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The Franklin House



THE
FRANKLIN HOUSE

The house,
the family,
and their
historical perspective

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The house, the family, and their historical perspective
including suggestions for
Restoration and Interpretation

prepared for the

Surry County Historical Society
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by

J. Edwin Hendricks, Director
Historic Preservation and Museum Training Program
Wake Forest University

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- I. The Franklin Family
- II. The Franklin House in its Historical Perspective
- III. Suggestions for Restoration and Interpretation
- IV. Appendices
 - A. The Children of Bernard and Mary Franklin
 - B. To the Freemen of the 13th Congressional District
 - C. Mountaineers Map of Territory
 - D. Nomination Form National Register of Historic Places

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE

About fifteen miles west of Mount Airy, North Carolina, where Haystack Road crosses the Fisher River, The Franklin House, a Georgian-Federal, two-story frame dwelling, sits atop a knoll overlooking acres of rich, flat bottomland. Built in the 1790's the house was the home of Bernard and Mary (Cleveland) Franklin, parents of N. C. Governor and Senator Jesse Franklin, Congressman Meshach Franklin, and a host of other Franklins whose descendants now reside in all parts of the nation. After Bernard Franklin's death in 1828 the house passed into the hands of Meshach Franklin, known as "the most learned man in Surry County." Meshach, a man of substantially more wealth than his father, renovated the house adding decorative touches which make it distinctive and give it much of its architectural significance.

In 1972 the house was acquired by the Surry County Historical Society, which began making plans for its restoration and instituted action which resulted in the house being entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

The Franklin Family

Bernard and Mary Franklin

Bernard Franklin's ancestors probably migrated to Virginia from England and Wales sometime in the seventeenth century. In 1700 Lawrence Franklin was born in Albemarle County, Virginia. He married Mary Paine, also of Virginia, and on May 26, 1731, she gave birth to a son, Bernard. Other descendants of Lawrence by this and possibly other marriages may exist but no clear record has been found.¹

Bernard married Mary Cleveland, sister of Col. Benjamin Cleveland, Revolutionary leader and hero of the Battle of King's Mountain, and they apparently settled in Orange County, Virginia where their first son, Jeremiah, was born on September 2, 1754. With great regularity, but with remarkable infrequency in a day before dependable means of family planning, the couple was blessed with at least ten offspring (one of whom, a first Jesse, died before he was fifteen months old). Nine of the children appear to have lived to maturity and to have married and produced large families themselves.² For a complete list of the children of Bernard and Mary Franklin see Appendix A.

In 1769, Bernard Franklin's brother-in-law, Benjamin Cleveland moved from Orange County, Virginia, to what is now Wilkes County, North Carolina. The population of this region of Virginia was increasing and with the coming of the Revolutionary War, numbers of settlers located lands and moved their families into more unsettled regions along the frontier. In 1776 or 1777 Jesse, third son of Bernard and Mary Franklin, entered the Virginia militia as a lieutenant to serve with Washington and the Continental Army. At the end of his enlistment, he returned home to find that his father and a close friend and neighbor, Dr. John Taliaferro, had decided to move to North Carolina. Jesse set out in the direction of his uncle's home and located land for the families on the Mitchell River. According to tradition, the young Jesse erected cabins for the family and the Franklins and the Taliaferros were settled in North Carolina by 1779.³

Not much is known of either Bernard or Mary Franklin. The only clear evidence of the level of their education is the extremely costly and well worn family Bible which they possessed. Their most prominent son, Jesse, stopped his education at an early age although he apparently continued to educate himself in later years through extensive reading. A younger son, Meshach, was referred to as the most educated man in Surry County and his estate contained a library with enough books to have made him the most well-read man in the entire area.⁴

The Franklins' adherence to the cause of the American Revolution was already evident before they came to North Carolina. Jesse's service in the Virginia militia and his close relationship to his legendary patriot uncle, Ben Cleveland, were strong indications of the family's political inclinations. Although Bernard, whose family responsibilities by now included a wife, nine children, and a substantial number of slaves, did not actively serve in the Revolution, several stories exist which testify to his and Mary's revolutionary fortitude.

The most complete account of the Franklin activities in the Revolution comes from J. F. Graves, Bernard's great-grandson, who wrote the narrative for Caruthers, Revolutionary Incidents. After relating the story of the family's arrival in North Carolina he continues:

At that time the British forces having overrun South Carolina, and being on their way into North Carolina, the Tories, united in predatory bands, were ravaging the country and plundering the Whig families of every valuable thing upon which they could lay their hands.

So troublesome and dangerous had they become that the prominent Whigs were driven to the necessity of building a fort on a hill near the town of Wilkesboro, in which they secured themselves when not actively engaged. Jesse

Franklin joined Col. Benjamin Cleveland, his maternal uncle, in his efforts to drive the Tories out of the county, or to restrain them from their predatory habits. Of Col. Cleveland's character as a partizan leader, the country is full of traditions, and his severity to the Tories who fell into his hands, is proverbial. Perhaps a few incidents that occurred to Bernard Franklin and his family, about this time, may somewhat illustrate the manner in which the Tory warfare was carried on. Choosing a time when they knew Jesse Franklin was from home, for they feared him, a band of Tories surrounded the house of his father and, while some kept watch on the outside, six or seven of them went in search for plunder. The cautious Mrs. Franklin had previously put all her best bed clothes and table linen into a large box and buried it in the garden, and had potato hills made over it and planted, in order more effectually to conceal the place where it was hidden. Those articles were then secure; but how to save the money and other valuables now became the question. There was an old maiden lady living in the family, called Aunt Betty Wells, who possessed more than ordinary sagacity and self control. While the Tories were preparing to enter the house, she went to the desk and took the gold and silver out of the drawer, where it was usually kept, and put it into a long stocking which she had just finished, and sat down on the chair, placing the stocking of specie on her apron. When the band entered, they found her very composedly knitting away as if nothing unusual was taking place. They soon commenced rummaging in the drawers of the desk and in the chests, in search of the money which was concealed beneath old Aunt Betty's apron. During their stay in the house, she kept up a conversation with them continually, fearing they would suspect her and force her to give up her treasure. They finally left, however, without molesting her. The hidden box in the garden and the money was nearly all of their property that was now left. I have often seen a French crown in the possession of Mrs. Mary Graves, daughter of Jesse Franklin, now living at Mount Airy, which was saved in old Aunt Betty Wells' stocking. Not long after that occurrence the same party, with some others, came to Bernard Franklin's again in search of his negroes who had escaped them on their previous visit. An unarmed man surrounded by a large party of ruffianly robbers, has sometimes to submit to very rude treatment. On this occasion Mr. Franklin happened to have a new hat to which one of the Tories took a fancy and, wishing to gratify his vanity, he snatched the new hat from his head and suddenly clapped his own old slouch on his head in its stead. Mr. Franklin's indignation was irrepressible and, dashing the old hat on the ground,

he stamped it exclaiming, 'I wish it was the heart of every Tory in the land.' The negroes which were carried off, all escaped from the Tories and returned in a few weeks to their kind master.⁵

Bernard and Mary were Baptists and were active church workers. For a time they were members of the Mitchell River Baptist Church, and in 1790 Barnet [sic] Franklin represented the church as it withdrew from the Strawberry Association in Virginia to join the Yadkin Association along with twelve other North Carolina churches. Sometime after Bernard moved from the Mitchell River to the Fisher River a new church was formed only a mile or so away, and for years this church was known as the Franklin Baptist Church.⁶

One source reports that Mary Cleveland Franklin "grew nearly as large as Col. Ben [Benjamin Cleveland, her brother] himself (over 300 lbs.)" Whatever Mary Franklin's size, she had survived bearing ten and raising nine children in a place and time in which many women died from far less. And the accomplishments of her children--their level of education and culture, their positions in the community, and their contributions to the nation--indicate that she was a woman of most extraordinary abilities. It comes as a surprise, therefore, to discover that for much of her life she suffered from another, more severe, and ultimately fatal affliction. On May 31, 1805, the leaders of the Moravian community of Salem, a flourishing community with its own physician, recorded:

A woman, Mary Franklin, who lives sixty miles from here in Surry County, came early in April for treatment of a cancerous sore on her cheek which she has had for some years. We learned to know this good seventy-year old mother as a person who knew her Saviour as her Redeemer. She and her husband, Barnet [sic] Franklin, who often visited her, belong to the Baptists. Her son, Mr. Jesse Franklin, was for the last six years

one of the Senators in Congress from this state. He visited his mother for two or three days in April. . . . On May 27 he came for his mother, who could not be cured entirely of her trouble which may well be the cause of her end. On November 16 of the same year, the physician, Brother Vierling, . . . met Major Jesse Franklin, at present a member of the senate of the assembly of this state, and learned that his mother, Mary Franklin, had passed away on the 12th of this month with great joy and longing to be with Christ. Last spring she spent a number of weeks here for treatment for a cancerous sore, and we had learned to know her as a true child of God.

The good brethren of Salem thus paid a fitting tribute to the memory of a remarkable lady.⁸

These few incidents in the lives of Bernard and Mary Franklin are all that are known. Their memory and their contributions live largely in the lives and records of their offspring. This is unfortunate because they must have been remarkable people. It was no small task to move into a frontier region, acquire large land holdings and a substantial amount of slave and other property. That they did so and at the same time produced a large and influential family including a governor and senator, congressmen, and community leaders for generations to come is striking indication of their uncommon ability. This makes it especially fitting that the home in which they lived while much of this was being accomplished is being restored and maintained as a monument to them and their progeny.

Jesse and Meshach Franklin

Two of the children of Bernard and Mary Franklin had an especial relationship with the Bernard Franklin House and merit

particular attention in this report. Jesse not only brought the family to this section of North Carolina and helped prepare the cabins into which the family moved upon its arrival, but he also led the family's move to the Fisher River from the Mitchell River valley. According to well established tradition he assisted in the construction of the Bernard Franklin House itself. Meshach probably also assisted in building the house. It is certain that he gained possession of the house upon his father's death in 1828 and lived there until his death in 1839. The evidence indicates that it was he who renovated the house, probably in the 1830's, and gave it many of its Federal/Greek Revival architectural features.

Jesse Franklin

There are many biographical accounts of Jesse Franklin, most of them brief and unsatisfactory in some way. Since the purpose of this account is primarily to show his relationship to the Bernard Franklin House, the story of his rather full public and private careers will be told only in the barest outline. Hopefully some future biography will supply the missing details and provide the full record which Jesse Franklin deserves.⁹

Jesse was born in Orange County, Virginia on March 24, 1760. At sixteen or seventeen he entered the service of the Virginia militia and served with George Washington's Continental Army for at least a year. Upon his return home he found his family ready to leave Virginia and was sent to North Carolina to locate a place for the family to settle. Passing through the "Hollow" [present

Mount Airy], probably on his way to his Uncle Benjamin Cleveland's home in what is now Wilkes County, he moved west and found a suitable site on the Mitchell River.¹⁰

The "small though beautiful valley" was described by Jesse's grandson as follows:

This little valley is surrounded on three sides by mountains; Mitchell's river, a crystal stream, at that time abounding in trout, running through it. The coves of the mountains were covered with pea vines, which afforded the best pasturage for horses and cattle, and chestnuts and acorns supplied the hogs instead of grain. Game of all kinds abounded. Deer and turkey were very plenty and bears and wolves were neither few nor shy.¹¹

Here the family settled and within a short time both Jesse and his father had substantial landholdings in the Mitchell River headwaters.¹²

This account from the Dictionary of American Biography adequately sums up Jesse Franklin's military career in the Revolution:

The region swarmed with Loyalists, and in a short time Franklin was captain and adjutant in a patriot regiment commanded by Benjamin Cleveland, his maternal uncle. He distinguished himself at the battle of King's Mountain, and received the sword of Capt. Ryerson who took command of the British when Ferguson fell. Afterwards he continued in service in the partisan warfare of the period, and was intensely hated and feared by the Loyalists who finally captured and hanged him with his own bridle, only to have it break and allow him to escape. He was a volunteer at Guilford Court-House where he again displayed dashing courage. The close of the war found him a major of militia.¹³

The story of Jesse Franklin's hanging by Tories has many versions and each account has its own setting. If all the stories could be trusted, Jesse Franklin miraculously escaped hanging at King's Mountain, Guilford Court-House, and in Surry County on the Fisher

River, within sight of the Bernard Franklin House!¹⁴

The story of Jesse Franklin's public career spans the revolutionary and early national period. He was a justice of the peace in Wilkes County in 1785. From 1784 to 1787 he represented Wilkes in the state House of Commons. About 1790 he was instrumental in having the Wilkes/Surry county line redrawn to include his homesite in Surry County. He was back in the state House of Commons in 1789 and served until 1791. He served again in 1793, 1794, 1797 and 1798.¹⁵ The remainder of his public career seems accurately covered in the Biographical Directory of the American Congress:

Served in the State senate in 1805 and 1806; elected as a Democrat to the Fourth Congress (March 4, 1795-March 3, 1797); elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1799, until March 3, 1805, serving as President pro tempore from March 10, 1804; trustee of the University of North Carolina in 1805; again elected to the United States Senate in 1806 and served from March 4, 1807, until March 3, 1813; was not a candidate for reelection; appointed a commissioner to treat with the Chickasaw Indians in 1817; Governor of North Carolina in 1820 and 1821; died in Surry County, N. C., August 31, 1823; interment in the old National Park at Guilford Battleground, near Greensboro, N. C.¹⁶

What the account does not reveal is the quality of Jesse Franklin's service in the state and federal legislatures and in the governor's office. This was a time of intensely partisan politics in North Carolina and Franklin was a staunch member of the Jeffersonian party. His service as President pro tempore of the Senate came at the time when Nathanael Macon was Speaker of the House of Representatives. North Carolina Jeffersonians were in a good position to direct the nation with each house

of Congress headed by one of their representatives. Like Macon, Jesse Franklin performed his service well.

Prominent in committee work, Jesse Franklin is given credit for insuring that the Ordinance of 1787 remained in force under the Constitution adopted in 1789. The Ordinance, which provided a means whereby the western territories could become states, prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory. Jesse Franklin wrote the committee report which assured that the Ordinance would remain in effect. He was an ardent Jeffersonian, supported Jefferson's various moves to impeach Federalists, and supported the War of 1812 until he left the national legislature. While governor of the state he was a strong supporter of public education, although he was not able to secure legislation to this end. His address to the legislature contains an eloquent plea for public education and is otherwise noted for its excellence. At the end of the address he declined election for another term of governor on the grounds of ill health. He returned home to Surry County where he died in 1823. He was buried near his home at Low Gap but late in the nineteenth century his remains were removed to the Guilford Courthouse Battlefield where a monument had been dedicated to his memory.¹⁷

It is not known why the Franklins moved from the Mitchell to the Fisher River area, but one can conjecture that the larger, more easily accessible Mitchell River area did not contain enough unclaimed land to provide for the Franklin sons as they reached maturity. Again it appears to have been Jesse who led the way and he acquired property here in the late 1780's and

early 1790's. Bernard and sons Meshach and Abednigo followed suit, and sometime in the 1790's Jesse reputedly assisted his father in the construction of his new home.¹⁸

Around 1790 Jesse Franklin married Meeky Perkins of Rockbridge County, Virginia. About 1795 he built a home up the Fisher River from his father's house, and he and his family occupied it until his death. The house fell into decay and was burned deliberately in February, 1968.¹⁹ The Jesse Franklin home was apparently built on the same lines as the Bernard Franklin house with a wing extending from the rear to provide more room. With the destruction of this house the preservation and restoration of the Bernard Franklin home became even more important since it is one of the few remaining links with Surry County's most famous son.

