Dr. Louise Marie Rountree

A Biography

By

Reginald W. Brown

1921 – 2003
A.B., B.L.S., M.L.S., L.L.D.

Dr. Louise Marie Rountree was a child of the Jim Crow South, an historian, churchwoman, academic librarian, archivist, and educator who pursued her mission in life as a quiet productive intellectual. Her contributions to Livingstone College and the Salisbury - Rowan community were numerous and valuable. She had a serious no nonsense demeanor accompanied by a disposition that transcended superficial personal relationships. The graduates of Livingstone College affectionately remember her as *"Rountree."* The Salisbury – Rowan community remembers her as Miss Rountree or Dr. Rountree. She had the love, trust, and respect of those she interviewed for her compiled *Chronological History of Black Salisbury – Rowan, A Brief Documented History of First Calvary Baptist Church (formerly Dixonville Baptist Church), Salisbury, N.C.,* and many other published compilations, brochures and catalogs.

Her life began in Barnwell, South Carolina on August 16, 1921 as the only daughter among four brothers and the youngest child of Mary and Clarence E. Rountree. Her father was a carpenter for a building firm and her mother was a laundress for a private family.

Miss Rountree was the recipient of an A.B. degree from Morris College, in Sumter, South Carolina in 1941, a B.L.S. from Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia in 1950, and a M.L.S. from Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York in 1956. She continued her studies at Columbia University in New York and attended an International Curriculum Development Program and Ethnic Heritage Seminar in West Africa in 1974. She received an honorary doctorate from Livingstone College in 1996.

Prior to her service to Livingstone College, Dr. Rountree was the librarian, a teacher, and coach at Bethlehem High School in Barnwell, SC, a librarian at Estill High School, Estill, SC; and Allendale County High School in Allendale, SC from 1948 to 1951. During her 36-year tenure at Livingstone College that began in the fall of 1951, she served as the assistant librarian, assistant professor of library science, and head librarian of the Andrew Carnegie Library until her retirement in 1987.

Dr. Rountree was a member of several library boards and associations including the Rowan County Citizens for better Libraries of which she was secretary in 1972. She was a member of the Southeastern Library Association; North Carolina Library Association, Rowan County Citizens for better Libraries, American Association of University Women, Rowan County Historical Properties, Salisbury - Rowan Bicentennial Commission, Rowan Historical Properties Commission, appointee to the Mayor's Historic Commission, Salisbury Historic Foundation, the Salisbury branch of the NAACP, the Society of American Archivists, North Carolina Afro-American Genealogical Society, the Afro – American Cultural Center board, and the Freedman's Committee of the Oak Grove – Freedman Cemetery Memorial Project. Four weeks before her death on October 19, 2003, she was awarded in absentia the *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (NCLA) ROADBUILDERS AWARD* for academic librarianship at its 55th biennial conference in Winston Salem. She was laid to rest in the Memorial Park Cemetery, Salisbury, North Carolina on October 24, 2003

Dr. Rountree was an active member of First Calvary Baptist Church where she was a member of the senior choir, a Sunday school teacher, the General Missionary Unit #1, and the state historian for the Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of North Carolina.

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_____ *A Brief Chronological History of Black Salisbury – Rowan.* Salisbury, NC: Livingstone College © 1976.

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF
BLACK SALISBURY-ROWAN

COMPILED BY
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AND
A MEMBER OF THE BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
OF SALISBURY-ROWAN. 1976.
ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF COMPILERS

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AN HISTORIC CHRONOLOG OF BLACK SALISBURY-ROWAN

I. HISTORIC BEGINNINGS

HISTORIC NORTH CAROLINA AND ROWAN COUNTY.

1663 – King Charles II granted the Carolina Colony to eight land proprietors.

1700 – "Prices In the Colony"
. . . . Negro men were valued at £ 35 sterling; Negro women at £ 30 and children at £ 10 . . .
–Ashe . . . p. 153

1712 – Hyde appointed Governor of North Carolina.

1714 – Charles Eden appointed Governor.

1715 – Total population in North Carolina 11,200.
– The Assembly of 1715 met with Governor Eden.
–Ashe . . . p. 193

1723 – . . . A considerable number of free *Negroes,* mulattoes and other persons of mixed-blood came into the colony, several of whom intermarried with the whites against the law, . . . No Negro set free was allowed to remain in the province longer than six months . . .

1741 – . . . act passed on the subject of Christian servants, . . . and of Negro slaves, . . . if any person should import a slave who had been free in any Christian country, such slave was to be returned to the country from which he was brought and a penalty affixed for the offense. Slaves were required to remain on the plantation, and only one of them was allowed to have a gun to hunt for his master . . .
. . . In the trial of slaves, other slaves could give evidence, . . .
–Ashe . . . p. 395

BLACK HISTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA

1665 – King Charles granted forty acres of land to settlers for each slave (servant) brought into the colony who was over 14 years old.

1701 – Free Negroes settled in the state.

1709 – Slaves professing Christianity were not allowed to be baptized.

1712 – There were only 800 slaves in the entire state of North Carolina.

The purpose of this publication is to record and preserve the struggles and hardships, contributions and/or achievements of Black Rowanites.

If historians continue to lay aside achievements of one group while continuously projecting the accomplishments of another, the first group moves quietly into oblivion.

The contents, though brief, are inclusive of, 1) an historic chronolog of religious, educational and professional contributions; 2) an historic church directory; 3) an historic review of Black Rowan sites, churches, schools, etc.

It is expedient that I extend Thanks to the numerous Librarians for use of their facilities, the kind and considerate citizens who granted interviews, and the research team for their diligence, patience and understanding.

My deepest gratitude goes to those nameless but sincere friends for their encouragement along the way.

L. M. Rountree, compiler

The activity which is the subject of the report was supported in part by the North Carolina Bi-Centennial Commission and the Salisbury-Rowan Bi-Centennial Commission. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of either commission.

1715 – To. Negro population in North Carolina – 3,700.

– First known legislation concerning free negroes was enacted. The Act forbade intermarriages between whites and negroes. And voting by free Negroes.

– Another Act gave statutory recognition to slavery, (requiring all persons who owned slaves to report the number of slaves owned as taxable property.)

– The first law of the status of slavery, prohibited the trial of a slave to be held in the same court where free men were tried.

1731 – There were two classes of slaves in North Carolina – those who had been brought into the colony from Guniea, Africa and those who had been reared in the colonies.

–Brewer

1741 – Slaves were allowed to own hogs and cattle and cultivate land until 1741.

– A law was passed prohibiting ownership of the above. Six months after the passing of the law, violation would provoke seizure of the individual.

–Bergmann

1753 – Salisbury-Rowan Established – The Old Assembly, which had now dwindled away to about sixteen members continued to meet, one session held in the spring of 1753, when among other acts, it passed one recognizing the immigration to the Western Section establishing the county of Rowan, composed of that part of Anson which lay North of Granville line.

–Ashe . . . p. 282

1754 – Estimated population of North Carolina 70,000. Estimated population of Blacks, 20,000. Court of Law established for Salisbury for Rowan County.

1762 – Apprentice Act of 1762 – Master or Mistress required to teach colored apprentice to read and write.

–Coon . . . p. 344

1774 – August 8 . . . Rowan resolves "That African trade is injurious to this colony, obstructs the population of it by free men, prevents manufacturers and other useful immigrants from Europe from settling among us and occasions an annual increase of law balance of trade against the colonist; and that to be clothed in manufacture's fabrication, the colonies ought to be considered as a badge and distinction of respect and true patriotism."

–Ashe . . . p. 420

1774 – August 15 . . . The Rowan County Committee of Safety recommended to the Continental Congress that slavery be abolished.

1774 – A law was enacted that a person who willfully killed a slave should be imprisoned a year after the first offense and suffer death for the second.

1795 - A Rowan visitor noted "in the county seat on Sunday that there was no public place of worship and that the Negroes were allowed to work on the Sabbath."

–Brawley . . . p. 33

1800 – Census in North Carolina Counties – Rowan, Salisbury: White, 17,221; other free, 35; slaves, 2,839.

–Coon . . . p. 19

1818 – Slaves may be taught to read and write.

A Bill to prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read and write, the use of figures excepted. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that any person who shall hereafter teach or attempt to teach any slave within this state to read or write, the use of figures excepted, shall be liable to indictment in any court of record in this state and upon conviction shall be fined at the discretion of the Court not less than Fifty Dollars ($50), nor more than One Hundred Dollars ($100) or imprisoned.

