



Salisbury Passenger Train Depot, 215 Depot Street, Salisbury, NC

Built in 1908 by architect F. Milbourne, the station stands almost midway between Washington DC and Atlanta, GA. At the apex of passenger travel the station hosted more than 30 passenger trains a day. Because of the preservation efforts of Historic Salisbury Foundation, this building is one of the most important landmarks in the city. It is hoped that this building will continue to be important for a many years to come.

The Charlotte Station was very similar but was demolished years ago. Other stations in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Durham were very similar, designed by the same architect, Frank Milbourne. But sadly they are gone as well. We are very fortunate to have this station in near pristine condition (although there is always some work to be done). The Historic Salisbury Foundation purchased this building in very poor condition 1983 in order to prevent its demolition. The station was renovated it with \$3.2 million dollars of primarily private money from concerned and generous citizens just like you along with some federal funds.

Early History of Salisbury and Rowan County**1799-1831****“A Brief Chronological History of Black Salisbury Rowan”****Setting prior to 1799:**

In 1754 the estimated ‘Negro’ population was 20,000 (Estimated North Carolina population was 70,000). In 1762, the Apprentice Act required slave holders to teach colored apprentices to read and write. Britain’s highest court frees all slaves living in England in 1772. Phillis Wheatley becomes the first African American to publish a book. In 1774 the Rowan resolves state “...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...” & a law was enacted that a person who willfully killed a slave should be imprisoned a year the first offense and suffer death for the second. On August 15, 1774, the Rowan County Committee of Safety recommended to the Continental Congress that slavery be abolished.

1799 – 1st discovery of gold in US on John Reed farm (add five years because he didn’t know what it was – used for doorstep).

1795-1800 – Archibald Henderson Law Office

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

War of 1812 – John Steele – leader of Peace Party

1818 – Slaves may be taught to read and write.

1818 – 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.

1819 – Judge James Martin House (now part of Rowan Museum)

1820 – Hall House as a school

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

1820 – John Fulton House (later Sydney Blackmer)

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

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.

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.

July 4, 1826 – Jefferson died morning, Adams died afternoon

1826 – The record for his period reveals that seven colored members had been added to the Presbyterian Church.

1826-1827 – Gold rush – Reed Gold Mine – 1843 Gold Hill (1849-Calif. Gold Rush)

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.

1827 – Exodus

1830 – Rev. Harry Cowan, Father of NC 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.

1831 – Peter Stuart Ney settled in Third Creek.

Subsequent Years:

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

The religious Society of Friends asks for repeal of certain slavery laws.

In 1833, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the first Negro was confirmed and during the year three others were baptized.

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

Assignment: A Brief History...pg. 78-90 Rowan Story pg. 197-266

SALISBURY AND ROWAN COUNTY HISTORY

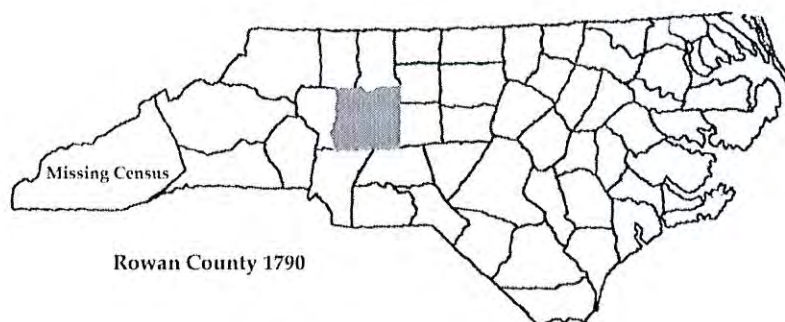
TIME LINE

Week 4

POST REVOLUTIONARY WAR

[1784 - 1808]

