrooms, two rest rooms, kitchen, and an assembly hall. The first service was held March 10, 1957.

This plant was dedicated in 1959.

Ground was broken for the second phase of the program (a sanctuary with balcony and prayer room, a ladies parlor and library) in 1962 and dedicated October 22, 1972. The debt was paid two years in advance.

Members of the Building Committee for both phases of the program were the same: Chairman, Bernard M. Matthews; C.B. Huff, Jr.; Kenneth Martin; Joe C. Matthews; Nannie Huff; Betty Benbow and Hattie Poindexter.

In 1961 Dr. J. Benbow Whittington donated a tract of land, approximately 45-foot frontage, which enabled the driveway to be widened.

A modern brick parsonage was built by the Charge in 1961. This was placed on a lovely wooded lot, donated by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Huff, two faithful members of this church. John is a grandson of J.G. and Ellen Huff, charter members of the original church. This beautiful home completely furnished, contains pastor's study, living-dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, ample closet space, full basement with fireplace and garage.

A large tract of land, joining the church lot and fronting Highway 67, was purchased in 1974 for future expansion as need arises.

Through the years many improvements have been made to the physical plant. Also the ladies parlor-library has been completely redecorated and furnished with donations to the memory of Mrs. Nora Ward and named the "Nora Ward Library-Parlor."

A pastor's study in the church was equipped and decorated by donations to the memory of R.B. Matthews.

The driveways and parking lots were paved in 1977 and a new organ was installed and the exterior of the building painted in 1978.

1978 also saw the Nursery, Kindergarten, Junior and Senior Youth departments completely and beautifully decorated.

At the present time a very active UMYF is functioning.

Although the membership is not growing rapidly, we are very much alive. Present membership is 110, church school membership, 85.

A complete list of pastors with the dates of

STONY KNOLL METHODIST CHURCH

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In 1887 some of the citizens of Flint Hill decided, following a brush arbor meeting, that they needed a church in their community. That year they bought 2.19 acres of land from L.H. Hennings for \$20.00. The deed was made to H.I. Bean, J.M. Hennings and W.H. Bean, trustees.

The church building was built in 1888 with donated lumber and labor. Sunday School rooms were added in 1939-40.

In 1948 Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Speer donated 6,381 square feet of land, and in the period 1948-58 several improvements were made and the church modernized. In 1964 it was carpeted and that year Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Taylor gave the church .59 acre of land as an addition to the cemetery.

Some of the earlier Sunday School superintendents were Al Smitherman, Willie Hennings, J.O. Patterson, John Poindexter and J.H. Speas who served the longest and at intervals. More recent ones are Henry Cornelius, Mrs. Ralph Shore and Melvin Speas. H.W. Doub was elected treasurer in 1924.

Stony Knoll joined the East Bend Charge in 1941. Pastors and the dates they served, as near as can be established by long-time members, are:

J.M. Baxley, 1888; Aquilla Hunter, 1896; F.A. Sides, G.H. Austin, Rev. Holloway, Rev. Milloway, Rev. Lucas, 1905; E.G. Loudermilk, 1907; W.C. Lassiter, 1909; T.A. Williams, 1911-12; T.F. McCulloch, 1916; J.M. Ridenhour, 1917-18; A.M. Hamilton, D.A. Morgan, C.B. Way, 1929-1933; C.H. Whitaker, 1934; G.B. Ferree, 1935-1939; A. Burgess, 1940. See East Bend list since this date.

(Reference: An Illustrated History of Yadkin County, by W.E. Rutledge, Jr., 1965, p. 156.)

— Mildred [redacted]

HISTORY OF UNION HILL METHODIST CHURCH

233

In the year of 1875 or 1876, Union Hill Church was organized. The church was organized by Uncle Jeremiah Hunter with 15 or 20 members. The first service was conducted by Rev. Joe Matthews in the little log school house near where the church now stands. After this they had services under a brush arbor during the summer, with the Reverends Joe Matthews and Augustus Spillman conducting the first revival.

The ministers who held services before the church was built were Joe Matthews, Issac Hunt, George Hunt, W.C. Kenett, and Jeremiah Hunter, who might be called the fathers of Union Hill Church.

In the year of 1880, Uncle Ableson Baker gave the land for the church ground and cemetery. The men who were much interested in having a church in their community went into the woods and hewed logs to build the church.

The church was built, but not completed until about the year of 1885. Those who helped most in building the church were Alfred Beane, Ableson Baker, Thomas Webb, Ivey Beane,

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J.W.P. Baker, Rev. J.M. Boxley and F.A. Sides.

The church was dedicated in the year of 1891 with Dr. A.W. Lineberry preaching the dedication sermon. Rev. A.L. Hunter was pastor at that time.

Ministers to serve the church were: Dr. A.W. Lineberry, Reverends R.R. Hammer, J.F. Dosier, J.H. Totten, I.I. York, J.M. Boxley, A.L. Hunter, F.A. Sides, W.C. Lassiter, E.G. Lowdermilk, G.H. Austin, and J.F. McCulloch.

In 1916, Union Hill Church was remodeled by J.E. Douglas, J.W.P. Baker, Henry Marler, W.M. Poindexter, J.A. Baker, and H.E. Ring.

The ministers who served the church after this were Reverends J.M. Ridenhour, A.M. Hamilton, D.A. Morgan, C.H. Whitaker, C.B. Way, D.R. Williams, G.B. Ferree, A. Burgess, and G.A. Hovis.

During the past years the old church needed much repairing. In the first of 1944, after estimating the cost to repair, a decision was rendered to build a new church using as much material from the old as could be worked into the new. Members, neighbors, and friends gave trees, cut the logs, and made the lumber ready.

In October, 1944, the erection of the new church began and continued until finished in June, 1945. The church was built by free contributions from many, consisting of lumber, labor, and money. Everything was paid for as work was done and completed. The church is valued at \$3,000.00 with approximately \$1,700.00 in cash paid in and used to complete the church.

The church wishes to thank all for their part in helping to make this church possible.

A heating plant was installed in 1952. Two Sunday School rooms were added in 1958. Other ministers were T. Lancaster, W.C. Eastridge, Franklin C. Hubbard, George E. Auman, P.H. Hager, O.E. Merritt, Dwight E. Whitlock, Jr. and Charles W. Sartin.

The present pastor is Larry Kimel.

— L.N. Poindexter

YADKINVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

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There may have been a Methodist Church in or near what is now Yadkinville before the town (county seat) was established in 1851, but we can find no record prior to January 3, 1854. On that date, lot #40 (perhaps the corner lot where Baity's Tire is located) in the new town was recorded in the name of the trustees of the Yadkinville Methodist Church. They were William White, Christian Sheek, John Long, Isaac Long, Solomon Vestal, James Sheek and George Holcomb.

The Yadkinville Church in 1859 was on the Jonesville circuit with Jonesville, Center, Asbury, Shiloh, Mt. Mariah, Wesley's Chapel, Haynes' Chapel, Lion's Chapel, Providence, Mt. Pleasant, Macedonia, Prospect, Bethany and Hickory Grove. The first quarterly conference for that year was held at Yadkinville on March 5, 1859. The pastor was C.M. Anderson. T.L. Tolbert was superintendent of the Sunday School.