Meshach Franklin

Considerably less is known about Meshach Franklin than about his brother Jesse.²⁰ Meshach was born September 17, 1773. He had no opportunity to fight in the Revolution since he was only ten years old when the war ended. Family tradition led him into public service and in 1800 he was elected to represent Surry County in the state House of Commons. Chosen again in 1801, he turned his eyes for the House of Representatives in the elections of 1803 and 1804 and was elected in 1806. He served in Congress until 1815. In 1824, the year after Jesse's death, Meshach

Franklin was chosen a member of the Council of State and remained until 1835. In 1828, 1829, and again in 1838 he was in the state Senate. In 1835 he was chosen along with William P. Dobson as a delegate to the convention which rewrote the state constitution. Here he continued his advocacy of Jeffersonian principles, worked for the removal of inequalities between the eastern and western portions of the state, and urged the extension of the right to vote to those freemen of little or no property.²¹

A good example of Meshach Franklin's democratic learnings can be gathered from an 1825 broadside from an unsuccessful campaign for a seat in the national House of Representatives. In the broadside "M. Franklin" proclaims himself a candidate for Congress from the thirteenth Congressional District (composed of Surry, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe Counties). He referred to his years of service in Congress and commends the people of the district for their support of him and the War of 1812. He commended President Monroe for the fact that the national debt would be paid off by 1835. He then came to the purpose of the broadside. He condemned the decision of Congress which gave the presidential election of 1824 to John Quincy Adams rather than Andrew Jackson. He stated that the will of the people ought not to be ignored by Congress (Jackson had received more popular votes than Adams). He promised also that he would support an amendment to the Constitution calling for the direct election of the President by the people of the United States. The effectiveness of his broadside notwithstanding, he was defeated in this as in many other bids for Congress.²²

Although his quest for public office was not always successful, Meshach Franklin remained a leader in his community and in Surry County. He generally is credited with keeping Surry in the Democratic camp. Shortly after his death the rising aristocracy of the county led it away politically from the Jacksonians and into the hands of the aristocratically inclined Whigs. But so long as Jesse or Meshach Franklin remained on the scene, Surry County remained Democratic.²³

In addition to his political leadership, Meshach Franklin was the undoubted intellectual leader of the Surry region. In Fisher's River Scenes and Characters, published in 1859, "Skitt," [H. E. Taliaferro] who had left the Fisher River area by 1829 spoke of the people:

They had no use for grammar nor for grammarians; they had no dictionaries; what few literary questions arose among them were decided by Meshach Franklin, for he was the only well-educated man in the community, and had been to Congress.

The author's purpose was to poke gentle fun at the rustic traits of his homeland and he exaggerated the backward quality of life to a degree. But he apparently did not exaggerate the position of respect and leadership occupied by Meshach Franklin.²⁴

The inventory of Meshach Franklin's estate made at his death in 1839 reveals a library of astounding size and quality. The number of books and the erudition of one who had read even a small part of them reveals Meshach to have been a man of remarkable intellect. The rest of the estate inventory and the thousands of acres of land which he possessed during his lifetime reveal also a man of considerable property. That he was able to

maintain even a small degree of loyalty among the small landholding voters of the region was a tribute to his ability.²⁵

Meshach became a principal character in the story of the Franklin House when he acquired the house upon the settlement of his father's estate in 1828. At this point in life he had returned from Washington for the last time as the representative of the people of his district although he was to continue to be active politically on a local and state level for years to come. He was almost fifty-five years old and all or nearly all of his ten children had been born. A partial tax listing for 1828 shows that Meshach was the owner of more than two-thousand acres and at least twenty-four slaves.²⁶

Family tradition says, and it is reasonable to assume, that Meshach renovated his father's home and moved his substantial family into it within a short time.²⁷ Architectural evidence in the house itself indicates that most of the renovation was done by local craftsmen but under the direction of someone who knew of the latest styles and modes. This must have been Meshach himself. His lengthy service in Washington had acquainted him with the latest in decorative styles and methods. To the somewhat austere Georgian home, which his father had constructed, Meshach brought the latest Federal and Greek Revival details. The details on added partitions, marbled and wood grained wainscoting panels, etc.--all these indicate that the house was renovated in the 1830's or thereabouts by someone with taste and knowledge not to be expected in this region during this period.²⁸

When Meshach Franklin died on December 18, 1839, the house and neighboring lands remained the property of his wife, Mildred Edwards Franklin, as a part of her life estate.²⁹ On her death a few years later, the house and property went to their son Columbus Bernard Franklin.³⁰ From his hands the property passed to a brother, Jesse D. Franklin, and then out of the Franklin family in 1847.³¹ At this point the account of Bernard Franklin and the members of his family most closely associated with his house must come to an end. The family and the house played important roles in the life of Surry County and North Carolina. The restoration of the house and its interpretation will portray an important chapter in the region's history.

FOOTNOTES

1. W. R. Edwards, "Sketch of Jesse Franklin," The University of North Carolina Magazine, O.S. Vol. 41, N.S. Vol. 28, (March, 1911), p. 6; Thomas F. Hickerson, Happy Valley, History and Geneology, (Chapel Hill, 1940), p. 20.
2. Happy Valley, pp. 20-21; Bernard Franklin's Family Bible [a handsome volume presently owned by a Franklin descendant, Mrs. J. F. McNeely, 350 W. Main St., Elkin, N. C. and kept by Mr. Franklin Folger in the Northwestern Bank, Elkin.] See Appendix A.
3. Happy Valley, p. 21; Edwards, "Sketch of Jesse Franklin," p. 709; Willie Catherine Ivey, Ancestry and Posterity of Dr. John Taliaferro and Mary (Hardin) Taliaferro, (, 1926), pp. 24-25, 68. See also the account of the life of Jesse Franklin written by his grandson J. E. Graves, of Mount Airy and printed in E. W. Caruthers, Interesting Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Characters Chiefly in the "Old North State". Second Series (Philadelphia, 1856), pp. 198-200.
4. Caruthers, Revolutionary Incidents, p. 199. Estate Inventories of Bernard Franklin and Meshach Franklin, Surry County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.
5. Caruthers, Revolutionary Incidents, pp. 200-203. These and other traditions of the Franklin family, as well as specific details of the house and its dependencies, are verified by Mr. Joe F. Fulk, Mt. Airy, N. C. His grandmother lived in the house in the 1850's and 1860's as a companion to the widow of St. Clair McMickle. The young girl seemed especially impressed with the attention the McMickles gave the Franklin graveyard in front of the house and the esteem placed on a nearby yellow berried holly tree supposedly brought from Virginia and planted by Bernard Franklin. The tree still stands, twin trunked, with a base circumference of nine feet, within view of the house, but not on the property owned by the Surry County Historical Society.
6. Johnson J. Hayes, The Land of Wilkes, (Wilkesboro, N. C., 1962), pp. 111-112.
7. From the Layman C. Draper Papers, microfilm. XX - Tenn. Vol. 3, p. 18, as cited in "Random Items of Information on Bernard Franklin, March 26, 1973." Compiled by Ben R. Franklin, Jr. (a descendant of Abednigo Franklin).
8. Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, edited by Adelaide L. Fries, et. al., VI, 2807, 2814, 2819, 2887. On February 21, 1807 Bernard Franklin married Mrs. Susannah Fletcher, widow of James Fletcher. Almost nothing is known concerning her except that she is not mentioned in Bernard Franklin's will which was drawn in 1820 so she probably died before 1820. Wilkes County Marriage Bonds, p. 89, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C. See also Thomas F. Hickerson, Echoes of Happy Valley (Chapel Hill, 1962), p. 173.
9. J. G. de R. Hamilton, "Jesse Franklin," Directory of American Biography, edited by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone. VI, p. 600. J. T. Alderman, "Jesse Franklin," in N. C. Booklet, VI (1906-1907), pp. 185-203; Beth G. Crabtree, North Carolina Governors (Raleigh, 1968), pp. 70-71. Biographical Directory of American Congress. (Washington, 1971), p. 968. Caruthers, Revolutionary Incidents, pp. 197-212. Samuel A'Court Ashe, Biographical History of N. C. IV, pp. 133-138.
10. Caruthers, Revolutionary Incidents, p. 199; Happy Valley, p. 20.
11. Caruthers, Revolutionary Incidents, p. 200.
12. Land-grant Book, Wilkes County Courthouse, Wilkesboro, N. C.; N. C. Landgrant Records, Land grant office, Raleigh, N. C.; Surry and Wilkes County Tax records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.
13. Hamilton, "Jesse Franklin," D.A.B., VI, p. 600.
14. Ibid. Caruthers, Revolutionary Incidents, pp. 205-206; Ashe, IV, p. 135.
15. Hamilton, "Jesse Franklin," D.A.B., VI, p. 600. "Wilkes Surry County Line Mixup Begun by Franklin Back in 1790," Winston-Salem Journal, September 14, 1955.
16. Biographical Directory of Congress, p. 968.
17. J. C. Hollingsworth, History of Surry County, (1935), passim, especially pp. 118-119, 178-179. D. H. Gilpatrick, Jeffersonian Democracy in North Carolina 1789-1816, with bibliographical supplement by J. Edwin Hendricks, reprint edition (New York, 1967), pp. 101, 135, 155, 193, 195, 216, 226.
18. Tax and Census Records, Surry County, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C. The story that Jesse assisted his father in building the house presently being restored may well stem from Jesse's construction of the cabins occupied by the family at the time they moved to North Carolina.
19. Arlene Edwards, "Franklin Home Burned," Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, June 16, 1968.
20. The only biographical account of any significance is in the Biographical Directory of the American Congress, p. 968.
21. Ibid. Hollingsworth, History of Surry County, pp. 120-124.
22. M. Franklin, "To the Freemen of the 13 Congressional District of the State of North Carolina," in the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C. See Appendix B for the Broadside in full.

23. Hollingsworth, History of Surry County, p. 122. Gilpatrick, Jeffersonian Democracy in North Carolina, pp. 202, 222, 244.

24. [H. E. Taliaferro], Fishers River Scenes and Characters, (New York, 1859), pp. 17-18. For an account of the "quality" level of society which the Franklin daughters occupied and the grace with which they handled their position see also pp. 105-106 and a condensed version in Harpers New Monthly Magazine, XXV (1862), pp. 178-179. N. C. Booklet, VI, p. 201.

25. An Inventory of the Property of Meshach Franklin, Estate Records, Surry County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

26. An account of the Sale of the Property of the late Bernard Franklin, Estate Records, Surry County, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C. Tax and Census Records, ibid.

27. Tradition, tax records, and the later sale of the house by Meshach's son are supplemented by "Mountaineers Map of Territory," enclosed in John A. Snow's 1958 reissue of Fisher River Scenes. See Appendix C.

28. Nomination Form, Bernard Franklin House, National Register of Historic Places. March 28, 1973. See Appendix D.

29. Meshach Franklin's Will, probated February 1840, Book 4, p. 161, Surry County Courthouse, Dobson, N. C.

30. Will of Mildred Franklin, probated 1843, Book 4, p. 200 Surry County Courthouse, Dobson, N. C.

31. Jesse D. Franklin to Saint Clair McMickle, May 6, 1847, Deed, Book 5, p. 95, Surry County Courthouse, Dobson, N. C.

The Franklin House in its Historical Perspective

In 1790 his house was only a dream in the mind of Bernard Franklin. He had come to North Carolina more than a decade before, in the midst of the American Revolution. Now the Revolution was over and peace had come. Independence from England had brought the young United States financial troubles and threats of political disintegration. For Bernard Franklin and his family it was a time for recouping fortunes lost or delayed by the war. As Mr. Franklin gained property and status in his community, his sons, especially Jesse and Meshach, assumed positions of leadership in their county and state. The Franklins were doubtlessly involved as North Carolina first refused to ratify and then became the twelfth state to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1789. By 1790 it was evident that the nation was prospering and so were Bernard Franklin and his family.

Evidence of the Franklins' prosperity was their move to the Fisher River valley where more land was available for the ever increasing families. Shadrach Franklin remained behind on the Mitchell River, but Bernard, Jesse, and Meshach wanted to build homes in the Fisher River region. When these homes were completed, Jesse's home was the largest and nicest and survived until the late nineteen sixties, when it was burned. Little is known about Meshach's first home but it was probably down-river from Jesse and Bernard. Today only Bernard Franklin's house stands as evidence of a family important to North Carolina and the nation and is illustrative of the men of that time and place and their

contribution to the nation which they helped build.

Building the Franklin House was no simple procedure and could not have been done without much careful planning and preparation. Plans had to be drawn, a site chosen, trees to form the timbers needed for the house's foundation had to be located, cut, and seasoned. Boards for the framing and the siding of the house had to be sawed, notched, fitted and planed by hand. Window frames and sashes had to be made and glass brought in from outside the area. Brick had to be laborously made and baked on the location. There were stair rails to be carved, doors to be made, hardware to be made or purchased, stones for the foundation to be gathered. All this and more had to be accomplished while Bernard Franklin, his family, and his slaves worked and harvested the crops and carried on the multitude of tasks necessary for life to continue on a substantial farm in Surry County, North Carolina, in the 1790's.

The Franklin House was completed in either 1792 or 1799. 1799 is presently painted on a brick near the top of the west chimney. Closer examination may prove this date (or 1792 as some insist) to be marked on the brick, but even such a marking would be only circumstantial evidence of the precise date of the construction. Probably the building continued for more than a year and very likely no positive evidence will ever be uncovered as to the exact date. Surry County tax records for 1800, however, show Bernard Franklin's tax assessment to be high enough to indicate that a substantial and costly house sat on his lands by that year. So 1799 is the latest possible date for the house to have been

built.

The site for the Franklin House was chosen with care. The knoll on which the house was to be built overlooked fertile bottomland and rugged hillsides where a variety of crops could be grown. Bernard Franklin knew the area and its crops. He planned to grow corn and flax and some cotton. He would raise sheep and shear them for their wool. Some of the corn would be ground into meal at a nearby mill, and some would be added to oats, rye and other grains to provide feed for his cattle and mash for his still. As he made plans to anchor his house firmly on the rock outcropping at the top of the knoll of Fisher River, Bernard Franklin must have seen these crops and many more growing on his nearby lands, at least in his mind's eye.

Probably the first structure to be built was the log house which would later serve as the kitchen. The men of the family probably lived here while the main house was being constructed. Next were the slave cabins, down the hill to the north of the main house site; then a barn and enough outbuildings to house the horses, tools, supplies, and food for the work crews. According to the Census of 1800 Bernard Franklin had twelve slaves. This number would have included house servants, those too old, and perhaps even those who were too young to do much work. This would provide only a small labor force to build such a large house. Jesse Franklin reported twenty slaves for the same year so he may have lent his father some workmen, and he may well have assisted in the building himself. This was no plantation southland in which the master sat by idly as the house was being

constructed by his slaves, and the members of his family probably labored along with the slaves--although by this time there was likely a clear distinction between family and slave tasks, with only the easier, nicer jobs going to the family.

After enough outbuildings had been erected to sustain the main project, the gathering of materials for the house was intensified. Imagine the work it must have taken for oxen, horses, and men to pull the main house timbers out of the forest across the bottom and up the knoll to the house site. Then the laborious shaping with a broadax began. Meanwhile the foundation stones had been located and transported to the site and placed in position. Slowly the outline of the house began to emerge.

Sixty miles to the south at this time, the Moravian brethren of Salem would gather all the framing for the house at one time, carefully marking each timber so as to indicate its position in the finished structure. Then when all the necessary beams were on hand, cut and marked, the men of the community would gather and the house would be raised in a short time. Some of the beams of the Franklin house are so marked and it may be that such a process was used in its construction. Or the markings may have been for the convenience of the builders, and the house framing may have been exposed to one or more winters before it was roofed with split shingles and the siding put on.