- 1784 Andrew Jackson comes to Salisbury at the age of 17 and begins his study of law under Judge Spruce Macay and finishes under John Stokes.¹
Salisbury Hall is moved to Salisbury from Charlotte.²
- Ca. Maxwell Chambers (The Elder) built his home "Spring Hill Plantation" in present day East Spencer. It was later called "Sugar Spring Hill".³
The Methodist Episcopal Church is established at Lovely Lane Chapel in Baltimore during a Christmas Conference. The Methodist Episcopal Church would become the United Methodist Church in 1964,
- 1787 The New U. S. Constitution is approved by the delegates in Philadelphia. It contained three clauses protecting the institution of slavery. One of those clauses was the "Three-Fifths Compromise" supported by North Carolina. Five slaves would count as three free males giving the South greater representation
Sierra Leone, Africa is established as a colony of liberated slaves with 377 settlers.
- 1788 Iredell County is established.
- 1789 The Constitution of the United States is ratified.
North Carolina becomes a state of the Union on November 21st.
The University of North Carolina becomes the first state university on December 11th.
George Washington is inaugurated the first President of the United States.
The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavas Vasa, The African Written by Himself is published in England.
The French Revolution begins.
- 1790 The first United States Census is taken.
The total population of slaves in the United States is 697,897.
The total population of North Carolina is 395,005 with 14,973 families holding 100,783 slaves.
The total population of Rowan County is 15,972 with 432 families holding 1,741 slaves. Rowan County consists of present day Davie, Davidson, and Rowan Counties.



North Carolina ceded her western lands, which included Washington, Davidson, Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Sumner, and Tennessee counties, to the federal government. Between 1790 and 1796 the territory was known as Tennessee Territory. In 1796 it became Tennessee, the sixteenth state in the Union.

The U. S. Supreme Court holds its first session.

1791 Virginia and Vermont become states.

The City of Washington is created. Major Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker begin the survey and layout of the District of Columbia in Alexandria, Virginia on February 7th after Major Pierre L'Enfant loses his job as chief architect. ⁴

George Washington visits Salisbury

The Bill of Rights is adopted.

Organ Lutheran Church is built.

The Whiskey Rebellion begins in western Pennsylvania and spreads down the Appalachian Mountains and Piedmont regions in the Carolinas and Georgia.

John Wesley lambastes American slavery from his deathbed and implores William Wilberforce to do what he could to end the slave trade.

Benjamin Banneker writes Thomas Jefferson challenging the morality of the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution when those who fought for their freedom enforce slavery.⁵

The U. S. Congress passes a law governing the composition of U.S. militias that prohibits blacks and Indians from peacetime service.⁶

The slaves of Saint Domingue, revolt in midst of civil war. ⁷

1792 Post Office opens in Salisbury on June 12th.

Washington and Adams are re-elected for second term

Kentucky becomes a slave state.

Benjamin Banneker publishes his first almanac.

1793 Eli Whitney receives patent for the cotton gin. Whitney's cotton gin and James Watt's steam engine were combined to process raw cotton more efficiently resulting in an increased supply of cotton that is shipped north and manufactured into cloth.⁸ The cotton gin's creation resuscitated a dying institution held in disfavor by many Americans and gave rise to New England textile industries⁹ during the decline of slavery in the North.

1794 In January, Superior Court Judge Spruce Macay acquired the Frohock Mill Plantation that was part of 2601 acres for the sum of 2,500 £. The acquisition included 38 slaves for 1000 £. Judge Macay was executor of the Frohock estate.¹⁰

SALISBURY AND ROWAN COUNTY HISTORY TIME LINE [1784 - 1808]