Yadkinville Circuit R1340/18

Then in 1873, the circuit was renamed the Yadkinville circuit with the parsonage located again in Yadkinville on Town Lots Number 46, 47, 50 and 51. These lots now include Dr. Frank Walker's dental office, the Todd Building and the motel. In 1879, a church building was erected on the southeast corner (which had been purchased by Yadkinville) from the district parsonage property. (This is the site of Dr. Walker's dental office.) This remained the site and location of the Yadkin Methodist Church until 1948.

The parsonage remained on the original parsonage lot until 1921 when it was sold to Dr. V.F. Couch. Another was purchased from W.E. Rutledge on Virginia Avenue. The refusal of Reverend T.G. Ogburn to move his family into the former prompted the purchase of another. The Virginia Avenue parsonage continued to be the home of the Methodist preacher in Yadkinville until 1958 when the Yadkinville-Center charge purchased the Roy Mason residence on West Main Street. When the Yadkinville Church became a single status appointment, Yadkinville purchased Center's interest in the parsonage.

The organization of the Yadkinville circuit of churches has been changed many times. In 1891, there were ten churches on the circuit. It remained this way for some forty years. This was reduced to four in 1941 after reunification of the three branches of Methodists. Then in 1964, only Center was allied with Yadkinville. Finally, the Yadkinville Church became a single status charge and continues to hold that status.

We do not know if a church was built on Town Lot #40 because the quarterly conference minutes show that on July 7, 1860, the building committee was authorized to sell the first lot and apply proceeds to a second unidentified lot purchased by the committee and to solicit subscriptions for some. In 1863, the conference authorized James Sheek to apply \$25 from the sale of the old church and lot around it and purchase a stove to be placed in the new church. So it appears there may have been a building on each lot.

For some eight or ten years statements in the minutes of the Jonesville circuit refer to questions concerning the church lot in Yadkinville. Another ongoing question was the organization of the circuit and it may have had some bearing on the Yadkinville Church lot controversy. In 1868-70, Jonesville and Hickory Grove were moved out of the circuit and Yadkinville became the home base of the Yadkinville circuit but only for two years. The Jonesville circuit was regrouped with Yadkinville in it.

Early Lay Leaders

Some of the laymen mentioned during the early years of the church were: J.G. Marler (father of the dentist by the same name), A.H. Thompson, A. Speer, Miles H. Long, J.B. Holcomb, I.L. Holt, A.N. Tomlin, J.D. Hamlin, H.W. Douglas, and N.H. Vestal. Others in the first decade of 1900's were: Dr. T.R. Harding, J.L. Long, H.F. Davis, C.F. Dunnagan,

Comer, Jr., Deacon; and Peter Wellford, Tyler.

The Order of the Eastern Star, Yadkin Chapter No. 233 has also been active in Yadkinville. The members of the Eastern Star are composed of wives and daughters of members of the Masonic Lodge.

(Reference: "Yadkin Masonic Lodge No. 162" by George W. Steelman, in *An Illustrated History of Yadkin County*, by W.E. Rutledge, Jr., 1965, p. 133. *The Yadkin Ripple*, April 17, 1980.)

— Frances H. Casstevens

~ SCHOOLS ~

EDUCATION IN YADKIN COUTNY

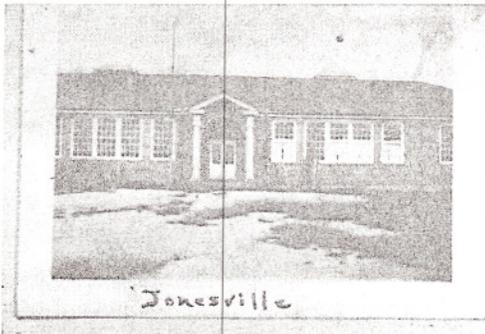
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Would it matter if there were no schools in Yadkin County? Or if there were only a few schools and each child who came had to pay the teacher several dollars each month, would many children have to drop out? Well, that was the situation in our neck of the woods for the first 75 years of our history as a populated area.

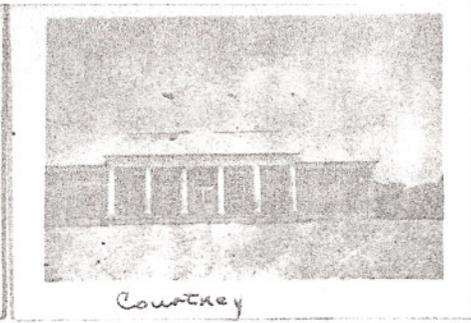
As far as we know public schools, or tax supported schools, did not make their appearance until about 1845. For another 40 years they were hardly worthy of the name. Before this date, a few parents taught their children to "read and rite and figger". Others who were more wealthy could hire a teacher, usually a preacher, to hold classes or tutoring sessions



Eastern Star Installs Officers — At a special meeting on April 12 at 8:00 pm the 1980-81 officers of Yadkin Chapter No. 233, Order of the Eastern Star, were installed and are shown above. Left to right, first row are Associate Conductress Betty Brown, Worthy Matron June Kimbrough, Worthy Patron Hubert Hoots, Associate Matron Athelen Jones, Associate Patron James W. Jones Jr., Conductress Marie James; Second row: Chaplain Dollie Brown, Warden Mary Harding, organist Alva Hutchens, Adah Frances Wallace, Electa Elva Hoots, Ruth, Ila Reavis; Third Row: Martha Helen Rutledge, treasurer Juanita Brandon, Esther Thelmas Hutchens, Secretary Dorothy Gravot, Sentinel Carl Hoots.



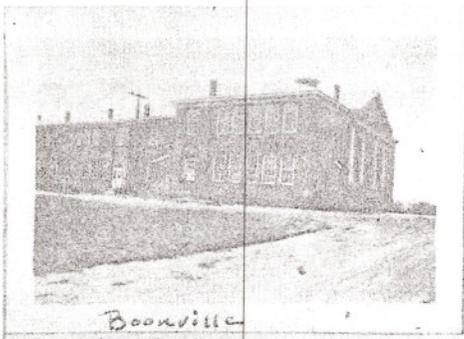
Jonesville



Courtney



East Bend



Boonville



Not Identified



Not Identified



Not Identified

Above is a collection of photographs of old Yadkin County Schools. Additional photographs are found on pages 244 and 245.

for a few weeks.

If a boy seemed bright enough to become a lawyer, doctor, preacher, or teacher and his family had enough money to pay several dollars a month for board and teachers' charges, he might be sent to an academy. There he might be prepared to enter college. Generally,

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it was not deemed necessary for girls to have much education.

The great majority of children before the mid-1800's just did not have an opportunity at schooling. The state and the local communities could not bring themselves to the idea of using tax money for education. An eastern

North Carolinian, Archibald D. Murphey, tried unsuccessfully to convince the State's General Assembly that it should appropriate seed money for a system of public schools.

Finally after another generation, the first State Literary Fund of \$250,000 was established in 1825. It was increased to two million

R1340/10

Taxes, School Bonds

Two districts, East Bend and Boonville, moved out on their own in 1916 by voting building bonds and additional special taxes to operate their schools. This action came after the County Commissioners turned down a request for an increase in county-wide tax levy for schools.

Educational ferment was breaking out in various sections of the county, but it was not strong enough to force the County Commissioners to make a move upward. Some local districts reinstated special taxes, others were combining with a neighbor district to build a new two-teacher school.