–Coon . . . p. 178

1820 – Population in the Principal Towns: Salisbury: Whites, 743; slaves, 477; free colored, 14.

–Coon . . . p. 188

Saturday, February 3, 1827 – The bill to repeal so much of an act, passed in 1762, as requires the Master or Mistress to teach or cause to be taught colored apprentices to read and write was read, and, on motion, postponed indefinitely.

House Journal . . . p. 202

1840 – Census of North Carolina Counties, Rowan: Whites, 14,460; slaves, 6,201; free persons of color, 135.

–Coon . . . p. 486–487

RELIGIOUS GROWTH

The early literature of the Church reflected the strong voice of authority, certainty of the Christian Faith, and a united front. Protestants were predominant in the Salisbury-Rowan Area, and blacks were included in their congregations. Rumple's History of Rowan County gives this account of early participation:

PRESBYTERIANS

1821 – The Presbyterian Church of Salisbury was organized on August 4th by Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman with 13 members.

1826 - The record for this period reveals that *seven colored* members had been added.

1860–1864 – 14 colored members were added in this period.

1861 – 6 colored children were baptized by Rev. Jethro Rumple

1862 – 2 colored adults were baptized by Rev. Jethro Rumple

–Rumple . . . p. 267–268

EPISCOPALIANS

1823 – The Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, of Virginia, was elected the first Bishop of North Carolina. He was consecrated to the Episcopate May 23, 1823. On Saturday evening, September 6, 1823, Bishop Ravenscroft preached on Confirmation in the old courthouse in Salisbury (services being held there by request). On the next day he preached, both morning and evening in the Lutheran Church; administered The Holy Communion to about forty persons – one-third of whom were *colored.*

–Rumple, (Rev.) Jethro *A History of Rowan County North Carolina Containing Sketches of Prominent and Distinguished Men . . .* Salisbury, N. C. J. J. Bruner. c. 1881, p. 430–431

1825 November 13, 1825, the Bishop (Ravenscroft) visited Christ Church, Rowan, where he preached and administered the Holy Communion to fifty-six white and three colored communicants.

–Ibid., Rumple p. 434

1833 – St. Luke's Episcopal Church . . . On June 16, 1833, the first Negro was confirmed and during the year three others were baptized.

–Wm. S. Powell - St. Luke's Episcopal Church 1753–1953. Salisbury, N. C. c. 1953, p. 25

BAPTISTS

1850 – April 21 . . . Rev. J. B. Soloman . . . Minister . . . The branch was constituted a regular Baptist Church . . . there were . . . ten white and eight colored members, eighteen in all.

–Rumple . . . p. 477

"Rumple states that "Since their emancipation, the Colored People of Rowan have formed themselves into churches in all parts of the County."

The organization of these various churches and sanctuaries took place in shanties, barns, blacksmith shops, private homes, under bush arbors, etc. However, strict laws against public worship were in effect before and after emancipation. The laws relevant to the religious behavior of Blacks were recorded for posterity and emphasis.

BAPTIST AND STATE LAWS–

1830 – Rev. Harry Cowan (Jan. 20, 1810–March 11, 1904), Father of N. C. Baptist was converted in 1825, licensed to preach in 1828 by his Master Thomas Cowan, Elder of the Salisbury Presbyterian Church . . . He was granted his Master's 4 plantations as his field of ministry.

–Whitted . . . Negro Baptist in N. C.

1832 – County Courts to grant license to slaves and free Negroes to preach . . . Bill fails.

–Coon . . . p. 538

1834 – Religious Society of Friends ask for repeal of certain slavery laws.

–Coon . . . p. 675

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS AFTER EMANCIPAT

BAPTIST

1866 – *Dixonville Baptist Church* (Now First Calvery Baptist Church) established by Rev. Harry Cowan (Jan. 20, 1810 – March 11, 1904) and Rev. Zuck Haughton.
Location: 400 South Long Street, Salisbury, N. C.

1867 – *Mt. Zion Baptist Church,* established by Rev. Harry Cowan – Only five ministers have served.
Location: 413 North Church Street, Salisbury, N. C.

1869 – *Yadkin Grove Baptist Church,* established March 25, 1869 by Rev. Harry Cowan. Rebuilt in 1930. Ten ministers have served.
Location: Dukesville Road., East Spencer, N. C.

1876 – *St. Luke's Baptist Church,* established by Rev. Samuel S. Hawkins; with Ambrose Chunn, Alexander Chunn, Mariah Bunton, James Hawkins, the Benny and Pinkston family as charter members. Only seven ministers have served.
Location: Route 8, Box 44, Hawkinstown Road., Salisbury, N. C.

1877 – *The Rowan Baptist Association* – The Rowan Baptist Association was organized in a hospital at Salisbury, which was afterward purchased by the Baptist there and was used as the Dixonville Baptist Church. Revs. Harry Cowan, Z. Horton and Dumbe Ellis were the ministers present in the organization. Rev. Harry Cowan was the first Moderator.

1881 – *Jerusalem Baptist Church,* established perhaps by Rev. Harry Cowan and Rev. C. Ellis. Eight pastors have served this congregation.
Location: North Long Street, East Spencer, N. C.

1883 – *New Zion Baptist Church* – was first established as a Methodist Church. In 1899 it became a Baptist denomination under the leadership of Rev. Samuel Hawkins. Nine ministers have served this congregation.
Location: Dunn's Mountain Road.

1890 – *Shady Grove Baptist Church* – established by Rev. Frank Lee. Eight ministers have served this congregation.
Location: 326 North Long Street, East Spencer, N. C.

1893 – *Macedonia Baptist Church* –
Location: Highway #70, Salisbury, N. C.

1895 – *Oak Grove Freewill Baptist Church* –
Location: Old Beatty Ford Road, China Grove, N. C.

1899 – *St. Matthews Baptist Church* – established September 27, with Rev. S. L. Seeley as first pastor. Four additional ministers have served this congregation.
Location: Rockwell, N. C.

1900 – *Antioch Baptist Church* – established by the brother-in-laws John Kerns and Randolph McCall. In 1913, the first Baptist church was built in Granite Quarry for Negroes under the leadership of Rev. Kerns.
Location: Granite Quarry, N. C.

1905 – *Knox Grove Baptist Church* – established by Rev. Ramseau on land purchased from John Hugh Carson. Ten additional ministers have

se / the congregation.
Location: Cleveland, N. C.

1912 – *Henderson Grove Baptist Church* – established by Rev. Cleg Alexander. Ten additional ministers have served this congregation.
Location: Henderson Grove Road, Salisbury, N. C.

1923 – *Fair View Baptist Church* – established by Rev. William P. Thompson, Jack Simmons, Oscar James, and Frank McCluney. Land for the first church donated by Goodman Lumber Co. Seven additional ministers served here.
Location: Fairview Heights, Salisbury, N. C.

1926 – *Gethsemane Baptist Church* – established by Rev. J. W. Pennington. Eight other ministers served.
Location 719 South Caldwell Street, Salisbury, N. C.

1945 – *Hall's Chapel Primitive Baptist Church* – established by the "One Accord Prayer Band" with Rev. L. W. Washington as the first minister.
Location: 611 E. Monroe Street

– *Mt. Olive Baptist Church*
Location: Bringle Ferry Rd.

– *New Hope Baptist Church*
Location: Stokes Ferry Road

– *New Piney Grove Baptist Church*
Location: Chapel Street, Landis, N. C.

METHODIST – A. M. E. ZION

1864 – Toward the close of the war between the states, the church advanced into the South, sending down J. W. Hood, afterward Bishop, who arrived in New Bern, N. C. in January, 1864 . . . he received into the church 400 members who had formed a society previously connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.
–Shaw, J. B. F. *The Negro In The History Of Methodism.* Nashville, Tenn., Panthenon Pr. c. 1954, p. 78

1864 – The A. M. E. Zion Church "North Carolina Conference" was organized December 17, 1864 by Bishop J. J. Clinton . . . There were 12 members including the Bishop.
–Hood, J. W. *One Hundred Years of the A. M. E. Zion Church.* New York A. M. E. Zion Book Concern. 1895. p. 289

1865 – *Soldiers Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church* was established by Rev. William Pitts ( ) and A. G. Kesler (Dec. 28, 1842 –) as Zion Society.
–Hood, J. W. . . p. 341

1866 – *Sandy Ridge A. M. E. Zion Church* established by Rev. Bill Pethel and later served by Elder E. R. Brown, Rev. A. F. Goslin and R. C. Moore.
Location: Landis, N. C.