Skilled carpenters, joiners, and housebuilders were few in this region of North Carolina at that time. Probably the owner, Bernard Franklin himself, supervised the building. The basic house design was the standard "Quaker Plan" with three

rooms on the first floor and three rooms on the second. A few rough drawings, a visit or two to houses of similar design, and maybe an engraving or two would have been all the blueprint necessary for such a building project. This would account for the asymmetrically placed windows and some of the other rather rudimentary building errors. Even the use of unskilled labor does not adequately explain the narrow and shallow hearths in the upstairs fireplaces. Tradition holds that, whenever a fire was kept overnight, a slave stayed in constant attendance to prevent damage to the house.

But at least a few skilled workmen were available as is indicated by the nicely carved stair rail, the chamfered porch posts, and many other such features. The original mantles and other decorative features show an attempt at beauty and style, but a lack of knowledge concerning the latest architectural fashions. It is such facts as this which give the Franklin house its distinction and make it valuable in showing the architectural history of the nation.

The large double-shouldered chimneys on the east and west ends of the house show a blending of fashionable and rustic architectural techniques also. The brick were likely made at the site and fired there. When Meshach Franklin's estate was disposed of in 1840, one set of brick molds was among his effects. These very likely had survived from the time the house was built. The base of the chimneys was laid in a three to one Common or American bond pattern and the upper portions were Flemish bond. The smooth shoulders shed water and gave the chimney a polished

appearance not usually found in this area. According to tradition, as related by Mr. Joe Fulk, when the chimneys were finished, either a slave or an overseer placed a board across the top of one of them and stood on his head to celebrate the event. One might suppose that on such an occasion some of the produce of Bernard Franklin's still would have been utilized as a part of the celebration.

The substantial size of the house and its main timbers have already been noted. The house was well built in almost every way. The excellent site, a good foundation, well chosen timbers and framing, and quality construction techniques all reflect the position and wealth of the family. A good example of an instance in which more than customary care was exercised is the nogging of the walls of the house. It was not unusual for outside walls to be framed, filled with poorly fired brick, and then siding placed over the walls on the outside and plaster or some other finish applied on the inside. In the Franklin House this was done not only for the outside walls but for the inside walls as well. Only in the most expensive construction would this have been done. It not only was costly, it added weight to the interior of the house, and made it difficult to support. But it also made the house more soundproof, kept the heat from the fireplaces within the rooms and, most advantageous, it helped prevent vermin in the form of rats, snakes, squirrels, and other small animals and the insects from entering the house. Quality construction, then as now, was costly and time consuming, but it was worthwhile in the end.

When the house was completed, the Franklin family doubtlessly moved in amidst great confusion and celebration. Again

using the census of 1800 as evidence, only the youngest son, Abednigo, remained at home and he was soon to leave the state in search of a place to establish himself. Three daughters remained at home and there was probably a steady flow of visiting grandchildren and other relatives. In such circumstances the house very likely saw many happy times.

Unhappy times came too as in 1805 when Mary Franklin spent several weeks in Salem seeing expert medical care for a "cancerous sore" which had troubled her for years. Neither the medical care nor the prayers of the Moravians could assist her, however, and she returned home to die on November 12, 1805. Bernard Franklin continued to live in the house and farm the land until his death in January of 1828. He, Mary, and probably his second wife, Susanna, were buried in the family graveyard across the road in front of the house and, when the property passed from the Franklin family in 1847, title to the graveyard was reserved by Bernard's grandson, Jesse D. Franklin. Tradition states that slaves were buried adjacent to the family burial plot and its size would support this.

The Franklin House had yet to achieve its potential in the way of life styles and gracious living, but the arrival of Meshach Franklin and his family promised better times. Meshach acquired the house in the settlement of the estate following Bernard Franklin's death. Meshach was the father of a large family, had spent several years in Congress in Washington, and was the most well-educated man in the county. The social and political gatherings that naturally came to his home fitted nicely into the substantial house. Meshach's children were the hospitable leaders

of the younger set in the community and balls and parties vied with the more sedate gatherings of the older members of the family.

As befitted his wealth and station, soon after he acquired the house, Meshach Franklin decided to renovate it according to the latest fashion. The Greek Revival period of architecture had reached its peak on the American scene about the time that the renovation was begun. Many features of the house were modified along Greek Revival lines. Perhaps the most noticeable of these changes was the painting of the paneling along the lower portions of the interior walls in an attempt to simulate marble. This marbleizing and the accompanying wood graining was probably done by a local craftsman in an effort to reproduce a technique he had either seen elsewhere or which had been described by the well traveled Meshach Franklin. Fortunately most of the marbleizing remains intact today and will require little more than a careful cleaning and preservation. To find such an effect this old, and in such an excellent state of preservation, is most unique and in itself would make the preservation of the Franklin House worthwhile. Other changes made at this time probably included the replacement of the mantles in the downstairs rooms, the moving of the attic stairs, and the installation of a partition upstairs to make four bedrooms out of three.

Meshach Franklin presided over his estates from the Franklin House for about ten years until his death on December 18, 1839. His wife, Mildred, continued to live in the house until her death in 1843. Then the house and surrounding property became the possession of their son Columbus Bernard Franklin. At his death

the house became the property of Jesse D. Franklin, another of Meshach's sons, and he sold the house and some of the property to Saint Clair [Sinclair] McMickle on May 6, 1847. The house remained in the McMickle family until the twentieth century when it was acquired by James Blevins. In 1972 the Surry County Historical Society purchased it from Sam Blevins.

During the years from 1847, when the house left the Franklin family, until it was acquired by the Surry County Historical Society the Franklin House underwent few changes. It was wired for electricity and its shingle roof was replaced by galvanized metal. Some interior walls were erected to further divide the first floor into additional rooms. The slave quarters, the kitchen, and the other outbuildings fell into decay and disappeared--not without leaving remnants to be seen within the memory of some still living neighbors and relatives of the Franklins, McMickles and Blevins. The main farming operations of the property were moved to other sites and the farmbuildings also disappeared.

The interior of the house was preserved remarkably intact. The occupants must have had much respect for the marbleized and woodgrained paneling and doors. These were neither painted over nor were they significantly damaged when the new walls were added and the electric wiring was done. This was indeed fortunate as it accounts for the preservation of significant architectural details which otherwise would have been forever lost. The Surry County Historical Society merely has to restore the interior to its original state by removing the few added features and does not face the task of reproducing long lost details.

Within a few years the preservation and restoration work on the Franklin House will be completed and the Surry County Historical Society will have a possession of which they may be justly proud. Thousands of travelers will pass within a few miles of the house on the newly completed Interstate Highway 77. Presumably, not only will the house be restored but at least some of the outbuildings will be reconstructed. Perhaps small farm plots can be planted to demonstrate early crops and agricultural methods. A lost and significant life-style will have been rescued, thanks to the Franklin House and those who contributed to its preservation.



WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA 27109

Department of History

November 28, 1973

Mr. Robert E. Merritt, President
Surry County Historical Society
Mount Airy, N. C. 27030

Dear Mr. Merritt:

Enclosed is a copy of my "Suggestions for Restoration and Interpretation" of the Franklin House. After completing the sections on the "Franklin Family" and "The Franklin House in its Historical Perspective" it was a pleasure to prepare the suggestions for interpretation as requested by the Historical Society board.

While attempting to show the various directions which might be taken in interpreting the house, I have also tried to indicate which interpretive programs would be the easiest to follow and which would be the most valuable. In addition, I have made an effort to identify potential problems and to suggest ways of avoiding them.

These "suggestions" are designed to make it easier for the Surry County Historical Society to accomplish its task of restoring and interpreting the Franklin House to its fullest potential. If I may be of further assistance, please feel free to call on me at any time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Edwin Hendricks".

J. Edwin Hendricks, Director
Historic Preservation and Museum
Training Program

JEH:mf

Enclosure

Suggestions for Restoration and Interpretation

The restoration of the Franklin House offers numerous exciting opportunities for interpreting the culture of northwest North Carolina during the revolutionary, early national, and Jacksonian periods. While paying due homage to the Franklin family, it will be possible to interpret a life style which is little understood and frequently by-passed. The relatively large landowner, slaveholder, and community leader of the non-plantation south is frequently ignored in the mythologized history and fiction from which so much of our heritage is taken. Yet it was families such as these which produced political and military leaders for the Revolution, molded and guided local affairs in the early days of the nation, and provided state and national leadership of the finest quality. The members of the Surry County Historical Society and those who are assisting in the restoration of the Franklin House have an extraordinary opportunity to portray this life style in an accurate and meaningful restoration.

Plans for the restoration of the house itself are already underway. An experienced restoration architect is drawing plans and these should be considered carefully. His proposals should conform to whatever interpretative motif is adopted and should be carried through with the same care and deliberation which has marked the work of the Society to this point. Construction companies with experienced restoration crews are available in Winston-Salem and elsewhere and their assistance should be employed whenever possible. Careful restoration is expensive, but unskilled workmen who are not appreciative of the value of the historical fabric with

which they are working can do irreparable damage. This must not be permitted to happen. The construction company and its crews must be chosen with great care. Restoration specialists and the staff of the Office of Archives and History in Raleigh should be consulted prior to making all major decisions concerning the restoration.

Interior and exterior restoration will probably entail little significant change in the main house as it now stands. It is in remarkable condition and should be altered only where absolutely necessary for structural and interpretative purposes. The foundation, of course, must be made stable. This should be done in such a manner that the basement with its views of construction techniques and details can remain open to inspection by visitors. The house must be provided with lighting, heating, and probably air conditioning. (NOTE: Air conditioning is suggested not only for the comfort of the visitors but for the protection of the interior features of the house and whatever furnishings and displays are installed. From a point of view of authentic interpretation it would be better to have the windows open in the summer and fires in the fireplaces in the winter. Perhaps some compromise can be worked out here.) The need for restrooms is evident but perhaps they can be relegated to some adjacent structure. Reconstructed "necessary" houses can be outfitted with modern plumbing.

The walls and room divisions of more recent vintage should be removed. They do serve to show what architectural changes were made to the house over the years but would interfere with the

interpretative suggestions to be offered later. At some time it will be desirable to replace the present roof with a shingled roof of some type. There are several methods available for doing this. They range from the installation of a split shingle roof of the type initially used on the building to a modern cement "shingle" installed on a board base at least two inches thick. Fire hazards, insurance regulations, and general safety and comfort considerations probably preclude the use of a split shingle roof in its purest form. Some solid roof cover is almost necessary. If possible the wide plank lathing on the roof should be preserved, however, and perhaps some small segment of the underside of a split shingle roof can be left open for view from the attic. It should be noted that the cement shingle is permanent and within months after installation weathers to the point that from outside the house it gives the same appearance as a roof of wood shingles.

The support beams for the front porch must be replaced. If possible, timbers of a size and type of the original should be used. Perhaps an old barn, house, or other structure can be found with such timbers intact. The porch rail and the porch floor can be restored from the evidence which remains. Steps to the front porch and the back door should be constructed, probably of native stone or wood to be in harmony with the rest of the structure.

The reconstruction of outbuildings and dependencies is a major problem not only because of the cost involved but also from the point of view of accuracy. It is possible that archae-

ological investigation will reveal the foundations of the kitchen, slave quarters, barns, and other dependencies. If so, this would provide information as to location, size, and probably the materials from which they were built. It seems highly probable that they were mostly of logs. If this proves to be true, some thought might be given to moving already existing log structures to the site and erecting them in the proper place. These would add to the interpretative possibilities of the site, provide housing for possible animals and equipment, provide storage and perhaps even a dwelling house for a caretaker. The outside kitchen, for instance, might be furnished as a caretaker's apartment if this were necessary, although obviously this would interfere with the interpretative function.

At this point it might seem logical to pose the possibility of a structure near the road, at the foot of the hill, to serve as a visitors center, with displays, restrooms, audiovisual facilities, a small auditorium, and including a dwelling for the caretaker or administrator. If at all possible such a building should be avoided. However skillfully done it would disrupt the entire site. The view of the house, which is one of its most attractive features, would be marred by a nonconforming, unauthentic structure. The view of the countryside, another attractive feature, would likewise be marred. Surely, with the house, kitchen and other dependencies, some place can be found to house all of the necessary functions.

The interior of the house provides many interpretative opportunities. The period to be interpreted should be the period of Franklin ownership--from its construction in the 1790's until it passed out of

the Franklin family in 1847. Fortunately most of the existing architectural and decorative features date from that period. The painted paneling, the mantels, upstairs and down, the chair rail, the stairs and stair rail--all these and many more features are there for ready viewing and interpretation and with almost no reconstruction necessary. This is an unbelievable stroke of good fortune and should be capitalized on. As soon as the basic repairs are made to the house, it can be opened for inspection and visitation at least on a limited basis. This will engender further local support and interest and should assist in the problem of furnishing the house.

Again, unless positive evidence can be offered to the contrary, the house should be furnished with locally made furniture and furnishings. To furnish the Franklin House with Williamsburg reproductions or even authentic Old Salem pieces would be to waste an opportunity to interpret an area and a culture which will nowhere else be interpreted. Surely there are enough Surry county tables, chairs, beds, chests, linens, and pottery to supply most of the items listed in the estate inventories of Bernard and Meshach Franklin. Note that there are no carpets in the inventories, but there are several feather beds and these were highly valued. An occasional Williamsburg or Old Salem piece might have made its way to the Franklin House, but only an occasional one, and probably only when a local product would not suffice. Here again a careful archaeological excavation can reveal much about the lifestyle of the Franklin inhabitants. A well publicized search may uncover original Franklin possessions or locally made pieces

which can be used to furnish the house.

Interpretation of the downstairs rooms will be partially determined by the furnishings available. If dining room table and chairs can be found from either Bernard or Meshach's era it would be nice to use them. The same can be said of living room and other areas. At least one room should probably be of Bernard's era and one from Meshach's. It may be possible to reproduce much of Meshach's extensive library. Bernard's family Bible ought to be displayed, if at all possible. Any other genuine family pieces ought to be displayed. The upstairs rooms were presumably all bedrooms and it might be desirable to use one or two of them as office, lounge and/or storage space. If any plumbing fixtures or other equipment must be installed, this would be the logical location.

Since "this house is the only visible reminder of Bernard Franklin's most illustrious son," Jesse Franklin ought to be given much attention in the interpretation. One of the rooms, either upstairs or downstairs, might be devoted entirely to displaying his contributions to his region, state, and nation. Photographs of his house, copies of some of his letters and speeches, and any other furnishings and memorabilia might be displayed.

Another facility which should be provided inside the house in the initial stages of interpretation would be a room where audio-visual and lecture presentations might be given. The Franklin House should become a source for the dispensing of community and regional heritage. Classes of school children will likely be frequent visitors. And tour groups from across the country will

be sped to within a few minutes of the house by the completion of Interstate Highway 77. These and other visitors to the house will need an introduction to the site and some point of departure for their tour. Slide programs, film strips, and even movies or TV tapes should not be eliminated as devices for interpretation. Much of this can wait until the restoration is completed and visitation is growing, but carefully made plans at this point can prevent unnecessary re-doing at a later time and will minimize the need for an elaborate reception center.

Beyond the house itself and any immediate dependencies which might be reconstructed, the Franklin House lends itself very nicely to several possibilities for interpretation. The area within view of the house is still rural and steps should be taken to keep it in that condition. Once restoration is completed and Interstate 77 passes through the area, the natural tendency will be for this area to become residential and houses will be built in the immediate vicinity of the Franklin House. If the Historical Society cannot purchase the surrounding property at this time, it might be possible to get scenic easements, first options to buy, or some other such agreements from neighboring property owners.

There will be those who insist that the house be immediately painted white and surrounded by formal gardens. This should be done only in the unlikely eventuality that positive evidence is discovered that this was in fact done during the period being interpreted. Bernard or Meshach Franklin may have painted or whitewashed the house. This can be determined from careful inspection of the house itself. It is unlikely that formal gardens ever

existed. Shrubs and flowers were perhaps abundant but they would have been of a native variety and growing in native disarray. An imported exotic plant or two may have been brought in by Meshach during his days as a Congressman but little more than that is likely. I would hope that offspring of Bernard's yellow holly might be acquired in some manner and that these and other native plants might not only be used to decorate the grounds around the house but also sold in a gift shop as mementoes of the site and as a fund raising project.

