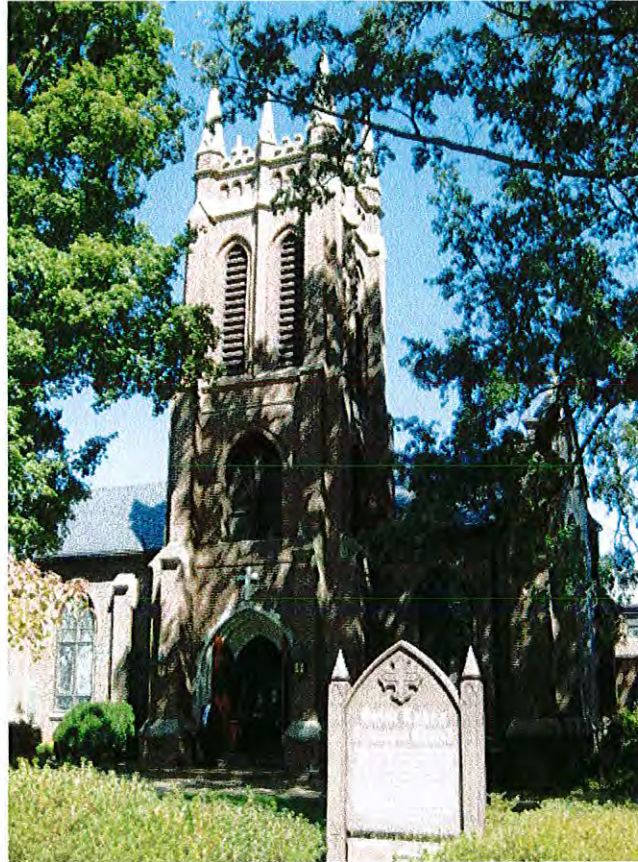




St. Luke's Episcopal Church 131 W. Council Street, Salisbury, NC

St. Luke's Episcopal Church is an historic parish established by an act of the Colonial Assembly in 1753, over 250 years ago. Formal organization occurred after the war for independence.

The present church building began in 1828 when the nave was constructed by John Berry of Hillsborough. In 1834, an organ was purchased; it was the first organ for a church in Salisbury. In 1872 the brick building across Council Street was purchased to serve as a rectory and remained in that capacity until 1961; today it houses parish administrative offices.

There have been six major structural additions to St. Luke's over the years. In 1895 the chapter house was added; it was remodeled in 1953. In 1909 the east end of the church was extended adding the bell tower and baptistery. In 1937-38 the Parish House was added with major remodeling in the early 1990s. The first stained glass window was placed in the nave in 1883 while the most recent was added in 1964.

SALISBURY AND ROWAN COUNTY HISTORY

TIME LINE

Week 3

PRE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

[1754 - 1775]

After wars and European diseases decimated the Indian population, North Carolina was consolidated as a southern rural agricultural colony populated by journeyman farmers eking out livelihoods from the land and by a few wealthy planters profiting from the soil and the toil of slaves. The outer banks and treacherous coastal Atlantic sea currents prevented the establishment of adequate seaports for shipping and transportation that rendered North Carolina virtually land locked. Access to inland regions from outside the colony depended mainly on roads and former Indian trading paths. The western mountains and the Piedmont hills limited the number of huge farming operations. Only the eastern regions provided suitable terrain for large plantations that produced crops such as tobacco and rice with the assistance of slave labor. Piedmont wealth contrasted sharply with that of the wealth of coastal plantation owners and the number of slaves held. The Piedmont farmers held few if any slaves.

The scarcity of minted currency and the colonial government's refusal to accept barter for tax payment created resentment among the farmers and precipitated a crisis. Resentment turned into hostility with the seizure of their property and the completion of Governor William Tryon's mansion at New Bern. Inadequate representation of the western districts in the colonial legislature made it difficult for farmers to communicate grievances and obtain redress by legislative action thus contributing to the War of Regulation. The war ended badly for the Regulators who were primarily Rowan and Orange County farmers in 1771. Ironically, the same wealthy coastal planters who opposed the Regulators became dissatisfied with the colonial government and in 1776 drafted the Halifax Resolves and wrote a new state constitution, which remained in effect until 1835. The Halifax Resolves were drafted after Mecklenburg County declared its independence from Great Britain in 1775.