1867 – *Providence A. M. E. Zion Church* established from prayer-meeting

bands under a brush arbor with Steven Austin, Wal Crump and J. P. Holmes directing. Rev. Bolger was the first pastor, "W. R. Hunter, P. B. Simpkins and W. F. Fenderson were among the other early ministers."
Location: Providence Road, East Spencer, N. C.

1867 – *Second Creek A. M. E. Zion Church.* According to Hood's History, A. G. Kesler organized the Society at Trot's School House, now known as The Second Creek Church.
Location: Route 1, Salisbury, N. C.
–Hood . . . p. 342

ca 1869 – *Artis Chapel* established and built by Mr. James Hawkins, Ned Hannah, Brown Walker, James Chunn and Rev. Charles Artis was the first minister.
Location: Old Mocksville Road near Hawkinstown.

1872 – *Sills Creek A. M. E. Zion Church.* Hood relates that A. G. Kelser was assigned to thic circuit and in this year the church at Sills Creek was erected.
Location: Highway 150 West, Salisbury, N. C.
–Hood . . . p. 343

1876 – *Millers Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church.* At the 13th Session of the N. C. Annual Conference, Rev. H. McCay was appointed minister.
Location: Millbridge Section, Rowan County, Salisbury, N. C.
–Minutes, 1876 p. 32

1878 – *Third Creek A. M. E. Zion Church.* Listed as a "new society" in Rowan County at the 16th Session of the N. C. Annual Conference. Rev. R. C. Moore was listed as the appointed minister.
Location: Cleveland, N. C.
–N. C. Minutes, 1879

1879 – *Cedar Grove A. M. E. Zion Church.* First listing of an appointment at 16th Session of N. C. Conference to Rev. C. M. Glasber. Establishment came prior to this .
Location: Cleveland, N. C. (Barber)

1882 – *New Hope A. M. E. Zion Church* was first established as Peter Holt Chapel. Among the founders were Peter Holt, Nelson Fitzgerald, Thomas Holeman, George Clement, Lillie Brinkle, Edward and Harriott Valentine, Lillie Carter and Hattie Poe. In 1890 the name was changed and a new church built. First known minister was Rev. C. T. Hehler.
Location: North Long Street, North Spencer, N. C.

1890 – *Moore's Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church, Of "Union Hill".* Rev. Joe Torrence, Nelson Pharr, Mark Alexander, John Apostle, Essie Alexander, Jane Pharr formed a prayer band. In 1901, the church was established. Rev. John Alexander House was minister.
Location: 500 Partee Street, Salisbury.

1897 – *Southern City A. M. E. Zion Church* was established in 1897.
Location: 400 North Long Street, East Spencer, N. C.

1902 – *Moores Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church* established by Rev. Arthur and laymen, Albert Lucke and George Fisher.
Location Cool Springs Road, Rowan County.

1906 – *Wh. Rock A. M. E. Zion Church* was established from prayer meetings in homes and empty shanties. Rev. C. L. Flowe was the first minister.
Location: Granite Quarry, N. C.

METHODIST – COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA

by Rev. Will Chambers and L. M. Rountree

1860 – December 16 – This church was organized at Jackson, Tenn. under the auspices of the M. E. Church South, (although entirely separate from the jurisdiction of that body) by Negroes. Their first two Bishops, W. H. Miles and R. H. Vanderhorst, were ordained by Bishops of the Methodist Church South.
–Interview–Rev. Will Chambers and; Methodist Centennial Yearbook 1884, p. 225

1954 – By vote of the General Conference the denomination's name was changed to the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.
–Interview–Rev. Will Chambers and Document

1928 – *Erwin Temple C.M.E. Church,* Cooleemee, N. C. was organized with Rev. Moses Miller as first pastor.
–Interview–Rev. Will Chambers and Document.

1942 – *Mt. Zion C.M.E. Church* was organized on South Craige Street, Salisbury, with Rev. O. R. Bertha serving as its first pastor. (In 1972 Mt. Zion moved to the present location South Lloyd at W. Fisher).

Both churches were established under the Episcopal leadership of Bishops James Auther Hamlet and Charles L. Russell, respectively.
–Interview–Rev. Will Chambers with Document

PRESBYTERIANS

1867 – *Trinity United Presbyterian Church* (formerly Church Street) established by Rev. Baker. First Black church on Church Street, Salisbury, N. C.

1867 – *Mount Tabor United Presbyterian Church,* established by Rev. Billing in Mt. Ulla Township.

1867 – *Oakland Presbyterian Church* was established in the Steele Township of Rowan County by Rev. A. L. Long, and Mr. Murray. Church is now closed. Merged in 1968.
(Interview and church records from Messers. Ozell Cowan, B. C. Stevenson, etc.)

1885 – *Allen's Temple United Presbyterian Church* was established in the Township of Cleveland with Rev. Murray, Mr. Milas Click, Alex Clement, and Mrs. Jane Parker and others.

1886 – *Mount Vernon United Presbyterian Church* was established in the Woodleaf section of Rowan County.

LUTHERANS

"Attention has been drawn to the fact that there were colored Lutheran Pastors and congregations in North Carolina after the civil war . . . "Work among the Freedmen" recommended 'that the colored brethern connected with this synod be allowed to form themselves into a synod' . . . This recommendation was adopted."
–Drews, Christopher F. *Half a Century of Lutheranism Among Our Colored People.* 1877–1927, St. Louis Concordia. c. 1927 p. 43

1889 – May 8 – A colored synod was organized in St. John's Church (Cabarrus Co.), which adopted the name "Alpha Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Freedmen of America".
–Ibid., p. 43–44

1893 – *Concordia,* Rockwell, Rowan Co., six miles east of Bostians Cross Roads. Begun by Rev. Nils Jules Bakke (Sept. 8, 1852 – May 8, 1921) In the spring of 1893 – (A chapel-school and acre of land.)
–Ibid., p. 49

1893 – *Zion,* Gold Hill, Rowan Co. Fifteen miles southeast of Salisbury. Begun by Rev. N. J. Bakke in the summer of 1893.
–Ibid., p. 49

1895 – *St. John's,* Salisbury, Rowan Co., . . . Begun by Rev. N. J. Bakke ( ) August 1895. (Church and school).
–Rev. George Schutes, pastor at Salisbury from August 8, 1897 to September 25, 1904.
–Ibid., p. 83
–Rev. W. H. Lash – (Nov. 13, 1880 – June 12, 1950) served from 1904 – 1917 –

1904 – *Mount Zion,* Bostian Cross Roads, Rowan Co., Six miles southeast of Salisbury. Begun by Rev. George Schutes, 1904. (Chapel and one acre of land).
–Ibid., p. 49

In 1945 Zion Lutheran and Concordia merged. In 1963 Zion, St. John's, Zion Lutheran and Mount Zion were consolidated.

EPISCOPALIANS – CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOLY COMMUNION

1864 – Oct. 25 . . . Emma servant of Mr. A. C. Hall and Garner servant of Gabriel Holmes were confirmed at Christ Church . . . Robert Hall servant of Rector (no name given) and child of Ann Eliza servant of Mrs. Wetmore were to be baptized.
–Christ Church minutes

1865 – 4th Sunday in Lent, William Weldon Hall, child of Julius and Emma Alexander (colored) was baptized.
–Ibid., p. 5

1866 – July 23 – Bishop's visitation – "Preached and confirmed William Rice, Frances M. Farrah and Samuel Rice," (colored).
–Ibid., p. 32

1866 – August 6th – (Record indicated "All Colored") at Elam Hall Steel Old Field. 13th Sunday after Trinity.

Elam Hall Sponsor for Baptism"

Bettie, infant	John Scott (2)	Manganet Fraley (7)
Jennie	Lincoln May (3)	Ceo Henry (8)
Delia	Laura Capama	Jane Eliz (9)
Wm Brannum	Jennie	Daniel (11)
Otho Hall	Plasant Ramsay (6)	John Otho (10)
Richard Hall		Letilia (12)

—Ibid.

1893 — The last Black Communicant listed at St. Lukes.