T.J. Phillips and C.L. Gabard joined M.V. Fleming on the Board in 1917 and elected J.T. Reece as Superintendent. The Board returned to the policy of naming a three-member committee for each of the 59 white and 9 colored schools. The complete committee organization is listed herewith.

School Committee Organization in 1917

Boonville Township: Boonville — J.W. Speas, W.W. Woodruff, T.L. Hayes; Dobbins — G.S. Williams, Calvin Byrd, J.A. Fleming; Reece — D.H. Moxley, D.G. Reece, Mode Vestal; Cranberry — G.M. Holcomb, V.M. Swaim, Arthur Ray; Oak Ridge — W.W. Reece, Frank Hinshaw, Rufus Fishel; Randolph — Ed Shugart, Wade Casstevens, S.O. Reece; Shore — W.S. Shore, Walter Shore, Albert Hudson; Charity — A.C. Stinson, Tom Vestal, A.B. Hobson; Boonville Colored — Bill Turner, Will Harris, George Cropps. Attendance Officer: W.R. Frye.

Knobs Township: Jonesville — J.M. Holcomb, M.J. Bryant, W.M. Mayberry, Claude Messick, K.M. Thompson; Howell — T.L. Swaim, Rome Gregory, Charles Myers; Evans — B.F. Swaim, Taylor Swaim, Carl Sparks; Haynes — J.G. Groce, C.J. Hemric, W.L. Finney; Knobs — W.D. Holcomb, Rovle Adams, D.T. Gross; Bagley — T.L. Lineberry, Frank Jester, Andrew Bryant; Benbow — J.G. Ray, T.H. Holcomb, J.W. Oliver; Jonesville Colored — Jim Lomas, York Gwyn, Dewitt Stewart. Attendance Officer: Frank Jester.

Buck Shoals Township: Oak Grove — A.S. Mathis, J.F. Holcomb, M.C. Dobbins; Shore — Lee Mathis, E. Shore, A.E. Shore; Bell — J.V. Anthony, S.G. Allen, A.A. Burgess; Shiloh — R.P. Madison, R.L. Weatherman, M.A. Johnson; Longtown — C. Kirkman, Jake Wagoner, R.E. Swaim; Flint Hill — A.G. Whitlock, John Crater, H.H. Wood; Windsor — Emery Windsor, W.M. Parks, W.B. York. Attendance Officer: W.M. Parks.

Deep Creek Township: Hamptonville — N.S. Steelman, James Hoots, Charlie Cranfill; Vestal — C.A. Gough, J.H. Steelman, Santford Haynes; Branon — Fate Brandon, Marshall Steelman, Bud Messick; Longs — D.L. Long, J.F. Branon, G.D. Long; Center — J.B. Long, J.M. Haire, W.E. Casstevens; Haynes — Will Dickerson, L.F. Miller, Edd Petree; Hamptonville Colored — Tine Blackburn, R. Blackburn. Attendance Officer: J.M. Haire.

Liberty Township: Yadkinville — W.G. Wooten, N.C. Sheek, W.A. Hall; Williams — T.H. Reynolds, J.V. Macy, C.W. Macy; Deep Creek — B.C. Shore, Isaac Gough, J.S. Hoots; Harvel — Jack Shore, J.D. Melton, J.C. Miller, Spillman, J.T. Lynch, W.G. Williams, Eli Mills; Wyo — J.S. Willard, Isaac Miller, L.H. Dixon; Shugartown — M.G. Myers, Jonah Williams, H.D. Williams; Double Oak — V.A. Martin, John Hauser, Joe Reavis; Yadkinville Colored — Mort Hauser, James Long, A.B. Clark. Attendance Officer: J.D. Phillips.

Forbush Township: Huntsville — C.E. Hartman, J.J. Clingman, J.W. Howell; Forbush — J.W. Shermer, W.G. Shermer, A. Dinkins; Baltimore — J.B. Phillips, L.T. Cornelius, A.C. Bruce; Enon — Reid Williams, W.H. Taylor, C.L. Nicholson, Huntsville Colored — William Hendrix, Walt Long, John Harding; Bloomtown Colored — John Glenn, Charlie Goldwin, C.G. Matthews. Attendance Officer: J.B. Phillips.

Little Yadkin Township: Little Yadkin — W.P. Stroupe, W.D. Dalton, R.E. Scott; Little Yadkin Colored — Joe Douthit, Ed Anthony, John Transou. Attendance Officer: W.P. Stroupe.

East Bend Township: East Bend — special charter district, had its own school board; Walls — Hilary Walls, P.A. Davis, A. Norman; Kings Knob — T.H. Hutchens, T.H. Matthews, D.F. Hutchens; Flint Hill — T.A. Poindexter, J.B. Shore, W.T. Henning; Chestnut Ridge — Neal Hauser, Will Davis, Bob Davis; Wilhelm — J.E. Hunt, E.H. Wooten, T.L. Long; Union Hill — W.M. Poindexter, H.H.



Yadkinville High School (later Yadkinville Elementary School) before and after demolition in the summer of 1979 (from *The Yadkin Ripple*, Thursday, July 26, 1979).

Scott, N.A. Johnson; Shady Grove — Hays Davis, John Scott, Sam Matthews; Patterson Colored — Newl Thompson, Rich Phillips, Pete Kimber; Piney Ridge Colored — Pink Thompson, John Hickman, John Porter. Attendance Officer: Evan Ring.

Fall Creek Township: Smithtown — J.A. Matthews, J.W. Davis, S.A. Poindexter; Union Grove — J.A. Wiseman, Will Hobson, C.W. Poindexter; Union Cross — E.J. Vestal, D.G. Hobson, Will Hinshaw; Angells — E.S. Angell, B.S. Matthews, W.H. Adams; Piney Ridge — C.A. Hall, John Douglas, Henry Spenser; Richmond Hill — Dallas Hobson, Montgomery Pendry, Lewis Pardue; Forbush — Julius Williams, Lewis Norman, Thomas Wooten; Deep Creek — A.E. Shore, Miles Bryant, Nath Adams; Mt. Pleasant — Arnie Shore, T.S. Burgess, Early Fleming; Barney Hill Colored — Joe Sawyer, Nath Martin, Jason Cowles. Attendance Officer: D.G. Hobson.

Wide Cooperation

The Masonic Lodge and the school board cooperated on the construction and use of some two-story buildings. This was true at Lone Hickory, Windsor Cross Roads and possibly other sites for brief periods. With the new brick buildings at Boonville and East Bend, there began a movement again for improved facilities and programs in many parts of the county. Jonesville petitioned for a supplemental tax to include an enlarged district of eighteen square miles. New Negro schools were built at Yadkinville, Jonesville and Hunts-

ville with the assistance of Rosenwald Funds and the local communities.

The influenza epidemic of November and December 1918 kept the schools closed for several weeks. The school board voted to invite the State Board of Health to send a physician to inspect the children of Yadkin's schools. The schools participated in several of the World War I home front programs including the War Savings Stamps and the distribution of pamphlets on production and conservation of foods.

The use of the condemnation process was brought into action several times in the period 1917-25 to secure suitable sites for school buildings. Circulars were ordered posted declaring that the compulsory attendance law would be enforced. The state relieved the county of the licensing of teachers. Requirements were raised gradually. Small sums (\$10 and \$15) were allocated for libraries in the schools. Teacher salaries began to climb. They reached the \$55-\$100 range in the early twenties.