North Carolina escaped intense military activity in the early years of the Revolutionary War but became a major focus of fighting in 1780-81. After escaping the British army by crossing the Yadkin River at Trading Ford, General Nathaniel Greene engaged the British under General Charles Cornwallis and was narrowly defeated at the Battle of Guilford Court House in March 1781. The fighting ceased in the colonies when Cornwallis and his weakened and surrounded army surrendered to General George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia on the 9th of October in 1781. The Revolutionary War ended officially when the Treaty of Paris was signed and British loyalists with their African American allies were evacuated from New York City in 1783.

Page 2

C.1756 Fort Dobbs near Statesville, NC is built in response to Indian harassment of settlers.⁶

- 1756 The first Rowan County Court House is built. ⁷
- 1760 John Spilsbury creates the first Jigsaw puzzle to teach children geography.
Methodist colonist arrive in America.
- 1762 Apprentice Act of 1762 required slaveholders to teach colored apprentices to read and write. ⁸
John and Thomas Frohock establish Mount Pleasant as a mill plantation west of the city limits of Salisbury in Rowan County.⁹
Mecklenburg County is established, west of Anson, between Rowan and South Carolina extending westward. ¹⁰
The Great Awakening ends in Europe but continues in colonial America. Some historians describe it as the revitalization of religious piety that swept through the American colonies between the 1730s and the 1770s. It was an evangelical upsurge that took place simultaneously most notably in England, Scotland, and Germany. These Protestant cultures during the middle decades of the eighteenth century formed a new Age of Faith that countered the Age of Enlightenment and reaffirmed the view that being truly religious meant trusting the heart rather than the head, prizing feeling more than thinking, and relying on biblical revelation rather than human reason.
- 1763 The French and Indian War for Rowan County ends. ¹¹
Earl Granville dies and his land offices were closed until they were re-opened when Governor Josiah Martin is appointed agent in 1773. ¹²
Robert Strawbridge organizes a Methodist class in Frederick County, Maryland that had black charter members including a slave called Anne Switzer.
- 1764 The War of the Regulation against corrupt colonial officials that included the Frohoch brothers of Rowan County begins. It ended badly for the regulators in 1771 when the Regulators lost the Battle of Alamance and several of its leaders were hanged. ¹³
- 1765 The Stamp Act unites the colonies against Great Britain.
- 1766 Salisbury becomes one of six boroughs, in North Carolina that allowed it to elect an additional representative to the Colonial Assembly, making the total three.
The Superior Courts are established by an Act of the General Assembly at Newbern, NC. Salisbury became one of six Superior Court districts presided over by a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, appointed by the governor. ¹⁴
Michael Braun erected the Old Stone House near Granite Quarry during an influx of German and Scotch - Irish settlers.
Barbara Heck helps to establish a Methodist congregation in New York City which was a forerunner to the John Street United Methodist Church.
- 1767 A 360-acre track of land was surveyed by Henry E. McCulloch, who was an agent for George A. Selwyn, Abraham Alexander, Thomas Polk, and

SALISBURY AND ROWAN COUNTY HISTORY TIME LINE [1754 - 1783]

Page 4

Rowan County resident John Frohock. They were trustees and directors of the town of Charlotte.¹⁵

- 1768 The Old Lutheran Cemetery on North Lee Street is established.
- 1769 Daniel Boone, the son of squire Boone, leaves Salisbury to explore Kentucky. Crispus Atticus, a black seafarer, is the first colonist killed in the Boston Massacre.
- 1770 Surry County is established from Rowan.
Guilford County is established from Rowan and Orange Counties.
China Grove is settled.
The colonial assembly passes an act for the regulation of the Town of Salisbury.¹⁶
- 1771 In May, Governor Tryon sends troops to the Piedmont region and defeats the Regulators at the Battle of Alamance.
- 1772 Britain's highest court frees all slaves living in England
- 1773 Phillis Wheatley becomes the first African American to publish a book (Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral)
The Boston Tea Party takes place.
- 1774 Third Creek Presbyterian Church was organized. Samuel Young wrote the deed for the land May 4, 1792. The first permanent pastor was Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick who served from 1792 to 1829.¹⁷
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 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." ¹⁸
August 15, The Rowan County Committee of Safety recommended to the First Continental Congress that slavery be abolished.
"An Act to Prevent the willful and malicious killing of slaves" was a law that stated that a person who willfully killed a slave should be imprisoned a year for the first offense and suffer death for the second.¹⁹