One of the possibilities for interpretation is the "Living Historical Farm." In such a concept an attempt is made to provide a working farm with tools, implements, plants, animals, and other farm furnishings of a specific historic era. Since the estate inventories of Bernard and Meshach Franklin are rather complete and have extensive listings of tools and farm implements, it might be possible to accomplish such an interpretation with minimal difficulty. Since the entire region is still largely rural, it seems doubtful that such a project would be attractive to the community at the present time but it might be kept in mind for future consideration.

A possible compromise approach to the "living historical farm" concept would be to design and plant a household garden on the property presently owned by the Historical Society. Here, near the house, some of the plants common to the area and the time could be grown, using the organic means of cultivation of that era. Spices and herbs could be planted on the edges of the graden, early forms of plants once frequently seen on farms of

the area (corn, flax, hemp, hops, cotton, and tobacco for example), and even some of the more common vegetables in their earlier varieties might all be planted. With careful planning such a garden could be made to appeal even to local residents who have farmed all their lives.

It does seem desirable to take advantage of the extensive listings of farm equipment in the estate inventories and to furnish the farm with the basic implements of the period. A barn with stables and equipment rooms where the tools could be suitably displayed and protected would probably be the best means of interpreting this aspect of the Franklin households. It might be possible in the early stages of interpretation to use one of the rooms of the main house, or perhaps the basement, for such displays. It seems doubtful, however, that such facilities would remain adequate for very long.

Some thought might be given to developing at least minimal picnic facilities near the house. Perhaps one of the springs could be opened and tables put near it. Even if drinking water has to be provided from a well, the sight of a spring and spring house facility is already a rarity and is disappearing rapidly even from the most rural areas. Picnickers are an inevitable part of the tourist trade and perhaps Mt. Airy residents as well as travellers would be attracted to such a facility. Tables and benches could be made of native timber, left in a semi-rustic state and thus add to rather than detract from the atmosphere of the site. Again, adequate and inconspicuous restrooms and trash disposal arrangements must be made.

Interpretative and esthetic reasons make it desirable to do something about the graveyard. It seems probable that Bernard and Meshach and many other Franklins were buried inside the graveyard. Some McMickels were buried just outside the Franklin family plot. Headstones for slave graves still exist not far away in a burial plot near the river. It may be possible to return the graveyard to an earlier appearance by simply re-erecting fallen gravestones and walls. Unless some diagram of the graves can be found, it seems useless to conjecture about the location of individual graves. Within the period of interpretation of the site, graveyards were probably cleaned of brush and weeds sometime during the fall or winter and some more careful cleaning done whenever a new grave was dug. Grassy plots, elaborate markers, and a general manicured appearance should be avoided.

Some attention must be given to parking for visitors and to the access to the house itself. Rudimentary landscaping of a type already discussed should be done for the entire area around the house. A parking area for several cars should be provided but hopefully in such a manner as to make the lone visitor seem welcome. (Expanses of blacktopped parking areas with no cars in them are not an inviting sight.) Perhaps an area can be graded and graveled and then a hardy grass permitted to grow through the gravel. Pathways should be similarly treated to provide easy and stable walking but without intruding into the atmosphere which is being developed as part of the interpretation.

Whatever is done at the Franklin House should be done with a firm interpretative program in mind. If, from the very beginning,

a well conceived plan is devised and adopted, then many costly, time consuming, and irritating mistakes can be avoided. The suggestions made in this report are designed to focus attention on some of the major paths of interpretation and suggest some of their possible implications. There are, of course, many other alternatives. The house might be restored, fitted for modern living, and sold to someone who would use it as a residence while contracting to maintain it in its restored condition. The funds used from the sale could then be used for subsequent projects. Such a plan would likely make the house ineligible for the currently appropriated state funds and seems to violate the wishes of the Surry County Historical Society. Or the house might be restored and used merely as a community center. Both the location of the house and the range of possible interpretative uses would make this seem undesirable.

By far the best use seems to be along the lines suggested earlier in this report. The house should be dedicated to the Franklin family and the county and area in which they prospered and made great contributions to their state and nation. The culture, economy, and lifestyle of Surry County and the immediate vicinity should be an integral part of such an interpretation. With proper planning and execution the house can tell much about the United States, the South, North Carolina, Surry County, and the Bernard Franklin family during the period between 1790-1850.

As the world rushes madly toward a troubled future, it is indeed comforting to have an opportunity to preserve this part of yesterday for tomorrow.

APPENDIX A

The Children of Bernard and Mary Franklin

| Name | Date of Birth |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Jeremiah | September 2, 1754 |
| Bernard, Jr. | April 28, 1756 |
| Jesse | March 3, 1758 died May 14, 1759 |
| Jesse | March 24, 1760 |
| Betty | March 10, 1762 |
| Abner | April 28, 1764 |
| Shadrach | April 20, 1769 |
| Mary | May 14, 1771 |
| Meshach | September 17, 1773 |
| Abednigo | May 20, 1776 |

The above are as listed in the Bernard Franklin's Bible in the possession of Mrs. J. F. McNeely, a Franklin descendant, 350 W. Main Street, Elkin, N. C. Presently stored in the vault of the Northwestern Bank, Elkin, N. C., in the care of Mr. Franklin Folger.

To the Freemen of the 13th Congressional District of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE taken this method to inform you, that I have become a candidate for the honor of representing this district (composed of the counties of Surry, Iredell, Wilkes and Ashe,) in the next Congress of the United States.

From the year 1807 to the year 1816, the period for which I had the honor to be your representative, the times were excessively stormy: our country was involved in serious difficulties, growing out of the injustice and injuries done us by foreign nations; and to such a length were those abuses carried, that our government was driven from its peaceful policy, and war with the aggressors was the consequence. Your councils were steady; your soldiers, by land and sea, brave, firm and patriotic; and, under the blessings of providence, in two years and eight months a safe peace was obtained for our country with Great Britain.—Early in this contest with Great Britain, one of the Barbary powers on the Mediterranean, and the Indians on our borders, also made war upon us. They were soon made to feel the strength of our arms, and a safe peace was obtained for our country from both the Indians and the Turks.

Whatever difference of opinion there might have existed before the war, it seems there can be but one now, as to its consequences. Our rights are respected abroad by all the civilized world; our commerce extended and protected in every sea, a confidence in ourselves and in our civil institutions; so that we may have a well-grounded hope and belief that the impression made on foreign nations, both civilized and uncivilized, during the late war, is a better security for our future peace and tranquility, than all the treaties we ever had written on parchment.

When hardest pressed by our enemy, whatever calls the government made upon the people, whether in taxes or for soldiers, they were promptly met by them. This was sufficient to shew our enemy, that he had a brave and determined people to deal with. And although we had some reverses, the result has, in our own estimation, and the eyes of the world, placed this country on high and safe ground.

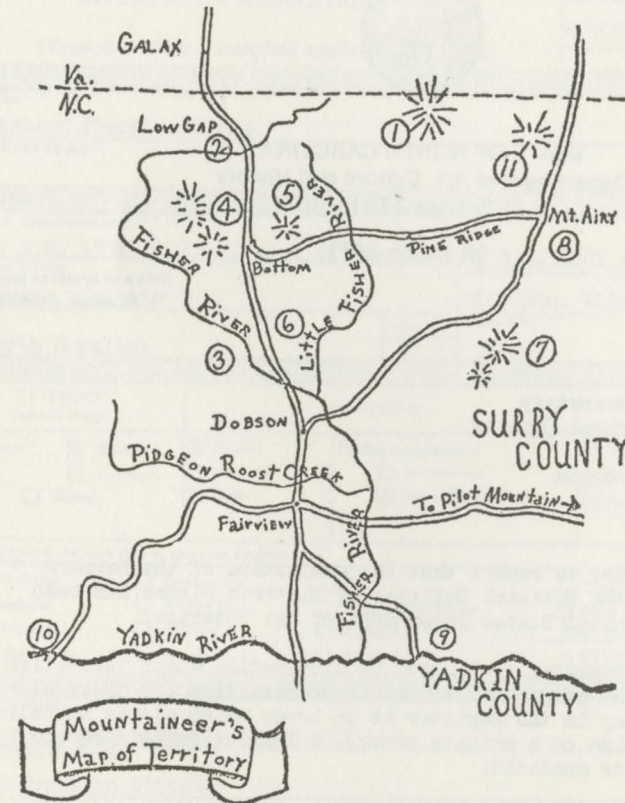
No American statesman will ever seek occasions for quarrels or war with any foreign power, but prudently avoid, on his part, that half of the wars which grow out of the follies, weakness or wickedness of rulers. We are yet a young nation; all our interests point to peace; and peace should be maintained, as long as possible on honorable terms.

Our late President, Monroe, in his message to congress; the late Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, and our late representative in congress, all inform us that, in the year 1835, if peace continues, without any augmentation of the revenue, all the nation's debt will be paid off. This must be pleasing to every American; and his pleasure must be increased, in the belief that a conviction has been produced abroad, that it is the interest of all foreign nations to respect our rights, and carry on a friendly commerce with us.

The constitution under which we live, for good reasons, gives to the People the right to elect the President of the United States—to be by them elected every four years. You need not now be told, that this right in the constitution which the people have of electing the President, will scarcely ever again be exercised by them with any tolerable prospect of success. It is not probable that we shall hereafter have a less number of candidates for the Presidency, than in the late contest for that office, at any succeeding election for a President: with four, five, or six popular candidates, scattered over the country, in the North, South, East, West, and on the middle ground, it is hardly to be believed, by any one, that the people will so far agree on any candidate, as to give him more votes than all the rest receive; and if this is not done, as the constitution now is, the election passes from the people to the House of Representatives.

In my humble judgment, the election of the President can be placed no where so safely as with the people: it is impossible that the candidates for the Presidency can exercise any thing like intrigue or management with five millions of people; but confine the election within the walls of the Capitol, and, although the representative body may be as upright and honorable as any on earth, there will nevertheless be jealousies, suspicions and criminations, well calculated to weaken our esteem for a government we all so much wish to support and maintain. The safety and best interests of the United States require an amendment to the Constitution, which shall enable the People to elect the President thereof; and whoever may be your Representative, either in Congress or in the state legislature, if an amendment should be judged necessary by them, I am confident no time could be better selected for the purpose, than the present.

Respectfully, your most obedient,
M. FRANKLIN.



- (1) Fisher's Peak
- (2) Governor Jesse Franklin's Home
- (3) Meshack Franklin's Home
- (4) Skull Camp Mountain
- (5) Round Peak
- (6) Shipp's Mustering Ground
- (7) Little Mountains
- (8) Mount Airy (Called The Hollow in 1830)
- (9) Rockford
- (10) Jonesville
- (11) Sugar Loaf Mountain

from John A. Snow's 1958 reissue of H. E. Taliaferro, Fishers River Scenes and Characters (New York, 1859). The map does not appear in the original edition.

APPENDIX D



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Art, Culture and History
Raleigh 27611

28 March 1973

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

Office of Archives and History
H.G. Jones, Administrator

Miss Ruth Minick, Secretary
Surry County Historical Society
314 Franklin Street
Mt. Airy, North Carolina

Dear Miss Minick:

It is a pleasure to report that the nomination of the Bernard Franklin House to the National Register of Historic Places has been submitted to the United States Department of the Interior.

The National Register is "a list of distinction which identifies for the people those properties worthy of preservation for their historic value." Entry in the register is an honor which places no obligation or restriction on a private owner. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed.

When the property is approved by the Department of the Interior for entry on the register, a certificate will be sent to you. This may require up to six months, depending upon the backlog in Washington.

Should you have any questions concerning the National Register, feel free to contact Catherine W. Cockshutt, at the above address or by telephone at (919) 829-7862.

Sincerely yours,

H.G. Jones
H. G. Jones
State Liaison Officer for
Historic Preservation

enclosure

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

| |
|------------------|
| North Carolina |
| COUNTY: |
| Surry |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| ENTRY DATE |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. NAME | | | |
| COMMON: | | | |
| Bernard Franklin House | | | |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: | | | |
| 2. LOCATION | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| On S.R. 1331, 0.3 mi. west of junction of S.R. 1442 and S.R. 1331 | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: | | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: | |
| Dobson vicinity | | Fifth | |
| The Hon. Wilmer D. Mizell | | | |
| STATE: | CODE: | COUNTY: | CODE: |
| North Carolina | 37 | Surry | 171 |
| 3. CLASSIFICATION | | | |
| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Both | Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered | Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Restoration</u> <u>contemplated</u> |
| 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY | | | |
| OWNER'S NAME: | | | |
| Surry County Historical Society | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| 314 Franklin Street | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE: | |
| Mt. Airy | North Carolina | 37 | |
| 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION | | | |
| COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: | | | |
| Surry County Courthouse | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE: | |
| Mt. Airy | North Carolina | 37 | |
| 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS | | | |
| TITLE OF SURVEY: | | | |
| DATE OF SURVEY: | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local | | | |
| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE: | |
| | | | |

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Surry
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One) | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed |
| | (Check One) | | | (Check One) | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered | <input type="checkbox"/> Moved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated on a slight knoll near the road and facing south down the Fisher River bottom is the two-story frame house of Bernard Franklin. The five-bay structure rests on a stone foundation and features asymmetrical fenestration at both levels of the main facade. Supported by six heavy chamfered posts, the well-executed shed porch with a molded cornice runs the length of the first floor main facade. The east bay and the two west bays of the first floor, main facade, contain windows with nine-over-nine sash; the central two bays contain wood-grained doors set very near each other. Each door has six raised panels and is surmounted by a four-light transom. The second floor, has four unevenly spaced windows also with nine-over-six sash. The sash arrangement of the facade carries around the house, and all windows have simple architraves. Flush sheathing above a beaded baseboard is used in the area protected by the porch. The balustrade of the porch is gone but a beaded board at the end of the facade shows the outline of the profile of the handrail and of the baluster base support. A molded box cornice across the main and rear facades has returns at the ends of the cornice which do not enter the wall of the side elevations.

The east end is dominated by a sturdy, double shoulder chimney of brick laid in Flemish bond. There is a door to the south which is said to have been connected by a low bridge to the kitchen which no longer exists. To the north of this chimney is a window which still has its fixed-louver blinds. The second floor has only one window to the south of the chimney, and there are paired attic windows with four-over-four sash. The west end has a similar chimney with the date, 1799, painted near the top shoulder (north side) and paired windows at all three levels. The basement entrance to the north of this chimney, has a door made of vertical boards which has a wooden box lock and strap hinges.

The knoll on which the house stands drops sharply behind the house with the stone foundation being about four feet high on the rear facade. A door is located roughly in the center of this side and resembles the front doors but lacks the wood graining. There are two windows to the west of the door and one to the east. The second story has two windows, one at each end, but there is evidence that a third existed in the second bay from the west end. Whatever arrangement was used in getting from the back door to the ground no longer exists. Evidence indicates that there was probably only a flight of steps or a very small porch.

Basically a Quaker style plan, the house has its two small rooms to the east with the east front door leading into the south room. The west front door leads into the great room which occupies the west half of the house and contains the stair. Crude partitions have recently been installed which give the house a central stair hall and divides the great room into two smaller ones. Fortunately, little damage was done to the original fabric.