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- The Barber Farm (Luckland) in Cleveland Township is acquired by Elias Barber. [National Registry of Historic Places]
- Zion Parnassus School opens under the direction of Eusbius McCorkle
- 1795** Gilbert Stuart paints a portrait of George Washington.
A visitor to Rowan County described the houses as being mostly of frame construction and "appear much Weather Beaten" He also observed that there was no public place of worship and that the Negroes were allowed to work on the Sabbath.¹¹
- 1796** Tennessee becomes a slave state
John Quincy Adams is elected second president of the United States.
Dr. Edward Jenner administers the first small pox vaccination to 8-year-old James Phipps in England
- 1798** Eli Whitney develops system of interchangeable parts that begins the era of mass production.
The North Carolina Assembly passed "An act to compel owners of infirmed slaves to support them." The lawmakers were concerned about some slaves being driven off by their holders when they became unproductive.¹²
- 1799** United States General Post Office is established.
GEORGE WASHINGTON dies.
General John Steele builds a house in Salisbury.
The first discovery of gold in the United States is made at Reed Gold Mine in Cabarrus County.
- 1800** The second United States census shows an African American population exceeding 1,000,000.
The total population of North Carolina is 478,103 of which 133,296 are slaves.
The total population of Rowan County is 20,060 of which 2,839 are slaves.
There are 35 free blacks.¹³
Thomas Jefferson is elected third president of the United States.
The national capital is moved to Washington, DC
The Cowpox vaccination is introduced
On August 30th, **Gabriel Prosser** and **Jack Bowler** plotted a slave insurrection.
Torrential rain forced suspension of an attack on Richmond, Va., with some 1,000 slaves. Two slaves betrayed the conspiracy. Thirty-five men were executed and by October 7th, Prosser and fifteen of his followers were hanged
- 1801** The Jacquard loom is invented. It was the forerunner of computer-automated weaver of intricate patterns that used a series of punch cards.
- 1802** The United States Military Academy opens at West Point, New York.
The Insurrection Act of 1802 is passed to modify a 1794 legislative act that created a slave patrol system giving power to the county courts to

SALISBURY AND ROWAN COUNTY HISTORY TIME LINE [1784 - 1808]

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appoint patrolmen to monitor roads for runaways or slaves without a pass. ¹⁴

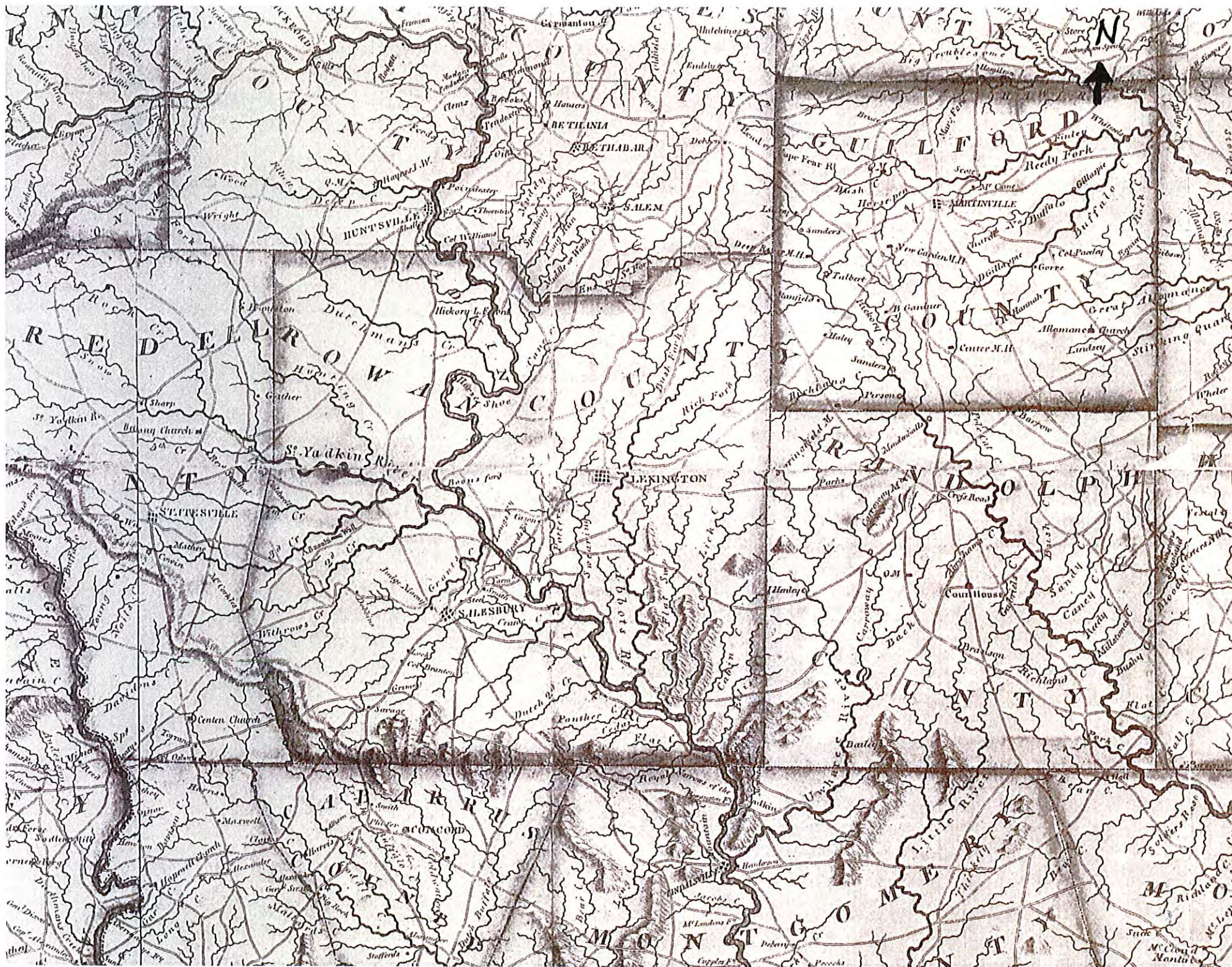
- 1803** Louisiana is purchased and Ohio becomes a state.
- 1804** Napoleon becomes Emperor of France
Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel.
Thomas Jefferson is re-elected.
The Lewis and Clark expedition begins.
Haiti on the western part of St. Dominique, becomes an independent republic under Jean-Jacques Dessalines
- 1805** **Back Creek Presbyterian Church is established near Mount Ulla in Western Rowan County.**
- 1806** Webster's Dictionary of the English Language is published and Robert
- 1807** Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont is successful.
The Salisbury Academy is revived. ¹⁵
- 1808** James Madison is elected President of the United States.
Congress prohibits the American importation of slaves from Africa.
African slaves are bought into the United States illegally.
James Varick, later to be First bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church preached the "Sermon of Thanksgiving" on the Occasion of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade on January 1st. It was the first recorded sermon in history preached by an African on behalf of African people. Absalom Jones was the other known African to perform this same task in Philadelphia.¹⁶
John Steele, the bank's agent, establishes a branch of the Cape Fear Bank. ¹⁷