REVOLUTIONARY WAR [1775 - 1783]

- 1775 April 19, The American Revolutionary War Begins with the Battle of Lexington and Concord
In May, the Rowan Committee of Safety seized all gunpowder and called for volunteers to be ready for action at a moments notice.
In June, Mecklenburg County declares its independence.
The Old English Cemetery located on North Church Street is established.
- 1776 On February 27, the first battle of the American Revolution fought in North Carolina was at Moores Creek Bridge near Wilmington, North Carolina.

April 12, North Carolina becomes the first colony to authorize its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence.

July 4, The Second Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence, cutting ties between the American colonies and England; a passage condemning slavery written by Thomas Jefferson was dropped from the document at the insistence of Georgia and South Carolina delegates.

December 21, Richard Caswell becomes the first governor of North Carolina. The North Carolina State Constitution is drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress without submission to the people. The Constitution and its accompanying Declaration of Rights sketched the framework of the new state government and secured the rights of citizens from governmental interference. The principle of separation of powers was affirmed and provisions for the three branches of government were made. The true center of power was in the General Assembly that exercised full legislative power and chose all of the state executive and judicial officers, the former for short terms and the judges for life.

Legislative representation was based on units of local government. The voters of each county elected one Senator and two members of the House of Commons, while six (later seven) towns each elected one member of the House. It was a property owner's government such that only landowners could vote for Senators until 1857 while progressive property qualifications were required of members of the House, Senators, and the Governor until 1868. Legislators were the only state officers who were elected by the people until 1836.

1777 November 15, The Articles of Confederation is adopted by the second Continental Congress.

Burke County is established from Rowan.

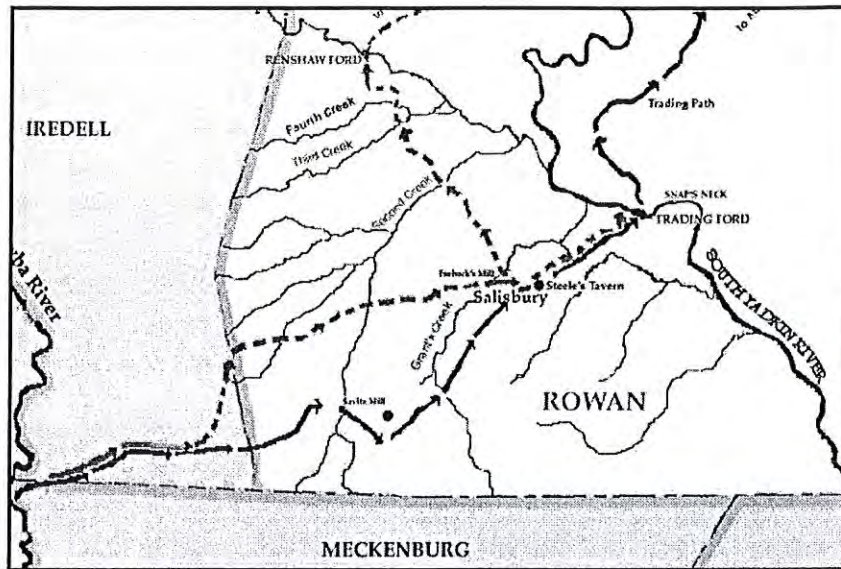
Ca. Enochville is established as an incorporated town in southwestern Rowan.

1778 A list of blacks in the Continental army shows that 58 African Americans served in the North Carolina Brigade. According to some historians, at times as much as one-tenth of George Washington's Continental army consisted of African American men.²⁰

1781 A ship called the Zong (from Liverpool) throws 131 slaves overboard to their deaths.

February 2, General Nathaniel Green avoids engaging the British forces by crossing the Yadkin River at Trading Ford. [Marker] A rainstorm swells the river so that Greene and his army could escape the pursuing General Charles Cornwallis by using boats Green and his men had previously hidden.