(St. Luke's History)

1907 — That Dr. Murdoch was aware of the needs and interests of the Negroes in the Church is evident by a report which he made for a committee at the convention in 1907. He felt that each race should have its own legislative assemblies and moved that the convention urge the General Convention to take action on the matter. Missionary bishops to serve the Negroes, he thought were to be preferred to suffragan bishops. The convention, however, did not pass his resolution that a committee on canons submit an amendment to the next convention to limit membership to white clergy and delegates only.

—St. Lukes . . . p. 35

1916 — *St. Philip's Episcopal Church.* On the 21st of Dec. . . . a letter was received from Archdeacon Hardin with the information that through the help of friends he had succeeded in placing a neat chapel, to be known as St. Philip's, on the lot purchased by the late Dr. Murdoch. This chapel is near Livingstone College, Salisbury.

—Journal of the Diocese of North Carolina, p. 157

1917 — On the 28th of January . . . the chapel was received from Archdeacon Hardin, the nucleus of a congregation gathered, and the *first* service conducted.

—Ibid., p. 157

1917 — On Feb. 18, 1917 Bishop Joseph Blount Chesine consecrated *St. Philip's Church* . . . Archdeacon Delaney preached . . . and the Bishop administered the Holy Communion.

—Ibid., p. 68—69

1918 — Bishop Henry Baird Delaney (consecrated Bishop for Colored work, Diocese of N. C., Nov. 1918) reported that he had placed . . . Rev. Roger E. Bunn in charge of the missions at Statesville and Salisbury.

—Journal of the Diocese of N. C. 1919 p. 125

1919 — Upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Bunn in December 1919, "the friends of the missions in Salisbury and Statesville feel that they are fortunate in getting the assistance of Prof. William Bentley Crittenden to become cathechist to the missions given up . . . By Rev. Bunn.

—Journal of the Diocese of N. C. 1929, p. 144

1969 — *St. Phillip's* Merged.

CATHOLICS

1942 — *Our Lady of Victories Catholic Mission*

Sponsored by the Holy Ghost Fathers, it was formally opened in a frame building on West Horah St. The pastor was *Father James J. Bradley,* C.S. Sp. Later, they moved to the home of the W. O. Ferron's parishoners at 630

West Monroe St. In May 1945, Dan Nicholas provided a h[illegible] at 215 S. Craige St. (parish and rectory for four years). In July 1948, Father Dayton D. Kirby C. S. Sp. became the new pastor. He added new members and built the church and rectory on S. Lloyd St., dedicated on May 24, 1950. Fr. Julius F. Zehler C.S. Sp. assumed pastorship in August 1951. The Mission merged with Sacred Heart on December 19, 1969.

—Salisbury Post Clipping

HOLINESS CHURCHES

(Material was not available)

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Education of the Black man was acquired from a myriad of sources, their masters, sympathizers, free Blacks, and missionaries. It is also recorded that the Quakers in North Carolina taught slaves to read as early as 1731.

After Emancipation, Salisbury-Rowan had schools for Blacks conducted by the Freedmen of Philadelphia; parochial schools conducted by churches and missionaries; private schools conducted in homes; and much later, a State supported Normal School; a public graded school; and finally, Livingstone College of the A. M. E. Zion Church providing — a graded school, high school, normal school classical department, industrial department, and school of religion. Livingstone College also provided housing for the State Normal School as well as the Public School of Salisbury. To meet the demand for qualified teachers, the State and County Summer Schools were conducted on the campus.

Finally, public schools were provided in public buildings for Blacks.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND LAWS

1865 — The Freedmen's Bureau was established . . . they established schools and hired teachers.

—Bergmann . . . .p. 244

1865 — "At the Constitutional Convention . . . Negro citizens asked for passage of legislation to aid them as freedmen and to educate their children".

—Noble . . . p. 272

1867 — Salisbury Colored Presbyterian Parochial School had its beginning . . . Missionaries from the North came South to . . . build schools for Negroes.

—Trinity United Presbyterian History

1868 — ". . . The interest of public common school education requires appointment of an agent who shall act in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction . . . Rev. J. W. Hood (Negro) . . . is appointed . . . at an annual salary of $1,250.

—Report of the Rev. J. W. Hood, agent

1869 — Schools established by the Friends Society . . . 37 . . . Salisbury . . . one of the best.

—J. W. Hood's 1869 Report

1869 — Calvin Scott Brown, born March 23, 1859 in Salisbury, was one of the first pupils attending the Freedmen's School. He completed the prescribed course at age 16.

—Hartshorn . . . p. 488

1869 – Pre terian Parochial Schools reported by Hood as good schools . . . three in Rowan County.

EARLY GRADED SCHOOLS (CITY)
PRIVATE SCHOOLS

1890 – *The Josie Davis Cutter School* – A kindergarten was located on Horah and Craige and attended by Mrs. Josephine Price Sherrill. (interview)

1890 – *The Mary Dodge Private School* – Classes included primary through the fourth grade, attended by Mrs. Josephine P. Sherrill and Mrs. Flora Bernhardt Flack. The house is still occupied. (interview)

1906 – *The Alice Brown School* – This private school could have opened earlier. She taught school between getting a degree. (L. C. Archives)

1906 – *The Cora Jenkins Private School* – Located in the 600 block of West Horah Street, and well attended. (interview)

1908 – *The Hercules Smith Private School* – This school located on West Horah St. closed around 1910 and was attended by Mr. Leon Gaither. (interview)

1914 – *Adeline Curry Jones School* – The first students attending this school on West Horah Street were the Madisons, two Kelsey's and two Smith's (Mrs. L. M. Whittington). The house still stands. (interview)

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

1903 – *Piedmont Institute* – The Rowan Baptist Assn. . . . School opened in the property belonging to Dixonville Baptist Church with Rev. D. W. Montgomery, Principal . . . followed by Rev. A. S. Croom, his successor . . . the last listing for this school is 1926–1927, with S. T. Welborn, Principal.
–N. C. Baptist Report &
Salisbury City Directory

1905 – *St. John's Lutheran School* – The Lutheran High School opened in a one room log cabin . . . First teachers . . . Dr. Carter, Rev. Thally, Mrs. Eliza Johnson and Pastor Lash . . . Standards of public education improved . . . Mrs. Wilma Barnhardt and Prof. Dinkins closed the school in the late 20's.
–Crown in Glory 75th. . .
Anniversary Bulletin
St. John's is listed in the 1928–1929 City Directory.

1922 – *Mt. Zion Baptist Church – The Fannie Mason School* – This school was established under the pastorate of Rev. F. R. Mason with Mrs. Fannie Mason and her sister conducting. (interview)

1920 – *St. Philips' Mission School* – Opened in 1920 with Prof. W. B. Crittenden in charge, Miss Minnie Howe, teacher and 30 pupils. Closed in 1925.
–Minnie Howe's Diary

SALISBURY PUBLIC GRADED SCHOOLS
EAST END – LINCOLN SCHOOL

1880 – *The Salisbury Graded School* – Opened with Prof. A. L. Sumner at the head and two teachers. (Dixonville)
–1919 Class Book

1909 – Principal, F. R. Mason, Mrs. Sallie M. Stevenson, Minnie Fitzgerald, and Bessie Bryant conducted the Graded School.
–1910 City Directory

1911 – Mr. Louico Hamilton Hall became principal serving until 1922 and adding one grade yearly until the 9th grade was obtained.
–1919 Class Book

1914 – Mrs. Flora Bernhardt Flack joined the Dixonville Graded School Staff and served as principal of the Graded School through the late 20's.
–Interview & City Directory

1927–1950 – Mr. C. A. Carson served as principal in this period having succeeded Mr. Herman Howell.

1950–1958 – W. O. T. Fleming served as principal, later assuming the principalship of Monroe St. School.

1958–1970 – The following principals served at Lincoln School: Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. Joseph Amendola and Mr. Joseph Anderson.
–Supt. Report (1971)
Lincoln Closed in 1970

WEST END – GRADED SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL

1904–1905 – *The Union Hill School Unincorporated.* Conducted by Mr. Wiley Dodge, near the Moore's Chapel Cemetery, over 100 pupils attended including Miss Annie Lowry, former principal of Monroe St. School.
–Miss Lowry's Memoirs

1918 – *Livingstone College Public School. Union Hill Est.* A. W. Whittington, Principal, Mrs. Mamie E. Riddick, Mary E. Dodge, Marie Davis and Fannie Clay completed the faculty.
–City Directory 1919–20

1921–1922 – *Livingstone College Public School.* Miss Fannie C. Clay, Principal, Messrs. May Troy Cooke, Marie Davis, Annie Lowry, Laura I. McKay and Helen Waugh were the teachers.
–City Directory 1922–23

1922 – *Monroe Street School.* Opened at the current site of the S. E. Duncan School, with L. H. Hall as principal, later becoming a high school.
–The Pricean 1927

1933 – *J. C. Price High School* was moved to Bank Street and Miss Annie Lowry was elected principal of Monroe Street School.
–Miss Lowry's Memoirs

1951 – All female principals were replaced by males. Mr. C. A. Carson named new principal of Monroe Street School.