Indoor Toilets, First School Bus

In 1920 the new Boonville School installed a

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They were married in 1957. She received her BS Degree from Woman's College in 1959. Glenn, Jr., was born August 1, 1958. Vincent Gray was born August 18, 1960, and Nancy Jean was born May 7, 1966.

The Garrison family moved to their home in Yadkinville in 1968. Weldon continued in the construction business and related businesses until present. Some of the buildings built by his construction company are: Huff Funeral Home, Yadkin Country Club, addition to Bates Nite Wear, Yadkin Plaza Shopping Center, Yadkin Plaza Apartment Building, and many single family residences.

Floy Nell taught school at the Methodist Children's Home in Winston-Salem until 1970. At this time the Garrison's began a real estate company in the Professional Building in Yadkinville. Their office was moved to the Yadkin Plaza Shopping Center in 1972 where they still have an office.

Glenn Garrison, Jr., graduated from New York University in 1980 with a BS Degree in Prosthetics and Orthotics. He continues to practice his profession in New York City.

Gray Garrison graduated from Forbush High School in 1978 and has worked in the construction and real estate business since that time.

Nancy Garrison was born with spina bifida and has spent many months of her life in the hospital either in Winston-Salem or Duke. She enrolled as a student at the Children's Center for the Physically Handicapped when three years old then transferred to Yadkinville Elementary School in the fourth grade. Nancy is confined to a wheel chair but leads a very active life.

The Garrison's are members of First Baptist Church in Yadkinville and have been involved in many community activities.

Weldon was president of Yadkin Country Club for two years, president of Yadkinville Sertoma Club for 1½ years Vice President of N.C. Easter Seal Society, served on the committee to raise funds for Camp Sertoma, Vice President of Yadkin County Home Builders.

Floy Nell has served as PTA President at the Children's Center, President of the Yadkinville Business and Professional Women, on the County Recreation Commission, County Planning Board, and trustee of Lula Conrad Hoots Hospital.

— Floy Nell Garrison

THE GEORGE FAMILY

476

The Georges of Yadkin County were descendants of John and Jane George (?) who migrated to Virginia in 1632. They settled in Isle of Wight County, where he was a colonel in the forces defending the colonists against the Indians. The successive generations of Georges lived in Virginia until Reuben George received a grant of land in Stokes County in 1783.

Reuben George's son, Isaac, moved to Iredell County from Stokes in 1820 and settled in the Union Grove section. He and his wife, one son, and two daughters later moved to Indiana, and then to Litchfield, Illinois. Another of their sons, Reuben, settled in Yad-

kin County.

The third son of Isaac George, Wesley Hensley (1810-1880), remained in Iredell for most of his life, and married Rena Redmond Chenault (1812-1885), the widow of Abner Chenault. Wesley Hensley George was farmer, surveyor, and legislator, representing Iredell in the North Carolina Legislature for several terms, including the Constitutional Convention of 1868. He and his wife lived their last years near Rena, in Yadkin County.

Wesley Hensley and Rena George had seven children: John Franklin (married Callie Weisner and moved to Yadkin County), Reuben Harrison (migrated to Missouri), Julia Luellen (married a Parker and migrated to Kansas), Martha Elizabeth (married "Melt" Williams in Iredell), Elina Isadore (married Mack Ray and migrated to Kansas), Docia (married Ray Hampton), and Thomas Millard (married Mary Henrietta Critz).

The Georges also raised the children of her first marriage (Abner Chenault, who migrated to Missouri; William Chenault, who became a physician; and Mary Jane, who married Offie Williams in Iredell).

Thomas Millard George (1852-1932) first taught in the Molly Haman School near his father's home in Iredell. After their marriage in 1883, Thomas Millard and Mary Critz George lived in Yadkin County, except for five years that they spent in Missouri, near his half-brother, Abner Chenault.

On his farm in Yadkin, Thomas Millard George built an academy and taught both his own children and other young people, some of whom built small cabins near the academy, since their homes were too far away. He became superintendent of schools in Elkin, and later moved to Surry County, to be publisher and editor of *The Mount Airy Times-Leader*. After returning from newspaper work, he returned to Iredell to teach at New Hope in 1924 and 1925. He and his wife lived their last years near Critz, Virginia.

Thomas Millard and Mary George had four children:

Lillian Arena (married Benjamin Cooper), William Fisk (married, first, Frances Sedberry; second, Evelyn Horton), Mabel Elizabeth (married William Edwin Hoy), and Wesley Critz (married Wilma Green). Of these, only Wesley Critz George survives in 1979.

Professor emeritus of the School of Medicine of the University of North Carolina, Dr. George now lives, with his wife, in the Penick Home in Southern Pines. He has done extensive research into the histories of the George, Redmond (Redman), Williams, Hampton, and Chenault families. His papers furnished most of the material for this account and can be consulted in the genealogical collection of the library of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the Iredell Georges are scattered as far as California. A granddaughter of Thomas Millard George, Mary Camilla Hoy, wrote this account. (Greensboro, December, 1979.)

— Mary Camilla Hoy
and
Mary W. Ritchie

ISAAC GEORGE FAMILY

477

After the Revolutionary War, Isaac George (1780-1859) and his wife Mary Hensley came from Virginia to Stokes County, North Carolina, where Isaac's father, Reuben George (1749-1832) received land grants in 1790 and 1803 for service in the tenth Virginia Regiment. (Isaac's mother was Mildred Rogers, died 1788, daughter of John and Mary Byrd Rogers.) In 1810-11, Reuben George sold all the land both granted to and bought by him, and "returned to Virginia", where he lived with a second wife, Ailey, until his death.

Isaac and several other Georges remained in North Carolina. The 1880 Stokes County Census shows Isaac, William, James, Reuben, Presley, Richard, Samuel, another Isaac, Jesse and James George.

Isaac George's paternal "Immigrant Ancestors" were John George, "yeoman of Essex" County, England, and his wife Jane Cole, daughter of Rev. Humphrie Cole, Vicar of St. Nicholas' Church in Tillingham, Essex County, England. They came to Virginia in 1632, and for five generations their descendants were born in Virginia.

Isaac George served in the War of 1812, Stokes County, N.C., Fifth Regiment, N.C. Militia. Most, if not all, his children were born in Stokes County. By 1820 he was living in Iredell County, N.C., and about 1840 he and his wife Mary, one son and two daughters "went west". Isaac died in October, 1859 near Knightstown, Indiana; after that his wife Mary went to Litchfield, Illinois, to live in the home of her son, Enoch.

Children of Isaac and Mary Hensley George were: (1) Mary Eliza (birth date unknown), married first Henry Madison, married second, a Ryan, and married a Lewis third. By Mr. Madison she had a daughter, Mary Jane Madison who married Charles Hotel and lived in Decatur, Illinois.

(2) Elizabeth (1806-1853) married John Bowles of Iredell County, N.C., and lived in Litchfield, Illinois. Her children were William (married Mary Ann Kirkpatrick); Adeline (married Wm. Lay); John Stanley (married Elizabeth Frances Brandy); Mary Jane (married James Lewis Mitchell); Benjamin B. (married Martha Jane Pollard); Lucinda (unmarried); Louisa B. (married thrice, to Mr. Morrison, Mr. Black, and Henry Clay Dalittle); Nancy A. (unmarried); and George Isaac (unmarried).