17



Greene's Escape
Across the
Yadkin River

at the Battle of Guilford Court House
on 19th with Washington's defeat

h

As the British evacuate New York City, the last British outpost in the colonies, in November. Three thousand African Americans who crowded into Manhattan from throughout the colonies board British ships headed for Nova Scotia and Canada.²¹

American Revolutionary War officially ends with the signing of the Treaty of Paris

Oliver Evans invents automatic flourmill.

Benjamin Franklin invents bifocal glasses

The Salisbury Society of Methodist is founded with Rev. Beverly Allen as its first preacher followed by Rev. Jesse Lee. Salisbury was the Conference meeting place chosen by Bishop Francis Asbury for the following two years.²²

Assignment: "Rowan County...a brief history pg. 48-63
Rowan Story pg. 182-196

NOTES

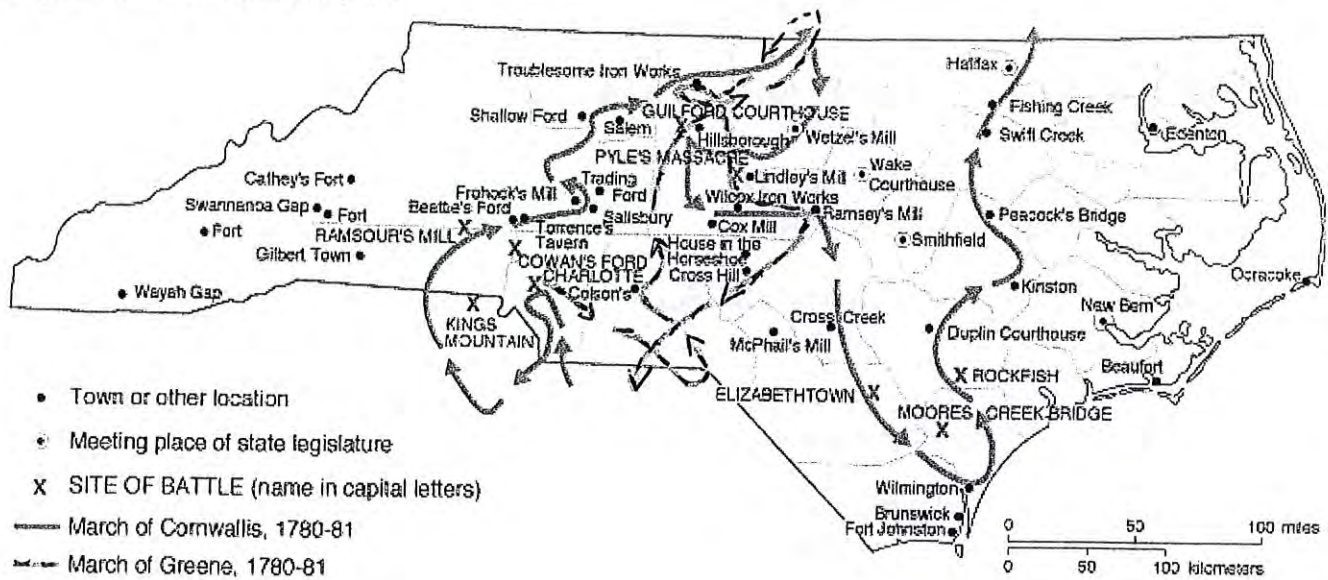
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Figure 5. The Revolutionary War



Source: R. E. Lonsdale, ed., *Atlas of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957).