1933–1947 – Mr. L. H. Hall retired after 36 years in the system as principal of Price High School.

1948–1953 Principal O. C. Hall served for five years until his death, at Price High School.

1953 – Mr. S. O. Jones assumes the principalship of Price Jr. – Sr. High School.

1958 – W. O. T. Fleming succeeds C. A. Carson as Principal of Monroe Street School.

1962 – Integration Comes to Salisbury . . . Integration came quietly to Salisbury on August 28th . . . Mrs. Hodge E. Taylor of Southwest Street, Jersey City Section, entered three of her children in the previously all-white Frank B. John School . . . Hodge, Jr., Ida, Richard. There were no incidents in the first entry of Negro children in the white schools.

Salisbury Post Clipping File

1968–69 – Mr. Alexander Monroe served as last principal of Joseph C. Price High School.

1968 – Boyden-Price Merger question faces School Board: Negroes offer petition. Community of concerned parents presented a twelve point petition.

1969–70 – The Transition was made in desegregation-integration.

ROWAN COUNTY SCHOOLS

"Small schools with short terms were started shortly after emancipation. They were organized by the churches and controlled by the parents or community. Most children were nine years and older before they started to school (2-1/2 months to 3 months sessions). Thus the teacher would go from school to school and from home to home to stay because there was very little pay. Once a student passed the seventh grade, he or she was given a teacher's position."

"Notes" – Mrs. B. C. Stevenson

EARLY COUNTY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

1867 – Second Creek A. M. E. Zion Church was organized at *"Trot's School House* on Henry Trot's Farm.

–Hood . . . p. 342

1870 – One of the earliest schools being the *COWAN School* later called *The KNOX School.*

–"Notes" – Stevenson

ca 1870 – Sandy Ridge A. M. E. Zion Church (Landis), Log cabin was used for a place of instruction and $15.00 per month was a good salary.

–Sandy Ridge A.M.E. Zion Church History

1878 – The following teachers were examined and approved in November–: Laura Dodge and Hettie L. Peck.

–Minutes, Supt. of the Common Schools 1847–1887, Vol. 1

1879 – A group of interested people of the neighborhood of Hawkinstown met in the *CRESS School House* to organize a church.

–St. Luke Baptist Church History

1879 – Other teachers examined and approved included Julius Slater, E. C. Montgomery, J. L. Phifer, Aluianda Hall, George E. Goodman, A. L. Lunnies, A. P. Dewey, Henry Rousseau. There we. 4 colored teachers, 10 male – 4 female.

. . .Op. Cit., Minutes, Supt. of the Common Schools

1880 – Teachers examined and approved included Mary Smith, Mattie L. Mowery, Roger E. McCauley, Champion Crowell and Calvin Wiseman.

. . . Ibid.

1881 – J. W. Holmes, Rush A. Ross, Vance Henderson, Charles McBee, James A. Waugh, Linche Hubbard, J. L. Phifer, Mary Welcome, Almeda Hall, W. E. Henderson, George McIver and Esther McNeely were examined and approved. . . . Ibid.

1883 – 34 colored males were examined and approved, 5 with 1st grade certificates, 20 with 2nd grade certificates, and 15 females.

. . . Ibid.

– Average salary of colored teachers $20.00 per month: number of school districts 70, houses 17, and number of children 2157.

. . . Ibid.

1893 – Concordia Lutheran Church, Rockwell, reported a chapel and *school.*

1895 – Provision was granted Rev. B. F. Murray – a Teacher's Institute for the colored teachers providing he . . . do so without any expense to the school fund of the county.

–Minutes, Board of Education, 1885–1925, Vol. 2

1897 – The colored citizens of school district . . . of China Grove Township notified the board that they "had no school house for said race . . . in district . . ." It was recommended that . . . committee purchase a suitable site . . . said citizens agreed to erect building . . . for purchase of a site.

. . . Ibid., p. 85

1900 – East Spencer Negro School had its beginning in a one room wooden building – first teacher was Mr. Wiley Dodge.

–Dunbar High Dedication Booklet

1901–1902 – School census report shows no schoolhouse in Salisbury District 6, Scotch-Irish No. 1; Mt. Ulla No. 5 and Providence No. 4, 5 and 6.

–Minutes, Board . . .

1904 – House ordered repaired in No. 1 Unity for school building; secretary instructed to sell old school site (a house) in Scotch-Irish No. 4 and secure new site.

. . . Ibid.

1911 – The Board . . . purchased the church at District #2 Unity Colored for a school house at a cost of $100 . . . the Trustees of the New Shepherd Baptist Church Colored in the district – Will Fleming and Jesse Clement.

. . . Ibid.

1913 – School building destroyed by fire . . . Board decided not to have a school term in East Spencer for the colored . . . hold the funds . . . for building next summer.

1915 – Go ill . . . No. 6 Colored . . . The old site to be sold and proceeds to go to purchase of a new site.

(Feb. 5) . . . Ibid.

– Aug. 2 – Granite Quarry Colored Applied for a new school building. . . . Ibid.

– No. #1 Colored Providence applied for . . . school building. The board will use $100 of the school fund of the district towards building.

. . . Ibid.

1916 – Dec. 4 – L. M. Lippard made application for new colored school house in . . . colored Steele Township and asked that this district have 2½ months school this year and save one half of 1916 appropriation to build . . . granted.

. . . Ibid.

1916–1917 – Colored school enrollment – 2, 139.

1918 – Jan. 10–3 months school granted in Morgan District.

1918 – Sept. 3 – Union Hill Colored School property sold for $350. After a period, County schools were consolidated, accredited and merged.

1921 – Dunbar School, known as "East Spencer Negro School had a new building erected. The principal was Samuel E. Duncan, Sr. (July 29, 1874 – May 21, 1931). The name was changed and corner stone laid in 1922; in 1928 the high school was accredited.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS – JEANES SUPERVISORS

1916 – J. A. Brown, Principal of East Spencer Colored School appeared before the board and asked aid in employing a domestic Science Supervisor for the colored schools in Rowan County (April 3). On condition, the Jeanes Foundation pays $275.00 of the teacher's salary . . . the Board will pay . . . $125.00 . . . The County Superintendent . . . to . . . get full information on this matter.

Rose J. Hargreaves – First Supervisor
Co. Supt. Minutes . . .Ibid.

1917 – On Motion $35.00 was appropriated for purchase of stove for use of County Supervisor, colored, in demonstration work in the domestic science room, East Spencer School and for the benefit of County Colored Teachers.

. . . Ibid.

1921 – July 4th – Mrs. L. SuJette Harris Smith (Feb. 28, 1878 – Dec. 9, 1947) was elected Rural Supervisor of Colored Schools to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Rose J. Hargreaves.

. . . Ibid., p. 514

1924 – May 5 – $100 was appropriated for expenses of L. SuJette Smith, the Colored Rural Supervisor to attend Summer School at Hampton, Virginia.

. . . Ibid., p. 566

1927 – Mrs. Rose Douglas Aggrey – (May 27, 1882 – Sept. 25, 1961) accepted the position of Jeanes Supervisor of Rowan County . . ."She served 23 years, consolidating schools and establishing libraries.

Consolidation included Yadkin Grove, North S er, Dorsett Town, Hawkinstown;, Mt. Olive and Granite Quarry.

1934 – Jan. 30 – Aggrey Memorial School (Landis, N. C.) was formally dedicated. Consolidation later included Enochville, Sills Creek, Summerside, Neeley and China Grove. Dates of Accreditation: Elem. – 1955 – High School – 1957.

1934 – Jan. 30 – Granite Quarry School was formally dedicated. Other schools in the area were Rockwell, Gold Hill, Providence, Dunn's Mountain and Bangor.