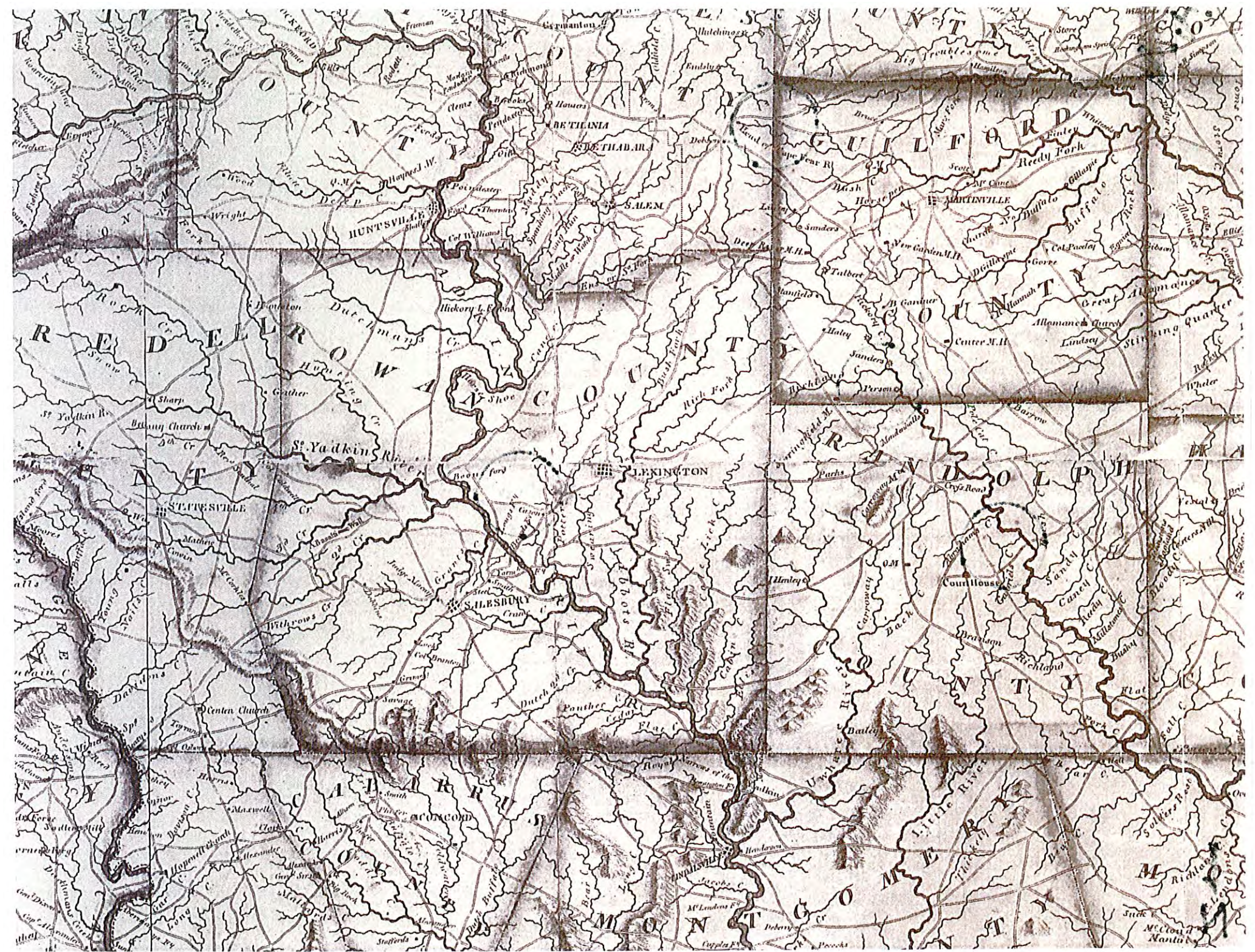
ASSIGNMENT: "ROWAN COUNTY...A BRIEF HISTORY" PGS. 64-77

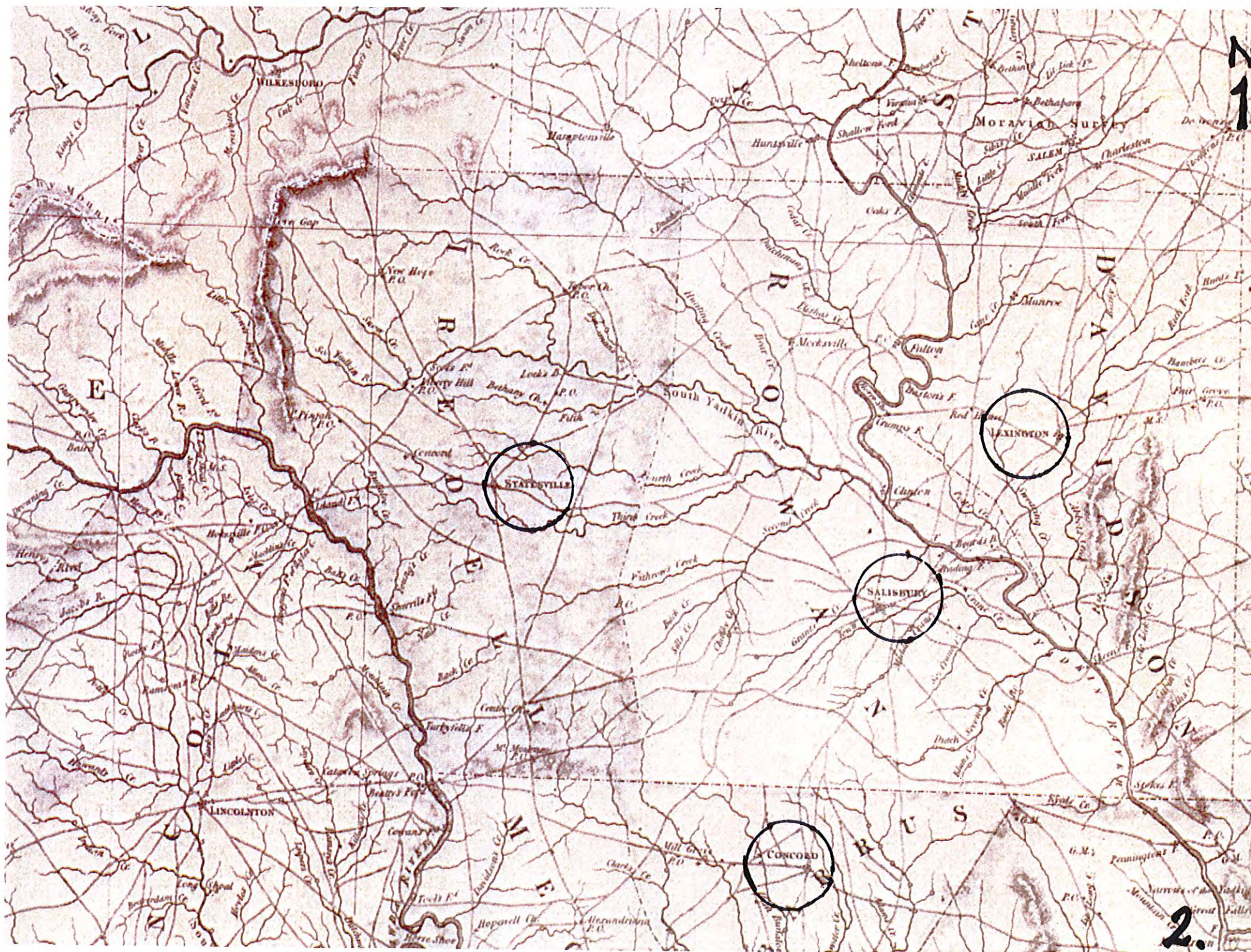
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- 15 Brawley. History of Rowan County. p.146
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Andrew Jackson 7th President of the United States