The first floor has a handsome wainscot consisting of horizontal raised panels with molded fillets below a molded chair rail which also serves as the window sills. The wainscot has interesting wood graining, as do the doors which have six panels raised on molded fillets. Throughout

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| STATE | North Carolina |
| COUNTY | Surry |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7.

the house are simple architraves. The large, main room mantel is transitional Georgian-Federal. It has two large horizontal flat panels with Federal moldings above the fire opening, flanked by broad planes with slender, superimposed fluted pilasters which support a heavy molded shelf that breaks out slightly in the center and over each pilaster. The small first-floor rooms have corner fireplaces, with the southeast room (originally the dining room) having a less elaborate version of the main room mantel and the northeast room having a simple mantel which has a square fire opening surmounted by one horizontal flat panel.

The Federal stair, which rises along the east wall of the main room just past the door to the southeast room, has marbleizing along its string, as well as on the risers and baseboard. Slender balusters support the rounded handrail which begins abruptly as it passes over a slender, square newel which tapers upward, and the handrail ramps to its conclusion as the stair reaches its first turn near the rear wall. Simulated panels are painted on the dado below the chair rail as it climbs to the point where the stair winds to reverse its direction and reach the second floor.

The second floor appears to have originally reflected the first-floor plan but was modified at an early date to give a central-hall plan, two rooms deep. The handsome wainscot of the first floor is repeated on the second but the added partitions were made with horizontal sheathing in the dado beneath a distinctly Federal chair rail as opposed to the more transitional one of the original work. A semi-enclosed stair rises in the southeast corner of the hall, but panels in the wainscot behind it indicate that this may not have been its original position and that it may have been moved during the early renovation. There are two fire openings on the second floor: that in the southwest room with a square fire opening surmounted by a horizontal flat panel, and that in the southeast room is a corner fireplace with an arched opening surmounted by a horizontal flat panel. The second floor exhibits several forms of marbleizing and wood graining in every room with the use of various color combinations.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian; 16th Century; 18th Century; 20th Century
 15th Century; 17th Century; 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bernard Franklin House is a handsome Georgian-Federal dwelling retaining a remarkable amount of its original fabric, including fine paneling throughout the house with interesting marbleizing and wood graining. It is by far the most ambitious early house in Surry County. The significance of the house is further enhanced by its association with Jesse Franklin, son of the builder, who is said to have selected the land for his father's new home. This is the only extant reminder of North Carolina's twentieth governor and noted senator, who was Surry County's most outstanding historical figure.

Bernard Franklin, of Orange County, Virginia, began buying land in Surry County, North Carolina, with the help of his son, Jesse, who scouted the land for him, about the time of the American Revolution. Tradition has it that his family settled in Surry County about this same time, living in log houses which Jesse had built until the "mansion house" could be built in 1799. Since Jesse's own house burned, this house is the only visible reminder of Bernard Franklin's most illustrious son. Jesse entered the Continental army and before the war was over had risen to the rank of major. In 1793 and 1794 he was elected a member of the North Carolina General Assembly and re-elected in 1797 and 1798. In 1805 he was elected a member of the state senate. In the meantime, from 1795 to 1797, he was a member of Congress. In 1799, as the state swung from Federalist domination to the Jeffersonian Republicanism he was elected to the United States Senate and served as president pro tem, paralleling North Carolina arch-Republican Nathaniel Macon's service as speaker of the House. Franklin was re-elected to the Senate in 1807. In 1816 President Monroe appointed Senator Franklin commissioner to make a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians; he capped his political career by being elected the twentieth governor of North Carolina in 1820. He died in Surry County in 1823.

The Bernard Franklin House passed from the Franklin family when Jesse D. Franklin, grandson of Bernard, sold the 1,300-acre plantation to Saint Clair (Sinclare) McMickle on 6 May 1847 "but at the same time excepting the lot called the grave yard . . . to remain the property of said Jesse D. Franklin." The McMickle family held the property into the twentieth century when it passed by marriage to James Blevins. The property was purchased by the Surry County Historical Society in 1972 from Sam Blevins, and its restoration is planned.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Research and architectural description by Charles Greer Suttlemyre, Jr., survey specialist.
 Minnick, Ruth. Unpublished materials on Bernard Franklin House, copy in Survey files, Office of Archives and History.
 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. . . . New York: J. T. White and Company, 1893 to present.
 Surry County Records, Surry County Courthouse, Mount Airy, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).
 Surry County Records, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|--|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | | | LONGITUDE | | | |
| | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | |
| NW | 0 | ' | " | 0 | ' | " | |
| NE | 0 | ' | " | 0 | ' | " | |
| SE | 0 | ' | " | 0 | ' | " | |
| SW | 0 | ' | " | 0 | ' | " | |
| | 36° | 27' | 24" | 80° | 49' | 13" | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 4 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Survey and Planning Unit
 ORGANIZATION: Office of Archives and History
 DATE: 28 March 1973
 STREET AND NUMBER: 109 East Jones Street
 CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh
 STATE: North Carolina
 CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: H. G. Jones
 Title: State Historian/Administrator
 Date: 28 March 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____



State of North Carolina
Department of Archives and History

This is to certify that

THE BERNARD FRANKLIN HOUSE

has been entered on

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

by the

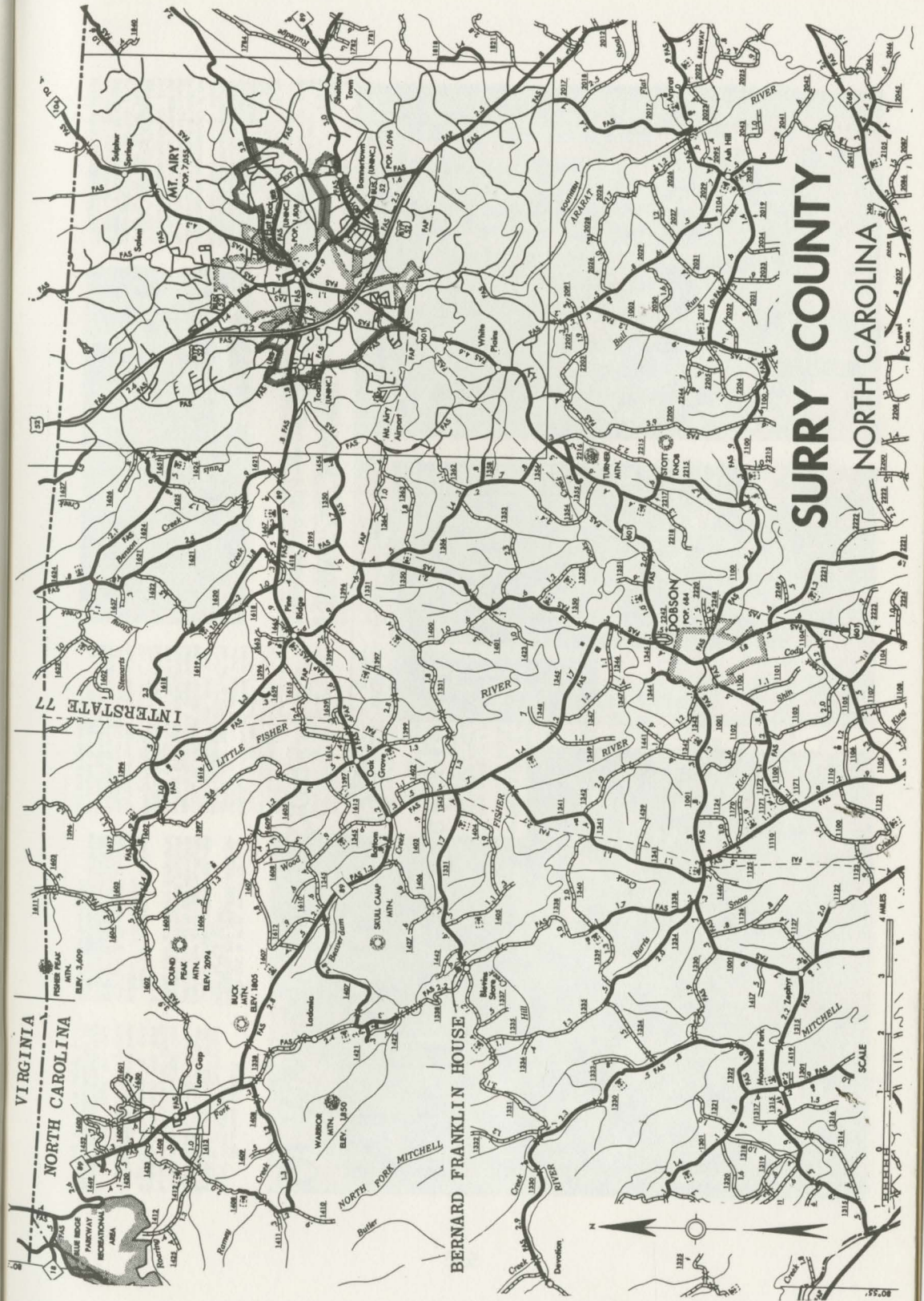
United States Department of the Interior
upon nomination by the State Liaison Officer under provisions of
the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665).

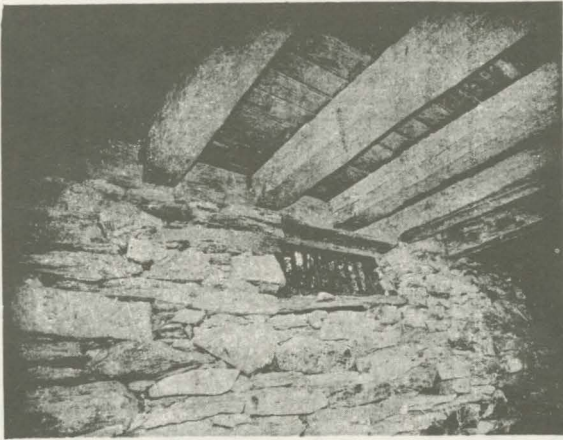
The National Register is a list of properties "significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture — a comprehensive index of the significant physical evidences of our national patrimony." Properties listed thereon deserve to be preserved by their owners as a part of the cultural heritage of our nation.

Director, State Department of Archives and History
and
State Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation

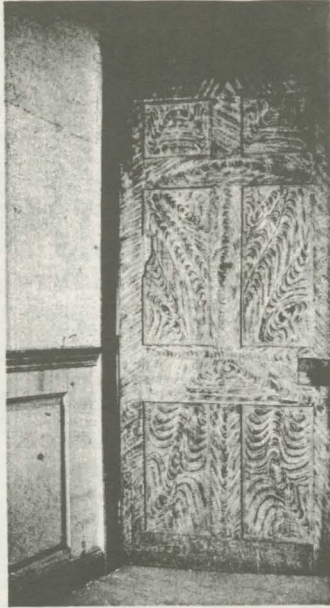
April 24, 1973

Date





The basement has a field stone foundation, hewed log beams and wooden bars at the window.



Dab work covers the house's six-paneled doors.



The old home of Bernard Franklin was built around 1792.

Surry History Buffs Get A Chance to Honor One Of Area's Famous Sons

By Arlene Edwards
Staff Reporter

LOWGAP — Surry County's history buffs didn't succeed at first, so they tried and tried again.

And they now, at long last, have themselves one of the most dubious looking successes you're ever likely to see anywhere.

The dilapidated 18th Century home of Bernard Franklin.

They've only made the down payment so far, but the owner, Sam Bleivins, has promised them that the house and four acres around it will

be his, in short, one of the most impressive men who ever made his home in Surry County.

Jesse Franklin's home was still standing five years ago — on the prettiest hill top in this area where he built it in 1795 — and the Surry history buffs had dreams of restoring it.

Their dreams went up in flames in February of 1968, however.

O. B. Ashburn, who had bought the house and 98 acres around it a month earlier, had it burned to the ground under the supervision of the Franklin Volunteer Fire Department.

told him people had talked about restoring the house for several years but had never been able to get the money together to do it.

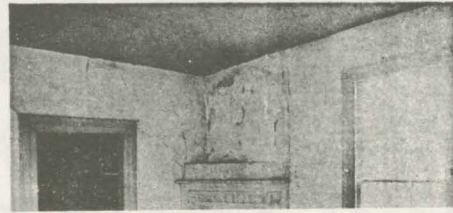
And he contended that the house was "dangerous . . . there wasn't anything left to build. The porches and the roof had fallen in. Nobody had taken any interest in it. It was just an abandoned house."

A former resident of Lowgap, who visited the house with his grandmother two months before it was burned, said, however, that his grandmother had commented that day about how "the roof didn't even leak."

JOURNAL SUNDAY AND SENTINEL

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1972

Section C
•Brides
•Women's News
•Food •Fashions



An upstairs room has a cantered fireplace with a pine baffle.

lists nine children and that family records show their descendants scattered throughout Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas and several other states.

And she and other members of the historical society are hoping word of the restoration efforts will reach the ones who share their interest in the family's illustrious ancestors.

Their memories and memorabilia — as well as some of their money — are going to be needed if the house is ever to be restored to its 18th Century splendor.

Complete restoration might cost

be theirs if they can raise approximately \$7,000 by the end of the month.

Who, you ask, was Bernard Franklin?

He was the father of Jesse Franklin.

And who, all but a very few of you are no doubt asking, was he?

According to a historical marker on N.C. 8 near here, he was "Governor, 1800-01; officer in the American Revolution; Congressman; United States Senator."

The history enthusiasts in Mount Airy had asked Ashburn to hold the house for them until they could raise the money to buy it and several acres around it.

And they thought he had agreed to do so.

But when they called Ashburn to tell him they had arranged to borrow the \$8,000 he was asking he said he had changed his mind about selling. He was, he said, going to burn the house the next day.

Ashburn said the former owner had

Almost five years have passed since the house burned, but there are still people in Mount Airy who get sputtery mad when they think about it . . . and about the marble tombstones that somebody moved from the family graveyard near the house.

These losses have made the history enthusiasts, who have just organized themselves into the Surry County Historical Society, even more determined to preserve the home of Jesse's father.

That house, which is on a hill overlooking the rich bottom lands of the Fisher River, was built at least two years before Jesse's own house was built.

And historians, while conflicting on a number of details about Jesse Franklin's life, all agree that his father built on a site Jesse had himself selected.

Their story begins in 1769 — the year Jesse was 9 — when his uncle, Benjamin Cleaveland, moved from Virginia down into North Carolina and settled in what is now Wilkesboro.

His move made Bernard start thinking about the advantages of moving his large family into a sparsely settled area.

And when Jesse, by then a young man of 17, had served out his year in the Virginia militia, Bernard sent him south to hunt for a homestead.

With the help of his uncle Benjamin, who was soon to earn himself a place of honor in the state's history through his Revolutionary War victory at King's Mountain, he found the site that is now bisected by Surry County's Haystack Road.

Jesse built cabins for the family to live in until he could return from the war and help build a permanent home.

But if his bridge had not broken at just the right time late one evening back in 1781, he would not have been alive to help build that home.

Jesse, like the rest of his kin, was an ardent Patriot and helped put down the Tories when they were harassing the Piedmont. So they considered him quite a catch when they captured him on a backroad near his father's house, trying to smuggle salt to the family and neighbors.

They bound his hands, tied his horse's bridle around his neck, led the horse under an oak tree and then drew the reins tightly around a limb over his head. Then they commanded him to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown.

Jesse was about to strangle, but he refused. And this so infuriated his

captors that they untied his horse, fully confident it would run off and leave him hanging by his neck.

The horse, for some unexplained reason, stood perfectly still . . . until one of the Tories struck it with a bough.

In the split second before the horse bolted away however, the bridle around Jesse's neck broke and he dropped down in the saddle.

He was out of range of fire by the time the Tories could recover enough to get their rifles and start shooting.

Things weren't much better back at his home.

His mother, Benjamin Cleaveland's sister, Mary, buried all the best bedclothes and table linens in a big box in the garden and then planted potatoes to disguise the fresh dirt.

And his old maid aunt, Aunt Betty Wells, tucked all the family's gold and silver in a stocking, hid it under her apron and then sat calmly down to knit and make conversation while Tories raided the house.

The box in the garden and the stocking full of treasure were all that was left of the family's property by the time the war was over.