(3) Enoch Foster George (1808-1892) married Delphia Campbell and "went west" with his parents. Their children were: John Wesley (married Phebe Copeland); Reuben Alvin (married Amanda Mae Livingood); Frances Christiana (called Charity); Isaac E.; Elizabeth Ann (married John Melvin Whitlock); Stephen; Nancy (married Jasper Murray) and Nathan.

(4) Wesley Hensley George (1810-1880) and

(5) Reuben Wilder George (1813-1879) both remained in North Carolina. See next article for their families.

— Mrs. John M. Richards, Jr.



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James married Jemima Reece, born June 6, 1818, in Forsyth County, North Carolina, died July 11, 1887, Liscomb, Marshall County, Iowa.

James was a mail carrier during the Civil War years. He migrated to Iowa in 1865 and lived there until his death. Two of his sons, Jesse and James G., served in the Civil War.

Jemima and the little children rode in wagons and the other members of the family literally walked all the way to their new home in Iowa. After six weeks of traveling by day and camping by night, they reached Monrovia, Indiana, where they stopped and farmed for four years. A daughter, Margaret Jane, married Sampson Davis in Monrovia on August 2, 1870.

When the Johnsons continued their journey it took five weeks before they reached the place they would call "home."

The children of James and Jemima Reece Johnson were:

(1) Thomas Streeter Johnson, born August 14, 1837, in Surry (now Yadkin) County, North Carolina. He married first Elizabeth Adams. His second wife was Nancy Pauline DeZern. He is buried in Union, Iowa (Harden County).

(2) Martha Ann Johnson, born December 5, 1838, married William Jester.

(3) Margaret Jane Johnson, born October 16, 1840, married Sampson Davis on August 2, 1870. They are buried in Riverside Cemetery, Marshalltown, Marshall County, Iowa. Sampson Davis was also from Yadkin County. His parents were Jonathan and Rachel Fleming Davis, who also left North Carolina and settled near Monrovia, Indiana, where it is believed they lived until their deaths.

(4) Jesse Wilson Johnson, born July 23, 1842, married Rachel M. Evans on September 28, 1867.

(5) Mary S. Johnson, born March 19, 1845, married Nerius Chamness.

(6) James Greenwood Johnson born October 18, 1846, died, unmarried on April 25, 1935, at Union, Iowa.

(7) Ambrose Johnson, born July 14, 1848, married Elmina Weesner McCollum on December 12, 1878.

(8) Nancy Catherine Johnson, born November 16, 1853, married John Carter.

(9) Elizabeth Johnson, born September 19, 1853, married William McCollum.

— Reba Lotten



Romey Patrick Johnson Family Picture — Summer of 1934. Front row: Ada Cockerham Johnson, Romey Patrick Johnson. Second row: Sallie, Lucille, Gerthie, De Ette. Third row: Foard, Winnie, Bill, Thad, Monroe, Everett.

Cloe, wife, age 64, born in Maryland; Elvira, age 35, born in N.C.; Lemira, age 31, born in N.C.; and Willie W., age 24, born in N.C.

According to Mrs. Christie Angel Linville (now deceased) in her book on *Angell Family of Kansas and their Ancestors*, who was quoting her grandmother and her brother, Charlie Francis Whitlock, (Lavisa Johnson married William Whitlock), John (Jack) and Cloa(e) Johnson were among the very first settlers of South Yadkin County.

Willie Warren Johnson was one of the pioneer teachers of Yadkin County just after the Civil War. John D. Johnson, son of Benjamin Howell Johnson, was one of the most popular teachers of the day and established the first high school, or boarding school in Boonville, North Carolina. His whole life from young manhood to old age was spent in the school room.

Jackie's son, Jerry Johnson, was a pioneer Methodist preacher. They also said Cloe's maiden name was Olby. (Note: I have reason to believe this was Albea.)

John Bogus (Jackie) Johnson, Sr., was born about 1786, in Maryland. He died in North Carolina, but no date has been found. He married Cloe Albea, born around 1786 in Maryland. (This name could have been Cleo as that name was passed down.)

Their children were:

(1) Lavisa, born 1804, died 1883, married William Whitlock, born 1797, died 1846;

(2) Benjamin Howell, born October 3, 1806, died March 16, 1880;

(3) Jerry (Jerome or Jeremiah) was a pioneer Methodist preacher;

(4) James T. Johnson, born August 27, 1809, died June 11, 1873, married (1) Fannie Dickerson, born January 6, 1833, died May 3, 1868; married (2) Catharine Burgess;

John (Johnny) Bogus, Jr., born July 12, 1812, married Elizabeth (Betsy) Ashley, born 1812, died 1898. Johnny organized the first

Sunday School in the State at Flat Rock Baptist Church;

(6) Alexander, born May 27, 1815; died November 5, 1823;

(7) Elvira, born 1815;

(8) Lemira, born 1819;

(9) Willie Warren, born 1826. Willie was a pioneer school teacher also. He never married;

(10) Joseph, died April 1, 1824;

(11) Elizabeth;

(12) Martha, married M.H. Abraham Padgett March 3, 1820;

(13) Sarah, died May 11, 1823.

The children of Lavisa Johnson and William Whitlock were:

(1) Serena Elvira, born 1826; (2) John W., born 1828, (3) Rowland Hilary, born 1831; and (4) James B., born 1833.

The children of James T. Johnson and Fannie Dickerson were:

(1) Nancy Jane, born January 19, 1836/7, died January 16, 1918, married

Burgiss; (2) Caroline, born January 26, 1838, died March 3, 1910, married Oscar Williams;

(3) Thomas, born December 23, 1841/42, died October 27, 1862, married Mary Vestal November 26, 1860; (4) Emily Ellen, born February 28, 1844, died December 26, 1877, married Joshua H. Brandon;

(5) John L., born August 30, 1846, died December 8, 1930, married Amelia Haynes October 25, 1868; (6) Fanny Jane, born September 10, 1849, married

Burgess.

Benjamin Howell Johnson, born October 3, 1806, died March 16, 1880, buried in the Johnson Family Cemetery, Hamptonville.

Benjamin was a Justice of the Peace and a farmer. According to the *Yadkin County Record*, he was on the first jury of Yadkin County at Dowelltown (now Yadkinville). His post office address was Buck Shoals.

Benjamin's first wife was Rebecca Jones, from Marler. They were married January 9, 1834, in Surry County. She was born April 30, 1816, died March 7, 1840, buried Wood Family

JOHNSON FAMILY LINEAGE

595

According to family legend, three Johnson brothers came to North Carolina from Maryland. Of these three, we know for sure one was John (Jackie) Johnson. He and one brother settled at Buck Shoals and the other brother settled in Iredell County. I found a will in Surry County (Buck shoals was in Surry County until 1850) of Benjamin Johnson who listed brothers John and William.

The 1850 Census, Surry County, Southern Division, has the following record:

John Johnson, Sr., age 64, born in Maryland, farmer;

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know their names, except that it was Joyner. Not far from this log house, across a small stream, there was a graveyard with marked stones, bearing the name "Hudspeth." Now the land willed to son Jonathan Joyner by his father John Joyner had a corner beginning in the Widow Hudspeth's line. Also the original deed to the land John Joyner had "entered" in 1778, joined Giles Hudspeth.