1950 – R. A. Clement School was accredited in 1950. Prior to County controlled schools the following schools and teachers served in and around the area:

Avery-town School; Brookside; Rock Hill; Cleveland; Cowan-Knox; Erwins Temple; Jump and Run No. 1 and No. 2; Lowery School; Mt. Ulla; Millbridge School; Phifer; Thompson; and Woodleaf.

Early teachers remembered were Mrs. Emma Rankin Heaggans, Mrs. Estelle Rankin Mills, Mrs. Jennis Cowan Hill, Ms Alice Houston, Ms Eloise Miller, Mrs. Irene Goodman Ellis and Mrs. Annie V. Clarke.

HIGHER EDUCATION

1881 – Salisbury Normal (Colored) School – established by Act of Legislature. J. O. Crosby served as the first principal and Prof. Richardson as teacher. It was housed in the Dixonville Baptist Church until 1900 when it relocated at Livingstone College.

1896–97 – State Supt. Mebane thought there was no need of a Normal School in Salisbury in spite of its thoroughness as Livingstone College was there.

1903 – The Normal School closed in this year with Crosby as principal.

State Supt. Report

1879 ZION WESLEY INSTITUTE – ZION WESLEY COLLEGE LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

1880 – The General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church accepted Zion Wesley I as a Connectional School.

1881 – Joseph Charles Price attended the Ecumenical Conference in England. He remained to raise $10,000 for the school.

1882 – Zion Wesley Institute opens in Salisbury (after operating for three sessions in Concord with C. R. Harris and A. S. Richardson serving as principals). Dr. Joseph Charles Price – First President.

"Price established it, Goler promoted it, and Trent saved it in depression years."

–Livingstone History.

1883 – First Commencement held at Zion Wesley Institute.

1885 – The Charter of the Institution was changed to Zion Wesley College.

1887 – The name of the Institution was changed to Livingstone College, in honor of David Livingstone.

1892 – First Intercollegiate Football Game among Negro Colleges was held

on igstone College campus. Livingstone College vs Biddle (now J. C. Smith) – Score: 4–0 Biddle.

1893 – Joseph C. Price, first principal of Zion Wesley College and founder of Livingstone College dies in October.

1893 – Decennial Celebration.

1893–1916 – W. H. Goler, President (Jan. 1, 1846 – Jan. 11, 1939).

1916–1925 – Daniel C. Suggs (Nov. 22 – 1936). President.

1918 – Livingstone College sponsored one of the State approved summer schools.

1920 – Livingstone sponsored a State and County summer school.

1925–1957 – W. J. Trent was President through the Depression (Dec. 30, 1873 – June 12, 1963).

1957–58 – J. H. Brockett, Interim President.

1958–1968 – Samuel E. Duncan (April 27, 1904 – July 1968).

Philosopher, Educator Builder, 5th President

1968 – Dr. F. George Shipman current President.

1975–76 – Livingstone College is now in the 97th year of existence.

–Livingstone College Archives

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND PROFESSIONS

Before the days of "Big Business", the lone proprietor amassed a fortune and Blacks in Salisbury-Rowan came in for their share. Among the first ones found in the Archives were tradesmen and professionals.

1890 – Chas. E. Barber, Groceries and Confectioners

1890 – Richardson & Co., Fancy Groceries, etc.

1891 – William F. Kelsey, Tonsorial Artist

1891 – Pinkney A. Stevenson, Boot and Shoemaker

At the turn of the century, Black enterprises had grown to the extent that a national business league was needed. However, Salisbury-Rowan continued to grow and prosper. Jack Mowery was the owner of the Southside of the 100 block of East Fisher Street.

Survival was to the Enterprising Entrepreneurs and occupations increased. Names and enterprises are too numerous to mention in detail.

1900–1910 Barbers–16; Blacksmith–1; Cab Drivers–7 (Kelsey's, Montgomery's, Wiseman, Malone and Miller); Carpenters–2 (Adam Carouth and A. Lee Cowan); Draymen–2; Fish Dealers–1; Farmers–1; Dressmakers–1; Fruit Dealers–1; Grocers–18; Mail Carriers–; Masons–4; Painters–3; Porters–2; Pressing Clubs–1; Restaurants–6; Eating Houses–15; Shoemakers–5 (Fred Alexander, Wiley Dodge, Pinkney Hall, P. A. Stevenson and J. P. Alexander); Tailors–4; Undertakers–1.

1919–1920 – Barbers–8; Boarding Houses–1; Carpenters–1; Confectioners –1; Draymen–2; Dressmakers–2; Grocers–9; Masons–1; Printers–1; Restaurants and eating houses–7; Shoemakers–4; Shoeshine Parlors–1; Tailors (white trade only)–2, other–1; Typewriter Supplies and Undertaker–(W. F. Kelsey).

1922–1930–Automobiles for Hire–2; Barbers–12; Booksellers–1; Cleaners and Dressers–6 (W. H. Knox and Smith Brothers served whites only); Dryers and Scourers–1 (Served white only); Drivers and Chauffeurs; Furniture Repairs–1; Farmers–5 (George Simmons brought Lespadeza to the area); Grocers–15; Hat Renovators–1 (John and Frank Smith served whites only); Meat Markets–1; Restaurants and Eating Houses–11; Real Estate–1; Shoemakers–2; Tailors–1 (white only); Funeral Directors–2; Umbrella Repair–1.

1930–40 – After this period the lone enterprisers decreased in numbers.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The Black citizens of Salisbury-Rowan had the services of Black Physicians, Dentists, Druggists, Psychiatrists, and Physical Therapists through the years. These professionals also served as torchbearers for numerous activities. They are graduates of Leonard Medical School (Shaw University), MeHarry Medical School, Howard University, Illinois Medical School, Georgetown University and Cochran with Washington University.

PHYSICIANS

1888 – *Dr. Humphrey Haines Hall,* born in Salisbury in 1865, practiced medicine in Rowan County for one year before moving to Winston-Salem.

1893 – *Dr. S. P. Wright,* (March 1, 1924) was appointed resident physician at Livingstone College in 1893. He was an A. M. E. Zion layman and outstanding citizen.

1896 – *Dr. James Edward Moore* (June 22, 1855 – October 1927). His medical practice in Salisbury ran concurrently with his teaching duties at Livingstone College, where he was resident physician. He saved many lives during the 1918 Flu Epidemic, retiring in 1925.

1909 – *Dr. Frank S. Daniels* was a prescription Druggist later becoming an M.D. He practiced in Salisbury until 1924.

1909 – *Dr. A. H. Ray* practiced medicine with offices in the Mowery Building until 1911.

1910 – *Dr. William Albert Coleman* (December 12, 1872 – September 17, 1966). A native of Barbados, BWI, he practiced in Salisbury for 50 years and served as College Physician for 25 years.

1911 – *Dr. E. S. Portis* practiced in Salisbury with offices in the Mowery Building and Williston Drugstore.

1915 – *Dr. William Dodge Price* (March 21, 1884 – March 6, 1924). Son of Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Charles Price, practiced medicine in Rowan County from 1915 through 1917. He served as company physician for Badin Alumninum (ALCOA) Works.

1917 – *Dr. Arthur D. Brown* was born in Salisbury to Anderson Brown and Nancy Rankin Brown. He practiced in Salisbury for two years (1915–1917), retiring in 1961.

1917 – *Dr. Levi Gibson* (March 3, 1881 –) was born in Landis, N. C. to Frank A. Gibson and Mary Estelle Partee Gibson. He began practice in 1917 in Kannapolis, N. C.

1920 – *Dr. George William Sherrill* (September 24, 1886 – June 1965). A native of Landis. N. C. and son of James Sherrill and Rosa Long Sherrill, he practiced in Landis and Lexington for 45 years.

1922 – *D. 'illiam J. Ezell* (December 22, 1888 – March 8, 1974). A native of South Carolina, he served as a Missionary Doctor with Lott Carey Baptist A. M. A. in Liberia from 1919–1922. His general practice in Salisbury started in 1922. He retired in 1969.

1928 – *Dr. Walter J. Hughes, Sr.* (January 22, 1892 – 1958). A native of Greensboro, N. C., he served in the Army from 1919–1921. He came to Salisbury where he supervised a Hospital for Blacks on Horah Street in 1931–1932. He remained in Salisbury until 1936 in Public Health.

1937 – *Dr. Hatcher Abernather Day* (1899 –). He practiced in Salisbury from 1938–1948, specializing in General Practice.