But Bernard Franklin bounced back quickly and with the help of his sons and a few slaves, began the construction of his two-story frame house.

Bricks for the tall chimneys that flank the house were made on the plantation. And the date 1792, written high on one of the chimneys, is considered proof that the house was finished that year.

Jesse was not married until two years later so it is assumed that he lived there for a year or so with his numerous brothers and sisters.

One of his younger brothers, incidentally, was also prominent in the political life of his day. The brother, Meshack, served as a member of the House of Commons, as a member of Congress and as a Senator and helped re-write the state constitution.

Bernard Franklin had either eight,

nine or ten children, depending on who is counting.

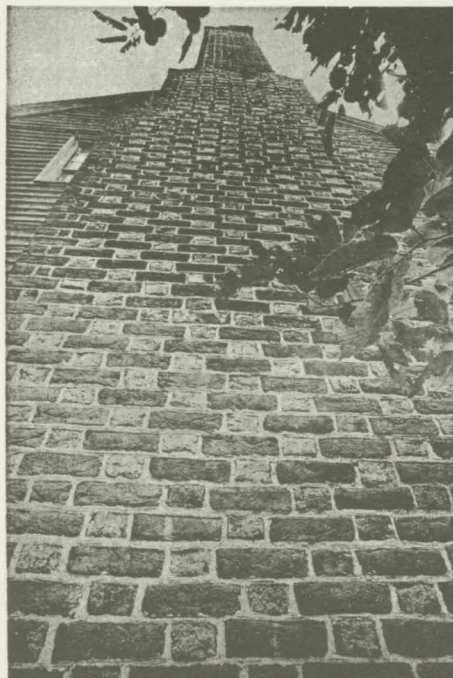
Mrs. J. F. McNeely of Elkin, a great-granddaughter of Meshack, says the family Bible

much as \$100,000, and the possibility of obtaining federal funds and foundation grants to foot part of the bill is being explored.

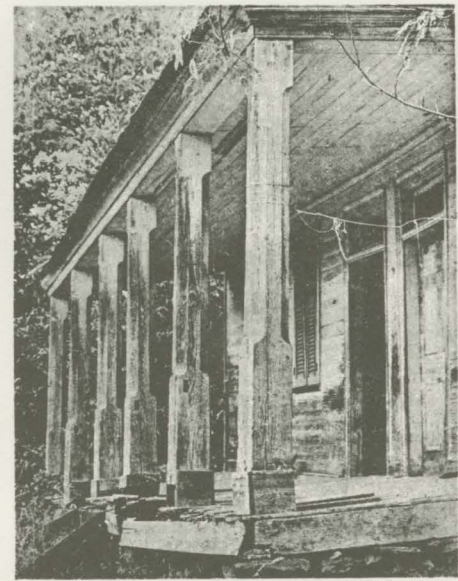
Many thousands more would be needed to acquire the beautiful river bottom land across Haystack Road from the house. It was once part of the Franklin holdings and reportedly contains both an Indian burial ground and a slave graveyard.

But, for right now, the society members will be satisfied to get rid of the termites that are chewing away at the house's foundation and to protect the marbled wainscoting the corner mantelpieces and the one-piece curving stair rail which are still right where Jesse and his father put them.

Their immediate need is for \$7,000 to finish paying for the house . . . so it will be legally theirs . . . and no new owner can decide to burn it down.



The west chimney is an example of 18th-Century brick work.



Porch columns have four sides at top and bottom, eight in the middle.

March 18, 2010

Surry County Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 997
Dobson, NC 27017

Dear Surry County Genealogical Society,

I am searching for the Will of Barnard Franklin who was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia 26 May 1731. He died 2 Jan 1828 in Surry Co. North Carolina. He was married to Mary Cleveland. I need this Will to prove his son, Abner (1764-1826) who was married to Rhoda Cleveland.

I am a member of the DAR and I am now trying to add my father's side. (I am also trying to prove Abner and Rhoda's son David Yancy.)

My sources say the information for Barnard's Will is in: Surry County Genealogical Journals 1981-2001 compiled William Hiatt (should be Wilma). It is Vol IV, Oct 1984: Surry County Notes: Births and Deaths of Bernard Franklin Family. I need this for my proof.

Please e-mail me with the fee. I will send you a check and a SASE. (and a donation of course)

Thank you!

Sylvia Maehler
2021 Woodland Glen
Escondido, CA 92027-1140
e-mail: oriskany1777@att.net

Donna sent
copies out of
journal - just a list
of names + birthdates
journal?

Oriskany for journal

March 18, 2010

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P. O. Box 997
Dobson, NC 27017

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Please e-mail me with the fee. I will send you a check and a SASE. (and a donation of course)

Thank you!

Sylvia Maehler
2021 Woodland Glen
Escondido, CA 92027-1140

e-mail: oriskany1777@att.net

Olivia Edwards
Jesse Franklin Pioneers

8 October 1780

Dearest Mother,

I don't have much time to write, so I'll write what I can. Yesterday the battle was won. I was afraid that our untrained men against the Tories' professionally trained army would not bode well for us, but I was soon proved wrong.

When I left home, I became one of 350 men in Col. Cleveland's army, but we were soon joined by Charles and Joseph McDowell's army of 1,100. On October 4, we reached Gilbert Town only to find out that Major Patrick Ferguson had vacated the place a few hours before. There were 900 men on horseback, Mother. Can you imagine that? We rode in the rain, all night and through the morning, and in order not to alert the enemy of our position, we weren't allowed to fire our weapons to kill game. Soon we reached Broad River, 15 miles from King's Mountain. You could almost hear the Tories celebrating their "victory" from the river.

Olivia Edwards
Jesse Franklin Pioneers

We caught them by surprise. Even though we were untrained, we caught them by surprise. We had no bayonets. The Tories did. The battle went something like this: We would charge up the hill, shooting and yelling. They would charge down the hill, waving their bayonets about and cursing us. This was a repeating pattern. Ferguson rode along the top of the hill, blowing a silver whistle he used to signal charges. The crisp autumn air carried the smells of blood, gunpowder, and mud through the battlefield. I saw my comrades going down on every side of me, but I kept charging and retreating at the commands of the colonel.

The cries of 'Huzzah, boys' rang throughout the early evening air. Ferguson had been shot and killed. I was wounded also, but do not fear. I was hit in the stomach, and but for the fact that I hadn't eaten in three days, I would have been dead.

I asked my men last night to carry me to see Ferguson's dead body. It was riddled with spit from where other men had already been there to inspect it. He had seven bullet wounds, but the men said that his horse actually killed him. The boys say his foot got caught in his stirrup,

Olivia Edwards
Jesse Franklin Pioneers

and his white horse dragged him a mile before Col. Cleveland took the horse as a spoil of war.

I must go now Mother, my men have prepared a litter for me. It seems the bullet wound was worse than I feared. As they sent me off, Col. Cleveland came puffing out of his tent. The colonel knelt before me and held out his sword. "For showing bravery and composure during battle, I, Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, formally present you with my sword, as a remembrance of your days under my command."

I anxiously await my arrival, so I can see you and Father again. Please send me your prayers as I travel.

Your loving son,

Samuel

Olivia Edwards
Jesse Franklin Pioneers

Bibliography

Interview with Sarah Carson, conducted by Olivia Edwards. December 16, 2013.

The interview with my grandmother gave me the starting point for my research. She told me one of my ancestors was at the Battle of King's Mountain, and his name was on the monument there.

http://www.newriversnotes.com/topical_history_biographies_captsamueljohnson.htm

This website was very detailed in Samuel Johnson's life. It helped me figure out his life story.

<http://www.geni.com/projects/American-Revolution-Battle-of-King-s-Mountain-1780/2303>

This website gave a lot of information on the war, but not much on the people. It only gave profiles on the "notables", though it did have a complete list of soldiers.

<http://ncrevwar.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/kingsmountainmen/photos.htm>

This one had pictures of the King's Mountain monument at, well, King's Mountain. The monument had the names of all the Patriot soldiers killed or wounded at King's Mountain.

http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_kings_mountain.html

This site had a detailed history of the battle, as well as a large list of soldiers. It had paintings of the battle, and a sketch of present-day York County, where the battle was.

Olivia Edwards
Jesse Franklin Pioneers

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GScid=2188960&GRid=15719617&>

This website had photos of Samuel's grave, info on him, and info on his family, as well as some basic facts.

Draper, Lyman C. King's Mountain and its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, and the Events Which Led to It. Continental Book Company: Marietta, GA, 1954.

This book had relatively short sections on Samuel, and a very easy-to-navigate index.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Ferguson

Wikipedia gave me Ferguson's life story, and was easy to navigate. Because the site is edited by users, it is not always reliable.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Battle_Of_Kings%27_Mountain

This website gave me the complete details of the battle, and was very easy to navigate.

www.rootsweb.org

Rootsweb was very easy to navigate, once you knew how to use it. It links between generations, so you can follow a family tree.

Olivia Edwards
Jesse Franklin Pioneers

Matthew J Edwards

Olivia T Edwards

2003 -

Sarah B Carson

Glenda T Edwards

1975 -

Beulah Osborne

Robert B Carson

1933 -

Walter F Carson

Walter J Carson

1905 - 1950

Mary Anne Gary

Caroline Johnson

1880 - 1959

Robert T Johnson

1850 - 1914

Olivia Edwards
Jesse Franklin Pioneers

Frances Foster

Robert T Johnson

1850 - 1914

Celia Bourne

William B Johnson

1817 - 1867

Mary Hammons

Robert T Johnson

1783 - 1853

Captain Samuel Johnson

1757 - 1834



WARREN EASLEY
FRANKLIN
BORN
JUNE 30 1848
DIED DEC 25 1908
MARION
FRANKLIN
1850 - 1918

PLEASANT C. HODGES

BORN
IN SURRY CO. N. C.
JULY 19, 1825

DIED
FEB. 9, 1905

JUDITH F. HODGES

BORN
SEPT. 13, 1828

DIED
MAR. 5, 1904



JOHN T. FRANKLIN

BORN

JAN. 4, 1799

DIED

JUNE 12, 1886.



Separate Concerning C. B. F.

16207

Columbus Bernard Franklin (Meshach Franklin, Mary, John, Alex., Alex.), died Early Grove, Miss., Feb. 1, 1865, a. 5/59, m. Elkin, Surry co., N. C., Dec. 5, 1843, Amelia Gwyn, b. Jonesville, N. C., Jan. 5, 1820, died Early Grove, July 28, 1858, dau. of Hon. Richard and Elizabeth (Hunt). Ch: 16581 James Gwyn, b. Dec. 20, 1844, Surry co., killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, C. S. A. private Co. B, 18th Miss., Barksdale.

16582 Meshach Franklin, b. Jan. 15, 1846 Elkin, N. C.

Annie Elizabeth, b. July 24, 1848, Surry co., d. Elkin, July 8, 1852

16583 Richard Gwyn Franklin, b. Apr. 9, 1850, E.

16584 Sallie Frances Franklin, b. Nov. 22, 1852, E., grad Martha Washington coll., Va., 1864, of Santa Barbara, Cal., 1885, Carpenteria Cal, 1886

16585 Mildred Edwards Franklin, born Apr. 11, 1854, Elkin, m. Albert Augustus Oglesby, son Albert Augustus. She grad. Martha Wash. coll. 1864. Of Santa Barbara, banker.

16586 Gideon Edwards Franklin, b. Dec. 1, 1855, Elkin, grad. Trinity coll., N. C., 1876, teacher, Carpenteria.

16587 Columbus Bernard Franklin, b. Dec. 25, 1857, Early G., grad. Trinity 1876, of Santa Paula, Ventura co., Cal., 1885, Carpenteria 1886: ~~1886~~

Richard Gwyn Franklin (Columbus Bernard Franklin; MESHACH Franklin, Mary, John, Alexander Alexander), b. Elkin, N. C., Apr. 9, 1850, m. in Wilkes co., N. C., Sept 7, 1882, Annie Victoria Harris, b. Vox P. O., Wilkes co., N. C., Mar. 15, 1864, a da Fletcher Asbury and Sarah Henry (Moore). Ch. b. Elkin: 17247 Jessie Harris Franklin, b. Aug. 14, 1883; Columbus Bernard Franklin, b. Mar. 13, 1885.

Hon. Richard Gwyn Franklin grad. Trinity coll., Randolph county, N. C., 1868, with first honors; remained on his father's farm at Early Grove, Miss to 1865, when he was a merchant one year with W. H. Bailey; went to Cal. fall of 1868, engaged in stock raising to 1880; held several high county offices of Santa Barabara county, Cal., returned, 1880, to Elkin, purchased his grandfather Gwyn's old homestead; was unanimously nominated, 1882 high sheriff for Surry co., but declined to run; was elected, Nov., 1884, State Senator from 33d District--Surry and Yadkin counties. Is a practical civil engineer and surveyor, chief engineer of R. R. and farmer. Residence, Elkin, 1885.

Mary Franklin (May); d. Mooresburg, Hawkins county Tenn., Feb. 7, 1836, a. 65 m Surry or Stokes co., N. C., Feb, 1794, robert Nall, b. Orange co., Va., Sept 24, 1767 d. Lake co., Tenn., 1858, s. William and Holloway). From Ornage county; settled in Ashe co., N. C., rem to Knox co., Tenn., farmer: Chi

16196 Frances Franklin Nall, b. Oct. 28, 1797, Rogersville, Hawkins co., T m. James Franklin 16184

16197 Matilda Nall, b. Mar. 20, 1799 Ashe co., N. C.

Abner Nall, b. Nov. 24, 1801, Hawkins co., d. May 16, 1803.

16198 Abner Franklin Nall, b. Apr. 6, 1805. Hawkins Co.

16199 William Holaway Nall, b. Mar. 1, 1807, H. co., d. Obion county, Ten Oct. 10, 1846, m Mooresburg, 1830, Eliza Moore, born M., died winter 1885-1886, da. Ewell and Nacny (Crwed). Of Mo. 1886, farmer, s. p. 16200

16200 Mary Cleveland Nall, b. Oct. 30, 1810, H. co., d. Apr. 12, 1811

16201 Robert Cleveland Nall, b. July 12, 1812, Hawkins co., d. n.

Tiptonville, Lake co., Tenn., 1882, m. Obion co., 1843.

Polly ann Eastwood. Lived near Tiptonville, on Miss. river.

Ch.: Several; Frances F. Nall, unm., of Tiptonv., 1885

1840, from Surry co.; built, 1850, Elkin Mfg. Cotton Mills, still in operation; rem., 1856, to Early Grove. Prominent citizen, spoke languages fluently. Hon. Richard Gwyn, member N. C. Commons 1846; his father occupied over 50 years his homestead at Elkin, which was bought, 1880, by Hon. Richard Gwyn Franklin.

16583 page 2172

Richard Gwyn Franklin (Columbus Bernard Franklin, Mesach Franklin, Mary, John, Alexander Alexander), b. Elkin, N. C., Apr. 9, 1850, m. in Wilkes co., N. C., Sept 7, 1882, Annie Victoria Harris, b. Vox P. O., Wilkes co., N. C., Mar. 15, 1864, a da Fletcher Asbury and Sarah Henry (Moore). Ch. b. Elkin: 17247 Jessie Harris Franklin, b. Aug. 14, 1883; Columbus Bernard Franklin, b. Mar. 13, 1885.

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16050

Shadrach Franklin (Mary, John, Alexander, Alexander), d. 1860, a 91, m Judith Taliaferro, b. 1763, d. 1848, da. of Dr. John. Ch:

16187 Sallie Franklin, d. in Ky., m. Thomas Scott. Rem. to Ky. Ch: Benjamin Scott was reared by Shadrach Franklin.

16188 Lucy Franklin, B. _____, 1791.

16189 Pollie Franklin, d. single, age 80

16190 Bernard Franklin, b. _____, Surry co., N. C.

16191 Benjamin Franklin, d. umm., killed in storm by a stack of rails, near whi ch he had taken shelter.

16192 Betsy Franklin m. Richard Cunningham. Ch.: Sallie Cunningham; William Cunningham; Shadrach Cunningham; Judith Cunningham; Cernard Cunningham.