NOTES

Listing of American Revolutionary Events in NC



Troyon Palace (Governor Martin evacuates), New Bern, NC 5/1775

Moore's Creek (Moore's Creek Bridge), Pender County, NC 2/27/1776

[American invasion of Cherokee Nation], NC 7/29/1776

Ramsour's (Ramseur's or Ramsur's) Mill, NC 6/20/1780

Fight at Colson's, Stanly County, NC 7/1780

Cedar Springs, NC 7/13/1780

Earles Ford, NC 7/15/1780

Cane Creek, NC 9/12/1780

Waxhaw (Walkup, Wauchope, Belk Farm), Union County, NC 3/20/1780

Wahab's Plantation, NC 9/21/1780

Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, NC 9/26/1780

McIntyre Cabin Site [Skirmish], Mecklenburg County, NC 10/3/1780

Shallow Ford, Forsyth County/Yadkin County, NC 10/14/1780

Ramsour's (Ramseur's or Ramsur's) Mill, Lincoln County, NC 1/25/1781

Cowan's Ford (Cawans Ford), Mecklenburg County, NC 2/1/1781

Wilmington, NC 2/1/1781

Torrence's (Tarrant's) Tavern, Iredell County, NC 2/1-2/1781

Trading Ford on the Yadkin, Rowan County, NC 2/3/1781

Shallow Ford [Cornwallis' Army Crosses], Yadkin County, NC 2/7-8/1781

Summerfield (Bruce's Crossroads) [Skirmish], Guilford County, NC 2/13/1781

Dan River [American army crosses], NC 2/14/1781

Pyle's Defeat, Alamance County, NC 2/23/1781

Haw River, NC 2/25/1781

High Rock Ford [Continental Encampment], Rockingham County, NC 2/27-3/12/1781

Clapp's Mill, Alamance County, NC 3/2/1781

Wetzall's Mills (Weitzel's or Wetzell's Mills), Guilford County, NC 3/6/1781

New Garden Meeting House [Skirmish], Guilford County, NC 3/15/1781

Guilford Court House (Guilford), Guilford County, NC 3/15/1781

Hillsborough, Orange [?] County, NC 4/25/1781

Halifax, Halifax County, NC 5/1781

Peacock's Bridge, Wilson County, NC 5/1781

Swift Creek/Fishing Creek, Nash County, NC 5/7/1781

Pittsboro [Loyalist Raid], Chatham County, 7/1781

Alston House (House in the Horseshoe), Moore County, NC 8/1781(?)

Rockfish, Duplin County, NC 8/2/1781

Elizabethtown, Bladen County, NC 8/27/1781

McPhaul's Mill, Hoke County, NC 9/1/1781

Hillsborough [Tory Raid], Orange County, NC 9/12-13/1781

Lindley's Mill (Cane Creek or Hillsboro), Alamance County, NC 9/13/1781

Raft Swamp, Robeson County, NC 10/15/1781

Wilmington [British evacuate], NC 11/18/1781

1775: The War Begins

- The Rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes (4/18)
- The Battles of Lexington and Concord (4/19)
- Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys Seize Fort Ticonderoga (5/10)
- The Second Continental Congress (met in Philadelphia, 5/10)
- Washington named Commander in Chief (6/15)
- Battle of Bunker Hill (fought on Breed's Hill) (6/17)
- Montgomery captures Montreal for Americans (11/13)
- Benedict Arnold's failed attack on Quebec (12/30)

1776: The Year of Independence

- Paine's "Common Sense" published (1/15)
- Patriot triumph at Moore's Creek, NC (2/27)
- Continental fleet captures New Providence Island in the Bahamas (3/3)
- The British evacuate Boston (3/17)
- Richard Henry Lee proposes Independence (6/7)
- British defence of Fort Mifflin, SC (8/28)
- Declaration of Independence adopted (7/4)
- Declaration of Independence signed (8/2)
- Arrival of 30,000 British troops in New York harbor
- British win the Battle of Long Island (Battle of Brooklyn) (8/27-30)
- British occupy New York City (9/15)
- British win the Battle of Harlem Heights (9/16)
- Benedict Arnold defeated at Lake Champlain (10/11)
- American retreat at the Battle of White Plains (10/28)
- British capture Fort Washington, NY and Fort Lee, NJ (11/16)
- Washington Crosses the Delaware and captures Trenton (12/26)

1777: The War for the North

- Washington wins the Battle of Princeton (1/3)
- Washington winters in Morristown, NJ (1/6-5/28)
- Flag Resolution (flag possibly designed by Hopkinson, likely sewn by Betsy Ross) (6/14)
- St. Clair surrenders Fort Ticonderoga to the British (7/5)
- Lafayette arrives in Philadelphia (7/27)
- Americans under Herkimer defeat the British under St. Leger at Fort Stanwix, in the Mohawk Valley in Oniskany, New York (8/6)
- American Militia under General Stark triumph over Hessians at Bennington (8/16)
- British General Howe lands at Head of Elk, Maryland (8/25)
- British success at the Battle of Brandywine, PA (9/11)
- Rain-out at the Battle of the Clouds, PA (9/16)
- Burgoyne checked by Americans under Gates at Freeman's Farm, NY (9/19)
- Paoli Massacre, PA (9/21)
- British under Howe occupy Philadelphia (9/26)
- Americans driven off at the Battle of Germantown (10/4)
- Burgoyne loses second battle of Freeman's Farm, NY (at Bemis Heights) (10/7)
- Burgoyne surrenders to American General Gates at Saratoga, NY (10/17)
- Hessian attack on Fort Mercer, NJ repulsed (10/22)
- British capture Fort Mifflin, PA (11/16)
- Americans repulse British at Whitemarsh, PA (12/5-7)
- The Winter at Valley Forge, PA (12/19/77-6/19/78)