Another graveyard we visited was at a church. My memory (I admit it isn't infallible) tells me it was Baltimore Methodist. There we found the stone of John Carter, who was Willis Joyner's father-in-law.

On Forbush Creek, our guide pointed out a spot where there were signs of it having been the site of a mill and dam long ago. This spot was near the convergence of Forbush and Logan Creeks.

Joseph Joyner III sold a tract of land in 1807 to his brother Willis Joyner, "in the forks of Forbush and Logan Creeks".

While our search for a particular grave was in vain, I do not feel that our trip as a whole could be so labeled.

We did become better acquainted with an area of Yadkin County where our Joyner relatives had lived, farmed, operated a mill, hunted, and died even before it was known as Yadkin county, being called Surry County way back then.

— Bea Cook

THE CYPHERING BOOK OF JOSEPH JOYNER III

608

Joseph Joyner, the oldest son of John Joyner, owned a "cyphering" book. Besides the many mathematical problems duly solved, it also contained names, dates, accounts, recipes for home remedies, directions for making a loom, an estate settlement, etc.

One of the mathematical problems was solved by trigonometry, then by geometry, and lastly by plain arithmetic. Until I read the book, I had wondered why a book of figures would be called a "Cyphering" book, instead of an arithmetic book.

Near the front of this book the date 1782 is written. Perhaps that was when Joseph Joyner III started studying figures. On another page he wrote, "Charles Steelman was married 1782."

Another notation made by Joseph Joyner III was "The End of Surveying Oct. 1785, Jo Joyner."

A Joyner family story relates that when Joseph Joyner III built his house, he used his Surveyor's Compass to align it with true North and South.

One of the surveying problems in the book concerned "The Allegany Swamp" for which Joseph drew a map and signed it, "Jo Joyner July ye 12th. 1784."

The most unusual statement written in the book was "The End of my learning, Jo Joyner his hand and pen he will be married if God spares him."

There is a Southampton County, Virginia, Marriage Bond for Joseph Joyner and Sylvia

Simmons dated 1787, but I do not know if this was Joseph Joyner III.

Joseph Joyner III did, I am sure, marry Polly Joyner. The marriage bond was dated July 22, 1789, and recorded in Southampton County, Virginia, with William Joyner as surety.

From accounts with his uncle Joshua Miniard (Maynard) who lived in Southampton County, Virginia, I learned that Joseph Joyner III was with his uncle from 1786 through 1789. Perhaps Joseph's entire schooling was in Virginia.

He was still in Virginia in 1790 where the records of Joseph Joyner's administration and inventory of the estate of Jesse Miniard of Isle of Wight County are recorded. From this estate, Joseph paid equal amounts to Joshua Miniard and Mary Joyner.

By 1792 Joseph Joyner III was in Surry County, North Carolina, where he witnessed the deed to a tract of land which his father, John Joyner, bought on Forbiss and Joseph Creeks (see Deed Book E, page 252, Surry County, North Carolina, Records).

On September 24, 1797, Joseph wrote over two legal-size pages of advice to his children. In one item he urged them, both sexes, to secure an education. Under this he wrote, "July 1802 my little son I once thought would read these lines now lies in the silent grave."

Joseph Joyner's wife Polly died March 8, 1802.

There is recorded in Surry County, North Carolina, a marriage bond for Nancy Whitlock and Joseph Joyner, dated September 20, 1804. Bondsman was Joshua Joyner. They were my great-great-grandparents.

The children of Joseph Joyner and Nancy Whitlock Joyner were:

- (1) William Joyner, born 1805, died 1876;
- (2) Catherine Joyner, born 1807, married first Casey, and married second, George Reavis, the gunsmith;
- (3) David Joyner, born 1809, died 1879, married Sarah (Turrentine) Cook, widow of Dr. Alfred Cook;
- (4) Jonathan Joyner, twin of David, born 1809, died 1820;
- (5) Elizabeth Joyner, born 1811, died 1820; and
- (6) Sarah (Sally) Joyner, born 1814, married Peter Renegar as his second wife (see article on the Renegar Family).

Just when Joseph Joyner III became Clerk of Howell's Meeting House on Deep Creek I do not know. Among his papers are letters from the former churches of some Howell's Meeting House members, the earliest one being from a church in Stokes County, North Carolina, transferring membership for Rachel Hunter, and dated 1804.

Joseph's last notes as Clerk are for the June 1820 Meeting.

Joseph Joyner III died July 21, 1820, and was buried in the Joyner graveyard on land he bought in 1807, not far from the Yadkin County line but in Iredell County. His son Jonathan and daughter Elizabeth had preceded him there by only a few years.

— Bea Cook

DAVID JOYNER

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I do not know his forebears, nor when he came to Surry County North Carolina, but there is a Surry County Marriage Bond for Catherine Coe and David Joyner dated April 27, 1799. Bondsman was Thompson Glen.

It appears that Catherine Coe and the Ann Coe who married Joshua Joyner in 1805 were sisters, and that they were daughters of John Coe, who died in 1812.

David Joyner bought land from John Coe in 1800, on Beaver Creek. The deed was witnessed by Jonathan Joyner and Jos. Joyner. He also bought other land.

In his will he mentions, 250 acres, Brazewell Tract; 100 acres, Thms. Tract; 100 acres bought of McGlamarry; 200 acres purchased of Therm. Jur (?) ----. Giles Joyner and S. Speer witnessed this will, May 28, 1837. (See Book 4, page 137, Surry County, North Carolina.)

From the will of David Joyner I glean the names of the following children: John Joyner, who, with his mother, was Executor; David Joyner; Timothy Joyner; Margaret Creed; Sally Norman; and Zachariah Joyner.

Zachariah Joyner and Rebecca Speece had a Surry County Marriage Bond dated April 28, 1833, Bondsman, Giles Joyner.

The will of Zachariah Joyner made in 1885 names sons: Ellis Joyner, (1860 Census spells this name "Elias" Joyner); Doctor W. Joyner; David W. Joyner; and A.Z. Joyner.

David's daughters were: Sarah M. Smitherman; Julia A. Joyner; and Poliner R. Joyner (1860 Census spells this name "Pauline").

Witnesses to this will were: W.W. Patter-son, William H. Smitherman, W.F. Shore (Book 2, page 192, Yadkin County Records).

On a 1958 visit with the Frank S. Joyner family of East Bend, Frank said his father was Andy Joyner, and his grandfather was Zachariah Joyner. So, I conclude that Andy Joyner is the son listed in Zachariah's will as A.Z. Joyner.

The Obituary of Frank S. Joyner, August 22, 1961, says he was son of Andy and Mary Jane Allen Joyner. He was born in Yadkin County in 1882, was a retired farmer, and a member of Bethel Baptist Church.