16193 Patsy Franklin.

16194 Wylie Franklin, B. Dec. 25, 1801, Mitcheals River, Surry co., N. C.

16195 John Taliaferro Franklin

Shadrach Franklin contributed valuable materials to, and acknowledged in Draper's Kings Mountain.

Dr. John Taliaferro, the only practising physician of Surry City, N. C., during Revolution.

16051

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Births and Deaths of Shadrach Franklin Family
Surry County, North Carolina

Shadrach FRANKLIN born the 20th April 1769

Judith FRANKLIN born the 27th Feb. 1762

Bernard FRANKLIN born the 22nd Sept. 1788

Sarah FRANKLIN born the 20th Nov. 1789

Lucind FRANKLIN born the 4th Aug. 1793

Mary H. FRANKLIN born the 5th Oct. 1794

Patsey FRANKLIN born the 18th Aug. 1797

John T. FRANKLIN born the 11th Jan. 1799

Benjamin FRANKLIN born the 9th May 1800

Wilie FRANKLIN born the 25th Dec. 1801

Bryson FRANKLIN born the 24th Aug. 1803

Betsy FRANKLIN born the 26th Mar. 1805

Bryson FRANKLIN died 10th Jan. 1804

Benjamin FRANKLIN died 28th July 1824

Judith FRANKLIN died 28th Sept. 1850

From "Ancestry and posterity of Dr. John Taliaferro and Mary (Hardin) Tailferro"
Family Record compiled by Willie Catherine Ivey—1926

Chapter IX Dr. John Taliaferro (pronounced "Tolliver") pp.24-25

"The Pittsylvania Co. records that in 1779 (John) sold his property, spoken of as "his home" and moved to Surry Co., N.C. with a heart filled with love for his fellowman, his country and his God, he left his home and relatives in the old Dominion State and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into Surry Co. to do a greater and nobler work that God had planned for him. With the family of Dr. John Taliaferro, came his beloved friend, Bernard Franklin, and his family, to Surry, where they settled on Mitchell's River and Taliaferro settled on Fisher's River.

"Surry Co. is one of the northern counties.....This area has 'Mitchell's River; Big Fisher's River, and Little Fisher's River.....and on these rivers and creeks, lived the families of Dr. John Taliaferro and Bernard Franklin.

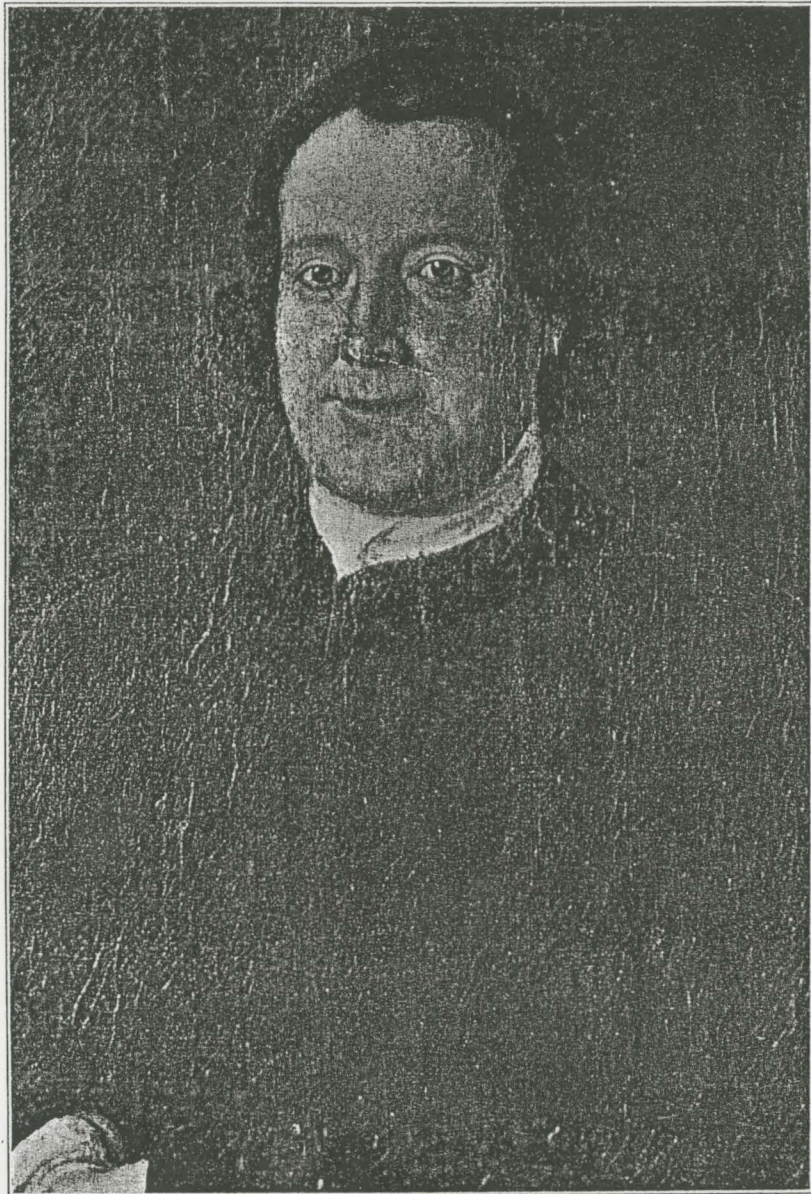
".....Richard Taliaferro (son of Dr. John) went into the battle with his cousin, Jesse Franklin (seventeen years old, who was scout of his cousin, Captain Ben Cleveland. Jesse and Richard rode down from Surry to join Greene's forces and fought as privates, side by side; Jesse loading their two old Flint locks and Richard doing the firing".....

P. 68

"Bernard Franklin was a close friend of Dr. John Taliaferro in Virginia, and moved with his family to Surry Co., N.C. at the same time that Dr. John settled in Surry. He married Mary Cleveland. Three of their sons were Shadrack, Meshack, and Jesse. Shadrach.....

"Jesse Franklin was a private at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse; was later promoted to captain. After the Revolution he served as governor and United States Senator of the State of North Carolina.

"Meshack Franklin was considered the best educated man in Surry Co. His counsel and advice was sought continuously and he was called upon to conduct all political elections in Surry Co. and his word was considered law."



JOHN MICHAEL GRAFF, BISHOP, PASTOR, DIARIST OF WACHOVIA
From a portrait in the Archives of Bethlehem, Pa.; probably painted by
John Valentine Haidt

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

RECORDS OF THE MORAVIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA

EDITED BY
ADELAIDE L. FRIES, M.A.
ARCHIVIST OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA
SOUTHERN PROVINCE

VOLUME II
1752-1775

RALEIGH
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS
1925

From an old Franklin Family Bible

- ① Shadrack Franklin - born April 20th 1760
died August 2 1859
- ② Judith Franklin - born February 27th 1762
(wife of Shadrack) died Sept. 24 1850
- ③ Benjamin Franklin - born Sept. 22th 1788
- ④ Sarah Franklin - born Nov. 20th 1789
- ⑤ Lucinda Franklin - born Aug. 4 1793
- ⑥ Mary Franklin - born Oct. 5 1794
- ⑦ Patsy Franklin - born August 18, 1797
- ⑧ John S. Franklin - born Jan. 4 1799

- ⑨ { Benjamin Franklin - born May 9th 1800
" " died July 28 1824

- ⑩ Wiley Franklin - born Dec. 25th 1801

- ⑪ { Bryson Franklin - born Aug. 24 1803
Bryson Franklin - died Jan. 10, 1804

- ⑫ Betsey Franklin - born March 26, 1805

- ⑬ M. J. Phillips and Callie Johnson married Nov. 8, 1888
- ⑭ Amy Parks died Oct. 1 - 1886
- ⑮ Annie Phillips born April 10 - 1890
- ⑯ Correl B. Phillips born March 30 - 1892
died Oct. 15 - 1892

① Joseph Phillips - born Aug. 16 - 1894

② B. P. Phillips - born Dec. 13 - 1896

Copied by: Mrs. Jerry Gentry
Rt. 1, Box 146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elkin, N. C. 28621

January 28, 2003

Dear Genealogical Society;

I hope you can help:

My name is Lillian Quigley (Retired & not a Genealogist). I have been helping my niece prove her heritage on the Frankler and Taliaferro side.

My niece Janet Cheri is 5th generation to John Taliaferro Frankler born 12-4-1797 in Michells River, Surry County, North Carolina.

He is the son of Stadrick Frankler and Judith Taliaferro. "So genealogy Books here said."

My problem is I have checked films for over 15 months and yet found proof of John Taliaferro Frankler birth or marriage of his parents Stadrick Frankler and Judith Taliaferro.

Judith Taliaferro is daughter of Dr. John Taliaferro and Mary Harder.

2.

Can you tell me just how I can find
a document proving a birth or marriage.

I'm at my roots-end.

I believe I have exhausted all of Gentry
County's film.

Wrote to Archives + Records of Raleigh, North Carolina.
(No Records.)

Can you tell me just where I can
find a document? Please give me some
direction of help.

Thank you
Mrs. Lillian Quigley
P.O. Box 899
Oakridge, Oregon - 97463

E-mail - W1Quigley@YAHOO.COM
fax - 541-782-2152
phone - 541-782-2152

Lillian, you had written the Surry County Genealogical Association regarding the Shadrack Franklin/John Taliaferro Franklin family. The only information we have is what is in the local histories of the family. I assume you have the histories written in the book, *The Heritage of Surry County, Vol. II*. It states Shadrach Franklin was born 20 Apr 1769 in Albemarle Co., VA. Did you check that county for a birth record? I don't know if they would have a record that early or not. NC did not keep birth and death records until 1913. There are a few delayed birth records of the late 1800s but nothing earlier than that. Other than Bible records of the family and Rev. War records that may have some dates, I don't know where you would get your proof. This history in the heritage book states some of the info came from the Gilroy Historical Museum in Gilroy, CA. You could try writing them. We do not have an address. The history says that John Taliaferro Franklin married in the Easley family. The marriage index in Surry Co. says Taliferro Franklin married Nancy Early 13 Mar 1826 (this would really be a marriage bond date). Perhaps it is really Easley. Apparently they went to Lone Jack, MO so some records may be there. The person that wrote the history is in bad health and not able to do any research at this time. Did you look for the marriage record of Shadrack and Judith Taliaferro Franklin in either Albemarle Co., VA or Pittsylvania Co., VA where she was born according to the history. The other authority on the Franklin's has died. I'm sorry that we cannot not help you more. Wilma Hiatt, Research Committee

email didn't go through
sent in mail 2-16-03

Jeremiah Wooten (1774, 1796), Thomas Wooten (1785, 1784), Thomas Wooten Sr. (1784) are found on the Surry County Hughes Historical Map.

John Wooten married Sarah (Sally) Woryck. Sally was born ca. 1820 and may have been Cherokee or part Cherokee Indian. Children were Martha Mahaly b. 1838/41, Andrew Robert b. 11 May 1843 and m. Louisa, William Jephtha (Jefferson) b. 22 Nov 1845 and m. Matilda Warren, Mary Tabitha b. 1847, Welborn b. 1849, John Wallace b. 1849/51 and m. Louisa Stone, Louisa (Eliza) Jane b. 1853 who m. Rush Floyd Edwards, Sarah C. b. 1862 m. Horton Doughton. John & Sarah Wooten moved from Surry Co. to Wilkes Co. Sarah died between 1870-1880. John remarried to Sallie Fowlkes, Grayson Co., VA. Rush and Jane are buried at Toliver Cemetery near Twin Oaks, NC. (info printed in Yadkin Co. H&G Soc. Journal March 1995, page 11 and Wilkes Gen. Soc. Journal, Spring 1997)

Richard Wooten, 3517-A So. Stafford St., Arlington, VA 22206 (1980) -
"Early Wootens in VA & NC"

Richard Wooten m. Mary (maiden name unknown) and died. 1803/1808, probably in Iredell Co. in Hunting Creek area. Children: Abraham who served in the War of 1812, John, Jonathan, Moses, Aaron, Mary, Sucky, and Rebekah who m. John Williams in Surry Co. on 16 Mar 1805. (info printed in Yadkin Co. H&G Soc. Journal 3-1995, page 12)

Jeremiah Wooten (1768-1858) m. Mary Hooper. (Query in 1991 SCGA Journal)

Surry County Will Abstract Book, 1771-1827:

Listed in the index are: Aaron, Abraham, Caleb, Elizabeth, George, John, Jonathan, Mary, Moses, Rachel, Rebecca, Rebekah, Richard, Samuel, Sucky, Thomas, and Thomas Wooten, Jr.

Abstract of Will of Thomas Wooten dated 24 Aug 1793 is on page 101.
Abstract of Will of Richard Wooten dated 12 Mar 1803 is on page 126.

George Wooten, Richard Wooten, and Thomas Wooten are listed in the index of the book "Joseph Winston, His Entry Book, Surry County, NC Land Entries 1778-1781."

Elkin, N.C., Thursday, March 8, 1962

The Franklins

Kinfolk Live Here

GOV. JESSE FRANKLIN: DISTINGUISHED TAR HEEL

By Cláice Burrell

If the Franklins of Elkin weren't such a modest clan I would be inclined to compliment them on their ancestry.

In passing the compliments, I would first mention the distinguished Jesse Franklin who was a Revolutionary War hero, Governor of North Carolina, state legislator and member of both houses of Congress—among other accomplishments.

Many Tar Heels, of course, are familiar with the distinguished record of Jesse Franklin. But not everyone knows that three of his brother Meshach's great-great-grandchildren live here.

They are Mrs. J.F. McNeely and Columbus Bernard and Richard Gwyn Franklin. Their sister Mrs. T.G. Trivette, lives in Winston-Salem. Another sister, Sarah Elizabeth, and a brother Jesse Harris Franklin, are dead.

Their great-great-grandfather Meshach, incidentally, was not altogether undistinguished. He was a member of the N.C. House of Commons in 1800, Member of Congress from 1807 to 1815 and state senator from Surry Co. from 1828 to 1829. He died in 1841.

Two of Meshach Franklin's Elkin descendants have children. Architect John Franklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Bernard (Bern) Franklin, lives in Elkin.

Governor Jesse Franklin was born in Albemarle Co., Va. in 1758. When he was only in his teens he and his family moved to the head of Mitchell's River in Surry Co.

It is interesting to note that Jesse's mother was the sister of Col. Benjamin Cleveland, the terror of the Tories, who had moved from Va. to Wilkes Co. ahead of the Franklins. He settled at Ronda and named his residence "Roundabout." Many years later, R.T. Chatham Jr. was to acquire the land, and the farm which he operates there today is called "Roundabout Farm."

Fighting under his Uncle Ben, Jesse Franklin distinguished himself at the Battle of Kings Mountain. Later, he barely escaped with his life at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

Once, he barely escaped hanging at the hands of Tories when the bridle with which he was being hanged broke and allowed him to fall into the saddle of his horse which he rode to freedom.

One of the least known but perhaps most thrilling of Jesse's exploits was recorded several years ago by Nady Cates Jr. of the Winston-Salem.

During the Revolutionary War, young Franklin carried a message by horseback from his Uncle Ben in Wilkes to General Nathaniel Greene near Guilford Courthouse in Guilford Co. despite the dangers of apprehension and execution by Tories. Cates said that in performing this dangerous mission, Jesse "duplicated, and some think surpassed, the nocturnal achievement of Paul Revere."