1952 – *Dr. Philip J. Smithey* (1917 –). A young Howard University graduate, practiced in Salisbury for two years. He specialized in Pathology and is currently employed by the V.A. in Pennsylvania.

1965 – *Dr. Winsel Oneal Black* (June 10, 1919 –). Born in Asheville, N.C. to Robert Lee Black and Jessie Lee Freeman Black, he came to Salisbury in 1965 as a General Practitioner. First Black Doctor to attend his patients in Rowan Memorial Hospital.

1974 – *Dr. Arletta Bingham Verley, M.D.* – currently employed full time at the V.A. Hospital as a Medical Officer in the Outpatient Department and a Consultant in the Anesthesia Department.

PSYCHIATRIST

1964 – *Dr. John L. Carter,* Clinic Doctor and Psychiatrist. Currently employed full-time at the V.A. Hospital.

1970 – *Dr. Alma Miller Brown, M.D.* – currently employed full time at the V.A. Hospital as a Medical Officer specializing in Psychiatry and Internal Medicine.

DENTIST

1911 – *Dr. C. L. Lawrence* was located in the Mowery Building. He practiced in Salisbury until 1913 and his last location was in Williston's Drug Store.

1915 – *Dr. W. H. Wallace* was located over Williston's Drug Store at Lee Street near Council. He practiced in Salisbury through 1928.

1915 – *Dr. A. St. Clair Nurse,* Surgeon Dentist, was located at 115 East Fisher Street (Mowery Building) for a short period.

1918 – *Dr. G. C. Simkins* was located at 128½ N. Lee Street for about a year.

1929 – *Dr. Theodore Evans* located at 130½ N. Lee Street practiced in Salisbury until 1953.

1929 – *Dr. Lee Clarence Jones* (September 2, 1895 – October 27, 1961) practiced dentistry at Wilson from 1924–1929; continued his practice in Salisbury until 1961. Location: 114 N. Lee Street.

1960 – *Dr. Clinton Jones* is currently located at 202 E. Innes Street; a practicing surgeon-dentist.

PHYSICAL THERAPIST

1955 – *Harold Marioneaux*, Supervisor of Corrective Therapy, Department of Rehabilitative Medicine – V.A. Hospital.

DRUGGIST AND DRUG STORES

1910 – *Union Drug Store* – 115 East Fisher Street. F. L. Daniels, M.D., Prop. Prescription Druggist (1910–1919). Dr. John Carr, Pharmacist.

1911 – *James Plummer Prescription Druggist.* Pure drugs . . . fine stationery . . . a store where quantity, quality, low prices . . . courteous treatment are accorded to all. (1911–1915).

1911 – *Williston's Drug Store* – Registered Druggist (Calls taken for Drs. Wright, Moore, Portis and Ray). Prescription Druggist – Dr. Williston and Pharmacist – Charles Harris. (1911–1918).

1919 – *Eureka Drug Store* at 128 N. Lee Street. W. H. Hannum and Richardson, Prop. (1919–1925). Dr. John Derias Richardson, Pharmacist.

1921 – *Mowery's Drug Store* at 115 E. Fisher Street was opened through 1923. Dr. John Derias Richardson, Pharmacist.

NURSES

The St. Agnes School for Nurses (1895–1959) in Raleigh was the main training center for Black nurses. Some trained nurses in this area listed in the City Directory included:

1910 – Elizabeth Crittenden

1922 – Mary Donald, Hettie Sanders and Mamie Washington

1928 – Fannie Ford and Hettie Sanders

1938 – Maggie Mason

1939 – Maggie Mason and Janie Browne

1946 – Lois H. Reeves, Livingstone College

1947 – Pearl S. Younge, Effie H. Boyd, Madge R. Butler, Ethel D. Hayes, Mamie Montgomery

1949 – Ilar P. Howie, Roxie Nash, Emma L. Morton, Nancy Corry, Ruth Boler, Sarah Smith (Army Nurse), Effie Boyd, Madge Butler.

After this period and into the sixties, the numbers increased.

PROFESSIONS
LAW AND POLITICS

Police

1949 – On August 31, the City Council appointed the first two Negro Policemen. They were Rayford M. Graham and Alonzo C. Grant.

1953–68 – Ernest S. Davis was appointed to the police force, May 30 to replace Horold Cowans. He served in the Investigation Division and became the first Black Sgt. in Rowan County before resigning.

1967 – Reid R. White, Jr. – Twenty-six year old Salisbury resident became the first Negro deputy in the history of the Rowan County Sheriff's Department on July 19.

1969 – Albert Stout, Jr. was employed to work in the Sheriff's Dept. on Sept. 29. He resigned June 30, 1971 to join the SBI of Rowan County, one of the first Blacks in this area of law enforcement.

Lawyers

1897 – W. E. Henderson, formerly of Salisbury, N. C., but who went to San Francisco, Calif. where he was active in politics . . . returned to the state and put out his shingle as a lawyer.

1960 – John Hamlin Rennick, a native North Carolinian began his law practice in Anson County before coming to Salisbury (LLD and J.D.)

1975 – Gerald E. Rush, a native of Norwood, educated at North Carolina Central Univ., is also a practicing lawyer.

Politicians

1963 – A. R. Kelsey, first of his race to make a bid for a Council seat polled 1500 votes.

1965 – O. K. Beatty, Professor of Livingstone College was defeated in his first bid for a council seat. He collected 1052 votes and sixth place.

1967 – On May 2nd, O. K. Beatty, Head of the Biology department of Livingstone College was elected to the Salisbury City Council. First Negro to be elected.

1971 – O. K. Beatty named Mayor Pro-tem.

1969–1971 – Rev. Clarence Carr elected alderman in East Spencer.

1974 – Reginald H. Massey, elected 1st Black Mayor of East Spencer, N. C. (Pop. 2,217, 60 percent Black).

MISCELLANY
ORGANIZATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONAL BUILDINGS

1891 – *Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows in America:*
Lodge Dispensations granted in 1891–92; Dispensated June 19, 1891: Name of Lodge – *Connivance:*
Location: Salisbury, N. C.
Brooks, Charles H. *The Official History* . . . p. 208

1908 – Salisbury Women became affiliated with the State Federation of Negro Women's Club.

1910 – Afro-American Hall
Location: 302 S. Lloyd St.

1910 – Civic League with Mrs. W. F. Kelsey was a pioneer group.

1919 – (Eastern Star Hall – IOOF Hall Independent Order of Odd-Fellows) Pythian Hall.
Location: 3 Long Street, East Spencer, N. C.

1922 – J. C. Price Post – Organized by Robert Gillespie, Will Carr, Jake Poe and others. Reorganized in 1927.

1924 – Eastern Star; I. O. Odd-Fellows - Masonic Hall.
Location: 3 Long Street, East Spencer, N. C.

1930 – J. C. Price Post No. 107. American Legion reorganized in 1930 by J. T. Ormond.
Location: 126½ North Lee Street

– Elk's Club
Location: 122½ North Lee Street

– Bricklayer's Union Hall
Location: 118½ East Liberty Street.

1935 – Comrade Nurses Club under the leadership of Mrs. Julia Taggart.

1938 – Jones Building
Location 227 East Fisher Street.

– Kelsey Building
Location 225 East Fisher Street.

1948 – Licensed Practical Nurses was organized.

1951 – Veterans of Foreign War Post 9245
Location: E. Division Corner – Boundary of East Spencer.

1960 – American Legion Post 107 – J. C. Price
Location: 1433 Old Wilkesboro Road.

1975 – Western Star Lodge No. 9 – Masonic Temple
Location: Old Concord Road – Fairview Heights.

GREEK SORORITIES

1947 – April 19 – Delta Xi Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority was established. Anne S. Drew was elected Basileus. Scholarship and Service to Mankind is their aim.

1948 – Alpha Alpha Zeta Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority was established April 14 at the home of Ida H. Duncan. Lottie M. Whittington was the first Basileus. Ideals are Finer Womanhood, Scholarship and Service.

1953 – Jan. 24 Delta Tau Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority was established.

RECREATION CENTERS AND DANCE PAVILLIONS

– *Anderson Tea Room* was located on Old Plank Road in the area of 721 (Ezell Property) and 717 (the Monroe Property). It was a combination soda shop and dance hall. College Proms and public dances were held there in the late 20's and early 30's.

– A "Dance Hall" was located at the corner of Fisher and Lee Streets over Thompson's Garage. There are those who remember the melodic tones of *Orlanda Robinson* singing with the *Claude Hopkins Band* on festive occasions.