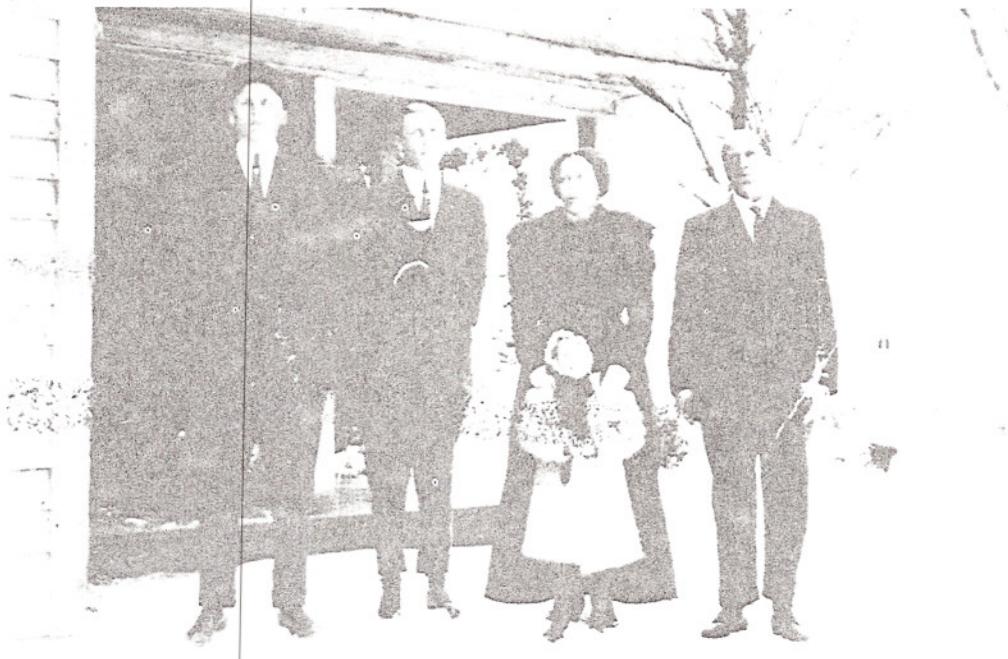
He was survived by his widow Lela Bean Joyner, and also by four daughters, Mrs. Eula Walker, Mrs. Annie McMahan; Mrs. Mozell Disher; and Mrs. Gracie Franklin. Four sons were also survivors, Sant Joyner, Wiley Joyner, Richard Joyner, and Tom Joyner.

— Bea Cook

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES JARVIS AND SARAH KELLEY

610

James Jarvis, the son of James and Sarah Kelley Jarvis of Frederick County, Maryland, came to Salem (the Moravian settlement) in 1791 and built his home on the banks of Muddy Creek between Winston-Salem and Clemmons near old Hope Moravian Church. James was a veteran of the Revolutionary War.



The family of John and Mary Mock. Left to right: Clyde, Delmer, Mary (mother), John (father), and Cleve Mock.

of dentistry.

Some years later and a few miles south of the Mock home, Edwin L. Transou married Gertrude Flint. They were married at six o'clock on Monday morning, January 28, 1867. The following fall on Friday morning, at eight o'clock, November 8, 1867, their first child was born. They named her Mary Elizabeth.

John M. Mock (he did not use his full name) and Mary Elizabeth Transou grew up and fell in love and married. Mary and John lived in Yadkin County in the small community that was later to become the town of Boonville, North Carolina. Mary was an excellent homemaker and gardener. She grew both vegetables and flowers. It was a treat to go to her house in the spring and see the lilac, wisteria, spirea, iris and other spring-blooming flowers. Later in her life she made beautiful quilts. Her work along this line was outstanding.

It was in 1895 that the town of Boonville was chartered. When the town officers were appointed to serve until an election could be held. John Mock was appointed marshal. Later when T. L. Hayes Company opened for business in Boonville, he worked with them. Through his work he came in contact with many people. He was friendly and outgoing and made many friends.

John and Mary had three children. Clyde Ethen Mock was born November 9, 1891. Errol Delmer Mock was born October 9, 1893. Cleve Evelyn Mock was born April 4, 1909, on Easter Sunday about four o'clock in the afternoon.

After receiving his education at the Boonville Academy, which was a short distance from his home, Clyde worked in Winston for a while. He later spent some time in Indiana. Finally, he came back to the town in which he was born and married his sweetheart from his school days. May Gregory from Camden, North Carolina, was brought to Boonville by her father to receive her higher education at the Boonville Academy, and it was there that

she met Clyde Mock. They were married August 7, 1915. Their first child, Mary Magdelene, was born July (?) 1916. She died at birth. She was buried in the Boonville cemetery in the Mock family plot. Clyde and May remained in Boonville until September of that year, and then they moved to Toledo, Ohio, where they went into the restaurant business. They became well-known for the delicious barbecue they served.

Three more children were born to Clyde and May after they moved to Toledo.

Alma Lucille Mock was born July 5, 1917.

Marie Gregory Mock was added to the family January 17, 1919.

Another girl, Betty Jane Mock, arrived June 22, 1925. All of the girls married and presented Clyde and May with several grandchildren.

Cleve Evelyn Mock was several years younger than her brothers. By the time she grew up. Boonville Academy had become B [redacted] High School There were still some [redacted] who came from other places, boarded in the town, and attended the high school. There was one young fellow, however, that came to Boonville to go to school and he decided to stay. His name was Grady Cornelius Phillips. He and Cleve Evelyn Mock were married January 24, 1925, at the home of Cleve's brother, Delmer Mock.

Grady worked for the North Carolina State Highway Department for forty-two years. He was a maintenance foreman. Cleve was a homemaker. She followed her mother's example in that she was a good gardener. She was also an excellent cook and a talented seamstress. She made many of her own clothes.

Born of this union was a son, John Bennett Phillips, March 8, 1936. When John Bennett Phillips, a very young man, he was stricken with a very severe form of polio. He was in and out of hospitals for several months; at the end of which time, he came back home and finished high school. Then he entered college and re-

ceived a degree; after this he was employed by the High Point Enterprise. In spite of the rather large amount of involvement caused by the polio. John Bennett traveled many miles reporting sporting events, and he became a distinguished newspaper man winning many awards.

Grady Cornelius Phillips was born July 15, 1902, and he died November 6, 1967. He was buried in the Boonville cemetery.

John and Mary Mock lived to be quite old in the friendly little town in which they chose to make their home. They had watched Boonville grow from infancy to a thriving business center. John died August 4, 1939, and Mary followed him in death January 31, 1953. They were buried in the Boonville cemetery among the family members, friends, and neighbors that they enjoyed in life.

— Ella Mae Lewis Mock

DELMER AND JETTIE MOCK

721

Errol Delmer Mock, born October 9, 1893, was the second son of John Martin William Anderson Mock and his wife Mary Elizabeth Transou Mock. He was born in the little community that was to become Boonville, North Carolina, in two more years. He grew up in the sunny, wholesome atmosphere of the country. His parents and his little brother Clyde lived in the edge of Boonville, where his father owned several acres of land. Delmer was a lover of nature, and he liked to roam the fields and woodland and to go down to the stream which ran through the place.

Delmer's father's land joined the land on which the school was built. This made it very convenient for the Mock boys to attend school. Delmer, like his brother Clyde, attended the Boonville Academy. After working for a short time in his home town, Delmer went to New Providence, Iowa, and worked for Cecil Reece who had once lived in this section of the country.