Andrew Jackson was born 15 March 1767 in The Waxhaws. The youngest of three brothers, Andrew was named for his father who died a month before Andrew was born. His father had migrated from Ulster North Ireland with enough money to purchase two hundred acres of farmland in the mountainous Waxhaws on the North-South Carolina boarder. Both of Andrew's brothers died during the Revolution; the oldest in battle and Robert of smallpox he caught as a POW in Camden, SC. Andrew's face was scarred from smallpox and wounds on received on his hand and face.

Their mother, Elizabeth Crawford Jackson, sought them out in Camden and took them home but Robert did not survive. Andrew did. He was fourteen years old. After Andrew recovered his mother traveled to Charleston, SC to take care of two Crawford nephews and in the fall of 1781 she died of Cholera and was buried there. At the age of fifteen was orphaned but he did received an inheritance of between three and four hundred pounds. However, Andrew spent it on gambling, drinking, and cock fighting. For a time he lived with his Crawford relatives. At the age of seventeen Andrew traveled to Salisbury, North Carolina to work and study law at the office of Spruce McCay. On 1 September 1787 he passed the bar exam and was licensed to practice law in North Carolina.

For the next four years he worked hard and played even harder. In October 1788 Andrew and some friends traveled to Nashville, Tennessee which was not yet a state. In 1795 Jackson helped to draft the state constitution and Tennessee became the sixteenth state in 1796. Andrew Jackson was elected to be the first state representative in the US Congress. He was loyal to the modern Democratic Party brought forth by Thomas Jefferson. He voted against the Federalist platform of George Washington. He was subsequently elected as a Senator in 1797. After a year he had to resign because of personal financial concerns.

When he had recovered financially, he became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In 1815 Jackson was commissioned as a major general in the regular army and commanded U.S. forces along the Southern coast. His army of 5,500 managed to defeat 10,000 hardened Redcoats at New Orleans.

He was immense popularity among the plain people because of his heart and common sympathies. He animatedly clung to the simple faith that government must deal as justly with the poor and with the rich. This political view along with his battlefield successes, would later win him the office of President of the United States where he would serve two terms from 1829-1838.

In 1791 Andrew Jackson married Rachel Donelson Robarts. However Rachel was not yet divorced. They were legally married three years later. They had no children. An orphaned Indian child was adopted by the Jacksons. The boy died of tuberculosis before he was seventeen.

In 1828 Rachel Jackson died of a heart attack before Andrew took the office of President. After many battles with the various Indian tribes Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. From 1838-1839, the Five Civilized Tribes: the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole—were forced west on The Trail of Tears. Jackson died on June 8th, 1845.