1778: Valley Forge and the French Alliance

- The French Alliance (2/6)
- British General William Howe replaced by Henry Clinton (3/7)
- Van Steuben arrives at Valley Forge
- Battle of Barren Hill, PA (5/20)
- Washington fights to a draw at Battle of Monmouth (6/28)
- George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia, a French village near Detroit (7/4)
- French and American forces besiege Newport, RI (8/8)
- British occupy Savannah, GA (12/29)

1779: The War Spreads

- Militia beat Tories at Kettle Creek, GA (2/14)
- American George Rogers Clark captures Vincennes on the Wabash in the Western campaign (2/25)
- Fairfield, CT, burned by British (7/8)
- Norwalk, CT, burned by British (7/11)
- American "Mad" Anthony Wayne captures Stony Point, NY (7/15-16)
- "Light Horse" Harry Lee attacks Paulus Hook, NJ (8/19)
- John Paul Jones, aboard the *Bonhomme Richard*, captures British man-of-war *Serapis* near English coast (9/23)
- The Tappan Massacre ("No Flint" Grey kills 30 Americans by bayonet) (9/28)
- American attempt to recapture Savannah, GA fails (10/9)
- Coldest Winter of the war, Washington at Morristown, NJ

1780: The Campaign for the South

- British capture Charleston, SC (5/12)
- British crush Americans at Waxhaw Creek, SC (5/29)
- Patriots rout Tories at Ramseur's Mill, NC (6/20)
- French troops arrive at Newport, RI, to aid the American cause (7/11)
- Patriots defeat Tories at Hanging Rock, SC (8/6)
- British rout Americans at Camden, SC (8/16)
- Benedict Arnold's plans to cede West Point to the British discovered (9/25)
- King's Mountain, SC: battle lasted 65 minutes. American troops led by Isaac Shelby and John Sevier defeated Maj. Patrick Ferguson and one-third of General Cornwallis' army (10/7)
- Washington names Nathanael Greene commander of the Southern Army (10/14)

1781: All But Done

- Mutiny of unpaid Pennsylvania soldiers (1/1)
- Patriot Morgan overwhelming defeated British Col. Tarleton at Cowpens, SC (1/17)
- Articles of Confederation adopted (3/2)
- British win costly victory at Guilford Courthouse, NC (3/15)
- Greene defeated at Hobkirk's Hill, SC (4/25)
- Cornwallis clashed with Greene at Guilford Courthouse, NC (5/15)
- Americans recapture Augusta, GA (6/6)
- British hold off Americans at Ninety Six, SC (6/18)
- "Mad" Anthony Wayne repulsed at Green Springs Farm, VA (7/6)
- Greene defeated at Eutaw Springs, SC (9/8)
- French fleet drove British naval force from Chesapeake Bay (9/15)
- Cornwallis surrounded on land and sea by Americans and French and surrenders at Yorktown, VA (10/19)

1782 and Beyond

- Lord North resigned as British Prime Minister (3/20/82)
- British evacuated Savannah, GA (7/11/82)
- British sign Articles of Peace (11/30/82)
- British leave Charleston, SC (12/14/82)
- Congress ratifies preliminary peace treaty (4/19/83)
- Treaty of Paris (9/3/83)
- British troops leave New York (11/25/83)
- Washington Resigns as Commander (12/23/83)
- U.S. Constitution ratified (9/17/87)

VIRGINIA

(15 - 25 Feb.)

Boyd's Ferry

To Petersburg, May 1781.

NORTH

CAROLINA

Light troops sent to harass Cornwallis 20 February.