Jettie Lillian Angel Mock was born October 13, 1893. She was the daughter of John Jones Angell and Caroline Whitlock Angell. Her mother was a homemaker and her father was a Baptist preacher. Jettie was born about four miles west of the Mock home, and she attended Reece school near her home. In her early youth Jettie became one of the first telephone operators in Boonville. Her salary was twenty-five cents a day. She later went to Iowa and worked for the family of P. J. Harris in New Providence. It was there that she and Delmer Mock were married February 19, 1915. Soon they returned to their home of Boonville, North Carolina, where their children were born.

John Delmer Mock was born October 9, 1916. Another son, Bernard Angell Mock was born July 30, 1921.

After Delmer and Jettie returned to Boonville to make their home, he worked with Yadkin Auto Sales. This business was located on the site now occupied by Astoria Braid Mfg. Co. on West Main Street. Then he built Mock Place directly across the street. This was a gasoline station that also sold snacks and a few groceries. He then became associat



Helen Tulbert Jarvis

Then in 1915 a niece, Cora Zachary, died leaving another three orphans. Their father, Raleigh Zachary, had died three years previous. Again Aunt Belle assumed responsibility for the children, taking them into her heart and home. These children were Robert, Marler, and Peep.

During the years of providing a home for orphan children, Miss Belle lived in the house built by her father. It is said to be the second house built in Yadkinville. It was a four-room house plus a kitchen built apart from the rest. Much of the cooking was done over an open fire. This kitchen part of the residence has long since been removed.

Miss Belle was not only compassionate but she was also a woman of industry. She operated a small store across the street from the courthouse. When a telephone system came to Yadkinville, the switchboard was installed in her store, and for several years she was town operator. Women of the town — and men — gathered in this store to keep abreast of world and community happenings. It was not uncommon for Miss Belle to put a caller on hold while she went out in search for the party being called.

In 1940, due to failing health, Miss Belle resigned her work at the store and switchboard and became the responsibility of her great-niece, Peep Zachary, who had continued to live with her. At her death on June 17, 1950, the house that had been built 100 years before by Squire Tulbert, passed on to his great granddaughter, Peep Zachary.

The Tulbert property is presently owned by the Yadkin Baptist Association and the original dwelling is being used for an office.

With the exception of Hershel, all members of the Tulbert family are buried in the Yadkinville Cemetery.

— Rev. & Mrs. J.C. Shore

VESTAL FAMILY ORIGIN

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According to family legend, two brothers, William and Daniel Vestall embarked from London, England in 1688, and sailed to Amer-

ica. Daniel died at sea and was buried at sea. (No proof has been found of Daniel's existence or of an English background for the family.)

William was born ca 1667, married in Pennsylvania before 1692 Alice (Glover) Brunsden, widow of John Brunsden, and daughter of George and Alice (Lamboll) Glover of Southampton, England. William and Alice resided in Westtown township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. William was appointed Constable on 12th day March 1694. A deed bearing date 12th March 1694 shows that William Vestall and Thomas Moore received 100 acres of land lying in Concord, Pennsylvania. On 1st day of 8th month 1692 William Vestall and his wife "relict of John Brunsdall-deceased" was required to give security to the court to perform the trust of guardianship for the children of the deceased.

Alice (in 1697) and her daughter Hannah Brunsden (in 1698) were baptised in the Brandywine Baptist Church, probably having been led away from the Friends Society by the defection of George Keith.

William's will was dated January 19, 1701, and proved February 26, 1701. It mentions his wife Alice, sons William and George and daughter Mary, a minor child. A daughter, Sarah, was drowned at the age of 3 (1696). The son William was born ca 1696 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and married in 1716 in that county to Elizabeth (Mercer) Woodward, widow of Joseph Woodward, and daughter of Thomas and Mary (Greenway) Mercer, born ca 1694, probably in Northhampton, England. William (II) was apparently not a member of the Friends Society at the time of their marriage, but seems to have become a member sometime after 1717. Nothing further is known about William (I) and Alice's other children, except that George lived in Conestoga, Pa., in 1721.

William and Elizabeth resided at Brandywine Creek, Chester County, until 1737. They sold their lands and home and moved [redacted] is now Jefferson County, West Virginia. Their land lay on the west bank of the Shenandoah River, about 7 miles south of Harper's Ferry. Vestal's Ferry on the Shenandoah, was in operation on the site prior to Gersham Key's Ferry of 1746. Records of Frederick County, Virginia, show that William Vestal, in partnership with John Tradan, Richard Stevenson and Daniel Burnet, on May 10, 1742, entered into an agreement with Thomas Mayberry to build for them a "Bloomery for making Barr iron upon the present plantation of William Vestal, lying upon the Shunandore." It was called "Old Bloomery." It is believed that William Vestal was the first man to mine ore west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Now a main highway, once a old trail, passes through Hillsboro, Virginia, and across the Blue Ridge Mountains at Vestal's Gap.

William died in 1745 and an inventory of his estate is recorded in Frederick County, Virginia. Elizabeth and two of her sons, William and Thomas, moved to Orange County (later Chatham County), North Carolina in 1751. They attended the Cane Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends. One son, John (who married Ann Potts) remained in Virginia, but the other

children either preceded or followed Elizabeth to North Carolina. William (III) remained single; Thomas married Elizabeth Davies, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Matson) Davies; Mary married William Jay and moved to South Carolina; James married several times, 1st a Mary _____, 2nd Phebe (Allen) Thompson, and 3rd ? Ann Casady; David married Sarah Chamness; Jemima married Chapman. There was another daughter whose name is unknown. Thomas, David and James settled in Chatham County, North Carolina, but James later moved to Surry County, North Carolina.

Many descendants of William Vestal (I) live in Yadkin, Chatham, and Randolph Counties, North Carolina. Others, whose families followed the migration patterns, are living in South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, etc. Up until the War between the States, many of the North Carolina Vestals were members of the Friends Society and they married into other families of that faith — Coffin, Newlin, Harvey, Piggot, Lindley, Hadley, Mendenhall, Davies, and so on. The meeting minutes list a number of Vestals who were dismissed because they acted in a "warlike manner", either bearing arms or aiding the military in some way during the Revolutionary War, and in the 1860s families were again divided because of the slavery issue and the question of bearing arms for the North or the South. Numerous Vestals and related families left North Carolina at this time and settled in other States, often joining other churches when there was no Friends Meeting in the vicinity and not enough members for a new meeting.

Vestals in Yadkin County have married into the Long, Weatherman, Holcomb, Haynes, Shemwell, Gough, Mackie, Longino, Williams, Wooten, Steelman, Spillman, Caudle, Prim, Bohanan, Shore, Speer, Coram, Norman, Whitlock, Hoots, Shugart, Jarvis, Mathews, and numerous other families well known to residents of that county. Research on the family has connected many of these Vestals to the William and Alice (Glover) Vestall line, but there are several families whose relationship has yet been impossible to establish. It is hoped that more Bible and other family records will be found and made available for those seeking to trace an ancestral line.

— Eunice M. Vestal

THE VESTAL FAMILY: DESCENDANTS of DANIEL AND ANNA

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According to Miss Eunice Vestal of Huntington Beach, California, who has done much research on the Vestal family, all the Vestals descend from William Vestal (Vastall) who came to this country in the 1690's.

Before coming to the Surry/Yadkin area, the early Vestals lived in Chatham County, North Carolina.

Daniel Vestal, born about 1806, married

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