– *Crystal Lake* located near Granite Quarry was another recreation center.

– *Evansdale* owned by Dr. Theo Evans provided a site for picnics and dances for the college students and social clubs in the early 50's.

– *Barriers Lake*

– *Poe's Lake* in East Spencer provided a private picnic and recreation area in the 50's.

– *Lash's Farm* in East Spencer was often used for college club retreats.

– *Kelsey-Scott Park* – (City)

– *Lincoln Park:* Swimming Pool – (City)

STORIC STREETS, HOMES, AND BUILDINGS

This inventory covers the general vicinity of "Historic Livingstone College," one block from Salisbury's historic district.

1884 – Joseph Charles Price, President of Zion Wesley Institute asked the city commissioners for a better walk way from the College – in February.

1885 – Monroe Street (formerly College Avenue; College Street) was laid out in August.

1886 – The College Trustees agreed to pay for opening up Monroe Street starting at The "Old Toll House" (Caldwell Street and Monroe Street.)

1884 – The Joseph Charles Price Home: This victorian style home was constructed for the family of the College President. Location: 828 West Monroe Street.

1889 – The home of C. R. Harris: An A.M.E. Zion Bishop, 1st Principal of Zion Wesley Institute (Concord), and one of the 1st Teachers at the Institute in Salisbury. Location: 802 West Monroe Street.

1890 – The John C. Dancy Home: John C. Dancy, Sr. (May 8, 1857 – Dec. 5, 1920) was Livingstone's first Printing Inst.; Collector of Customs, Wilmington, N. C.; Recorder of Deeds, D. C. Location: 814 West Monroe Street.

1890 – The Wiley Dodge Jr. Home: The Dodge House was the site of a private school for children of the 1st citizens. Location: 408 South Caldwell Street.

1900 – The Adeline Curry Jones Home: A former Private School between 1914 and 1919. Location: 828 West Horah Street.

1904 – Madison-Miller Home: Constructed for Bishop E. L. Madison (May 20, 1876 – June 26, 1946), currently the I. H. Miller residence, Civic Leader and Professor - Emeritus, Livingstone College. Location: 1008 West Monroe.

1904 – The Hannum House: Constructed for the William H. Hannum's (1860 – Aug. 3, 1942), Civic Leader and Math Professor at Livingstone College for 41 years. Location: 924 West Monroe Street.

1904 – The Stevenson Home–Presbyterian Manse: P. A. Stevenson opened a Shoe Shop in Salisbury in 1891 while Teaching The Trade at Livingstone College. Mrs. Stevenson a Lincoln School Teacher left the home to the Presbyterians. Location: 714 West Monroe Street.

1906 – The Mary A. Lynch Home: Mary A. Lynch (1860 – Sept. 8, 1928) was a Temperance Lecturer, and College Professor – currently the Nicholson residence. Location: 624 West Monroe Street.

1912 – Home of "Aggrey of Africa." J. E. K. Aggrey (Oct. 10, 1875 – July 30, 1927), Educator and grandson of a paramount chief and Mrs. Rose Douglass Aggrey (May 27, 1882 – Sept. 25, 1961).. Educator, niece of Frederick Douglass. Location: 700 West Monroe Street.

1916 – The Crittenden Home: Home of William Bentley Crittenden, Second Priest of St. Philips Episcopal Mission, College and High School Instructor. Built by Crittenden. Location: 928 West Monroe Street.

1917 – Duncan Home: Built by Dr. Goler for the New Head of The Math

Dept. at Livingstone College S. E. Duncan, Sr. Loc : 423 South Caldwell Street.

1917 – Wallace–Hall House: Constructed for Dr. W. H. Wallace (Dentist) by Dr. W. H. Goler, sold to Prof. L. H. Hall. Location: 912 West Monroe Street.

1924 – The Herculese Smith Home: Constructed in May for the Smith Family. (Minister-Barber, School teacher and Jeanes Supervisor) used for Hospital for Blacks in 1931–32. Location: 916 West Horah Street.

1928 – The Trent House: Home of the Fourth President of Livingstone College. Location: 914 West Monroe Street.

HISTORIC SITES AND MARKERS

Cemeteries

Dixonville Cemetery closed more than 35 years ago according to citizens of Salisbury. It represents the burial site of numerous Black pioneers in unmarked graves.

1909 – *Moore's Chapel Cemetery* on "Union Hill", now Standish Street, represents another landmark of Salisbury Blacks. Some Blacks were interred here when removed from the English Cemetery.

Oakdale Cemetery bordered by Brenner Ave., Livingstone Ave. and Wilkesboro Road is the burial site of "Aggrey of Africa", President Goler and Duncan of Livingstone College.

Oakwood Cemetery on Wilkesboro Road is the burial site of the young and old in the making of the Salisbury community; W. J. Trent, Fourth President of Livingstone College, William Reid, Fannie C. Clay, and Elaine F. Sands.

Markers

Few markers etched in stone, granite or metal can be found commemorating Blacks.

– A marker symbolic of the first Intercollegiate Football Game among Black Colleges is located on Livingstone College Campus.

– The tomb of Joseph Charles Price, First President of Livingstone College is located on the campus.

– Numerous markers in the Poets and Dreamers Garden on Livingstone College Campus can be viewed.

– A Historic Marker on Main and Monroe Streets descriptive of Livingstone College is timely.

ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Brotherhood Awards by NCCJ'S

1963 – Dr. J. P. Johnson, Presbyterian minister shared the award in human relations with a bank official and industrialist.

1969 – O. K. Beatty, city councilman and Livingstone Professor shared this award in the field of human and racial relations with a school superintendent and journalist.

1971 – M Doris P. Jones, director of Career Counseling and Placement at Livingstone College was the lone award recipient.

1975 – Mr. Thomas Randall, humanitarian and barber, shared the award with another humanitarian.

1976 – Ida Hauser Duncan, Educator, Public Servant and Community worker, was the lone recipient of the award.

ON EDUCATION

1941 – Marie Johnson was appointed First Black Secretary in the Salisbury School System.

1951 – Dr. W. J. Trent . . . elected to the City School Board. First Negro member.

1956 – Mr. Louico H. Hall . . . elected to the City School Board.

1961 – Governor Terry Sanford appointed Dr. S. E. Duncan, President of Livingstone College to N. C. State Board of Welfare on July 11.

– Elizabeth Duncan Koontz was elected Secretary of the Department of Classroom Teachers, NEA, Atlantic City.

1964 – Livingstone and Catawba College announced a cooperative Joint Sociology Program.

1964 – Wiley I. Lash appointed a member of the Salisbury Board of Education.

1967 – Elizabeth Duncan Koontz elected First Negro President of National Education Association.

ON OTHER APPOINTMENTS

1933 – Dr. William J. Trent elected to membership of the Chamber of Commerce.

1957 – Dr. W. J. Trent awarded citation by Salisbury-Rowan Chamber of Commerce.

"AND THATS THE WAY . . . .

VOLUNTEER RESEARCH TEAM

Mrs. Nora B. Robinson
Mrs. Constance Henderson . . . . . .Baptist Churches, City Schools

Milton Robinson
Michael Robinson . . . . . .Cemeteries

Mrs. Sara L. Dooley
Miss Peggie Jones. . . . . .Business Establishments

Mrs. Lois Reeves
Michael Robinson . . . . . .Physicians, etc.

Mrs. B. C. Stevenson
Mrs. Ozell Cowan . . . . . .Presbyterian Churches

Mrs. J. P. Sherrill
Mr. A. B. Bingham
Miss Julia B. Duncan . . . . . .General Information/Broad Areas

Mrs. Ester Marioneaux
Mrs. Beverly Phillips
Mrs. Doris M. Roberts
Mrs. Shirley Frye
Mrs. Alethia Nicholson
Dr. Laurence London. . . . . .Episcopal Church

Miss Rosebud Aggrey
Mrs. B. C. Stevenson . . . . . .County Schools

PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Miss Julia B. Duncan
Mrs. Josephine P. Sherrill
Mrs. Flora B. Flack
Mrs. Eura Welborne
Mrs. Odella Howard
Mrs. Josephine H. Mitchell
Mrs. Winifred Powe
Mrs. Beatrice Powe
Mrs. Myrtle Kelly
Mrs. Bessie Fleming
Mr. Albert Stout, Sr.
Mr. Thomas Randall
Mrs. B. C. Stevenson

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