Young Franklin not only got the message through but stayed and took part in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Here he was one of the last to leave the field. On the spot where he fired his last round, there was erected on July 4, 1893, a granite monument to the memory of the North Carolina troops who fought there. Only three men's names appear on the monument and one of them is that of Capt. Jesse Franklin.

After the battle of Guilford Courthouse, which virtually closed hostilities in North Carolina, Franklin returned to his home to settle down. But, although only 21, his military services had attracted attention, and he was soon called into public life to which he gave the greater and better part of his life.

In 1784 he settled in Wilkes. It was about this time that he married a Miss Meekey Perkins of Buckingham Co., Va.

In 1793, he left Wilkes and moved to Surry, where he built a home on the upper waters of Fisher River, about two miles from Lowgap. Apparently, this house is still standing.

Then followed his many years of Public service. He came to be a distinguished and highly respected man in the halls of Congress.

His last public service was as Governor. He declined reelection in 1821 on the grounds of ill health.

Anybody Seen Part of Gov. Franklin's Backbone?

"Where, oh where, is part of Gov. Jesse Franklin's backbone?"

Now a question like that will get your attention.

It comes from Ruth Minick and the Surry Historical Society.

It seems that part of Gov. Franklin's backbone has been misplaced, and the society has made finding it sort of a bicentennial project.

Gov. Franklin came from Surry and was well known for his backbone.

When word came that the British were on top of Kings Mountain, he and Joseph Winston rounded up some Surry County straight-

**Roy
Thompson**



shooters and hurried down there as fast as they could go.

They came to a hill, and somebody said that was Kings Mountain, so they lined up in attack formation, loaded their muskete and tore up the hill yelling like Indians.

Reaching the top without meeting resistance, they soon found out why:

Wrong mountain.

Nobody there.

They finally found Kings Mountain and fought well and bravely there.

Later on, Gov. Franklin fought over at Guilford Courthouse and did well again.

Later on, he became governor.

When he died, they buried him in Surry, but in 1906 it was decided that he should be buried over at Guilford Battleground, so he was dug up.

They put the last mortal remains of Gov. Franklin into a shoebox for the trip to the battleground and his second burial.

Somebody goofed, however, and a piece of

Gov. Franklin's backbone was left behind, and some children found it.

Mrs. Ora Armfield Jackson kept the piece of Gov. Franklin's backbone for years, but now it has been misplaced.

Anybody knowing the present whereabouts of this missing item-is asked to let Ruth Minick or somebody else in the Surry Historical Society know about it as soon as possible.

The society is also interested in knowing anything that anybody may know about the route that Gen. Stoneman took through Surry during the War Between the States.

Stoneman?
He was a Yankee general. A cavalry general. People in these parts had very little good to say about him.

He spent some time around Jonesville.

The Surry Historical Society may have uncovered the reason for Gen. Stoneman's being such an ornery fellow and so hard to get along with.

They attribute this saying to the noted cavalry general:

"If Hell is worse than hemorrhoids, then he wanted no part of it."

If you know about Jesse Franklin's backbone, or if you know some Surry County tale that other people might like, let Ruth Minick or somebody else in the society know.

If you don't know Ruth or any other members send what you've got to me, and I'll relay it.

Jesse Franklin (Old Newspaper clipping--McNeely papers)

He/ was born in Orange County March 24, 1760 but moved to Surry County in his 'teens. Died in Surry County on August 31, 1823. Aged 62 years, five months and seven days.

For the historical sketch, which elaborates on the high lights of his career, the writer is indebted to the Biographical History of North Carolina, Samuel A. Ashe, editor in chief, published in 1905 by C. L. Van Noppen, Greensboro. The volume containing the sketch of Governor Jesse Winston ~~Winn~~ (Franklin) was secured from the reference room of the Greensboro library, and, among other interesting information, it gives the following.

The old English word "franklin" denoted a free man. When we peruse the personal history of Jesse Franklin we may reasonably conclude that there is something in a name, after all. He was a free man, belonged to a family warmly attached to the cause of freedom, and valiantly fought to make others free. He was a native of Orange County, Virginia, born on the 24th of March, 1760. His father was Bernard Franklin, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Cleveland. The lady just mentioned was a sister of that fierce and relentless mountaineer, Col. Benjamin Cleveland, whose very name spread consternation throughout the ranks of the Tories in our War for Independence.

The first service of Jesse Franklin in the Revolution/ was when he was still a resident of Virginia. When about 17 years old he enlisted and returned to his home after his term of service expired. Bernard Franklin, being determined to remove to North Carolina, sent his son Jesse to spy out the land. The father's choice fell upon a location on the headwaters of Mitchell's River in Surry County. To this latter place came Bernard Franklin with his household, one of his sons being Meshach Franklin, then a child, who afterwards represented his district in the Congress of the United States.

The lot of the Franklin family was not a tranquil one in its new home. The neighborhood was infested with Tories of the worst stripe--house burners, house thieves, and desperadoes of ever class, who usually made their incursions upon the defenseless settlements while the men of the family were absent in the army. But woe unto the marauders who were caught! The Whigs, usually led by Col. Cleveland

rest of article missing

FRANKLIN

Mrs. Minnie Parks Franklin, 76, of Winston-Salem died unexpectedly Wednesday, November 24, 1999 at Forsyth Medical Center, after declining health during the past year. She was born April 10, 1923 in Forsyth County to Eugene F. and Della Overby Parks. Mrs. Franklin was a lifelong member of Fries Memorial Moravian Church. She was preceded in death by her husband, John Edward Franklin in December 1998 and also by four brothers, Ernest, Frank, Clyde, and James Parks; a sister, Maggie Lineberry. Surviving are a daughter, Sandra F. Hinrichsen and husband, Claus, of Clemmons; a son, Dennis E. Franklin and wife, Sharon, of Hermitage, Tenn.; a grandson, John S. Franklin, of Newburg, Ind.; two sisters, Mary Nelson and Louise Weavil, both of Winston-Salem; several nieces and nephews; her loving dog, Peko. Funeral services will be at 2:00 p.m., Monday at Hayworth-Miller Silas Creek Chapel with Rev. Stuart Zimmerman officiating. Burial will follow in the Moravian Graveyard. The family will receive friends from 7-8 p.m. Sunday at the funeral home. Memorials may be made to Fries Memorial Moravian Church, 251 Hawthorne Road N.W., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27104.

DEATHS**JAMES A. FRANKLIN**

Mr. James A. Franklin died last night at 7 o'clock at his home, 606 Fifteenth street. The deceased had been ill for the past five days. Death was not unexpected. The deceased was aged 78 years.

He is survived by five daughters, Mrs. Della Phipps, Mrs. Mary E. Caudle of Nebraska, Mrs. Sarah Crouse and Mrs. Julia Bobbitt of Winston-Salem. Three brothers survive, Messrs. W. A. J. N., and J. K. Franklin.

Mr. Franklin was a member of the Greenwood avenue Baptist church for many years. Prior to his sickness he was a minister in this denomination and served scattered charges. He had lived here many years and is well known in the city.

The funeral services will be conducted at the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. W. F. Staley, officiating. Interment will be in Greenwood cemetery.

Mrs. James Franklin

The funeral for Mrs. Lillie Butcher Franklin, 79, of For-

1900

WINSTON-

syth Nursing Care Center, widow of James Franklin, will be at 4 p.m. today at Voglers Chapel. Burial will be in Antioch Baptist Church cemetery. She died at 1:13 a.m. yesterday at Forsyth Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Franklin was the daughter of Amon and Mary Gentry Butcher and was a member of Gum Orchard Baptist Church in Surry County. She was formerly employed by Arista Mills.

Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Betty McMickel of Kernersville, Rt. 3, and Mrs. Rosa Snow of State Road.

FRANKLIN FAMILY
ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA AND SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Probably John Franklin (before 1670, lived in Richmond County VA - before 1717, Essex
County VA)
married Elizabeth Erwin

Lawrence Franklin (1696, Richmond County VA - after 1764, Anson County NC)
married second Mary Payne

Bernard Franklin (1731 Spotsylvania County VA- 1828, Wilkes County NC)
married Mary Cleveland

Jesse Franklin (1760, Orange County VA - 1823, Surry County NC)
married Maacha "Meckey" Perkins

Lawrence Franklin (before 1696-1764)

Lawrence Franklin, born about 1696, and his brother, Edward Franklin, lived on adjacent plantations in Spotsylvania County in 1722. Their land was on Glady Creek, a tributary of the River Po, the middle branch of the Mattaponi River. Best evidence at present indicates that Lawrence Franklin's parents were John and Elizabeth (Erwin) Franklin of Richmond County, Virginia. Before John Franklin's death, the family moved across the Rappahannock River to Essex County.

Lawrence Franklin first appeared in the Essex County records in 1717. He is still a young man, and perhaps has recently come into possession of his inheritance at the age of eighteen or twenty-one. In 1728 when Caroline County was formed, Lawrence and Edward Franklin were already living on their own land in Spotsylvania County, whereas Elizabeth Franklin, presumably their widowed mother, was tithed for several slaves in Caroline County (formerly Essex).

In 1734/5, Lawrence Franklin and Edward Franklin, along with neighbors and relatives - the Clevelands, Madisons, Paynes, and Taylors - moved to St. Thomas Parish in Orange County. They settled along Blue Run near Piney Mountain. Lawrence Franklin's second wife, ancestor of the Surry Franklins, was Mary Payne, daughter of Bernard Payne and granddaughter of John Payne of Spotsylvania County. In 1764 Lawrence Franklin sold his Orange County, Virginia land and moved to Anson County, North Carolina with his son, also Lawrence. He was living in Anson County at the time of his death.

Bernard Franklin (1731-1828)

Bernard Franklin, son of Lawrence and Mary (Payne) Franklin, was born on May 26, 1731. He married his neighbor Mary Cleveland around 1752. The young couple was living in Orange County, Virginia when word was received that their leaders, meeting in Philadelphia, had adopted a Declaration of Independence in July 1776. A few years later, Bernard and Mary (Cleveland) Franklin took their family to Surry County to live, having been preceded by her brother, Benjamin Cleveland.

Jane Vance Hunter
1289 Riegelwood Ln
Cale OH 43204

Hello Mr Cokerham,

Thank you so very much
for all the time and research
you put into helping me
find Mary Polly Franklin Pinemen

So sorry for the error I
sent you regarding the census
Seems my bifocals slipped on
my face a little. Mary
Franklin (Polly) Halfield was
in the Kentucky 1850 census of
Floyp County age 42 born N.C.

In checking with a cousin
who has long since gone if
lived would have been about
ninety years old, his wife sent
me his papers and much

2-

to my surprise he had Shadrack Franklin as his father. The name Shadrack came down thru the family well into the 1870's.

Any way it could well have been the correct name although I have no proof. Either way I've gotten out of coming from Jesse Franklin Governor and on my Vance side, I got knocked out of being relative of Zeb Vance governor of N.C., Gee, I'll never get that close again, but twice in a row!! Close but nothing.

May I say thank you again for your help.

Keep in touch.

In Kin's Friendship
Jane

Inventory of Property

of

Mishach Franklin

Rendered May * 1841

Recorded

An inventory of the property of Mishach Franklin dec^d ^(deceased) which came
into the hands of C B Franklin ^{Jesse} * D Franklin his Executors.
Books. Rolins Ancient History 8 Vol. Josephus ^{Books} Robertsons.
Charles the 5th 3 Vol. Gibbons Roman Empire 8 Vol Plutarchs Lives
8 vol. Anarcharsis Traveles 4 vol. Goldsmiths Rome Grimshaws
Greece. De Lolmes England. Grimshaws England. History of America.
Burns--Poems 2 vol. Paradise Lost Brackinridge on S* A* 2 vol.
Nicholsons Philosophy. ^{Simons} ~~Simons~~ Euclid. Chaptats Chemistry.
Blackstones Commentary. Jays Political economy. Land Laws.
McNallys Evidence. Chitty on Billy. Toller. Laws of the ^{passed} ~~pepe~~ Lipion
1828-29 Attorneys Practice. Powel on Powers. Runnington on Eject-
ment. Peaks Evidence. Memory of Chal. John of Sweden. Austens
Letters Theridans Dictionary Poor mans Friend. Gazettier. Murrays
Grammar. Don Quixote 4 Vol. ^Y ~~bolneys~~ ^{* views?} brews. Sterns Sermons.
Plinarys Letters. Mukers Sermons. Biographical Dictionary.
Jeffersons notes of Va. Laws US Sirmondis Literature of the South
of Europe. ^{*} Imily's Geography. American Speaker. Thachers American
Orchardist Volume an ^{Ora^tor} Oliver Branch * on Teeth. Aarons *
American Biography. * on Cattle Medicine. Comparison.
Const US. Thompsons Liasons Cowpers Poems. Taylors Arator.
Military Laws. Bilizanus. Homers Iliad. Liber F* Journal
of the Convention. Journals of Congress. American ^{class} * Book. Grays
Arithmetic. Lady of the Lake. Dialogues of Lucian Hungarian
Brothers Ivanhoe. Nocturnal visit History of Rome. Flechers Appeals
Truths cause plead. American Almanac. Universal Mentor Twelve *
Friend of Peace. Memoirs of Dr. Benj Franklin. Gertrude of Wyoming
Constitution of US. Letters to Dr. A. Sybert. Jeffersons Mannual
The World. Thinks I to myself. * on Soils and manures * Satyres.
Public Spirit of the Whigs Dialogues for Schools. Historical Register

Fergusons Astronomy. The art of Plowing Attop. Map of the State of N.C. Horace. Ciceros Protions Caesars Commentaries Corderi. * Selecticelerri. Virgil. Shakspear Greek L^Nicoh * . Parents assistant School Grofts Travels Murrays Grammar. Isle of Palms. Const. 45. Militia Laws. British Spy.

too large plows. Four Dagon Plows. 4 Shovel Plows. 1 small Harrows. one large Harrow. Three * . Three * . Four Mattocks. Two spades one cast mould board. Our lot of old irons. Five Axes. One Anger handle. One Shovel. Seven Hoes. Eight old Shovel Plows. One mor* axe. one Broad Axe. Coopers axe. Box of old Irons. Coopers Adze * . Two * . One Piece of Copper. Cutting knife & Box. Three Angers. Lot of old Tools. Three wedges. One drawing knife. one chisel one Grop Gut Law. one Bill 1 Brash Sythe. Grindstone. Handsaw Two Reephooks Four old sythes. one old cutting knife two cart wheels. one Raw Hide. One set of Blacksmiths Tools. one sythe. Three Plow moulds. Six Cradles & Sythes. Three mowing sythes. one Brian Hook. one block one large glop. one * one cupboard. one * & furniture willed to Mildred Franklin. Eighteen chairs twelve * * willed as above. A quantity of corn suppose to be one hundred & thirty Barrels. Seven head^{of}/horses. Three willed one to Mildred Franklin one to Francis Lane Franklin & one to Meeky ^{C.} Franklin. Twnnty two head of cattle. Eight willed Two to Mildred Franklin one to ^{C.} B. Franliin one to Frances Lane Franllin one to Meeky ^{C.} Franklin & three to ^{C.} D Franklin. Twenty five head of sheep twelve ^{C.} choise willed to Mildred Franklin Nine Cats Stacks. Twenty three Fodder stacks Eleven stacks of Rye. Five Stacks hay. one old waggon two tracts of land one track containing one hundred & eighty acres the other tract containing two hundred and ninety acres

Two wheat fans. One waggon. Four pair of * . One cart + log chain
 one yoke of onin. One short gun Four thousand five hundred &
 seventeen pounds of Tobacco. Twenty * wands. Set of Brick moulds.
 One old half bushel Two sills Two sides sole leather Two of upper.
 & Five small pieces of leather. One loom. Desk & Book case. A
 quantity of Bacon. Supposed to be fifteen hundred pounds. A quantity
 of Lard. Supposed to be Seventy pounds. A quantity of wheat Supposed
 to be 20 bushels. The following Negroes the property of the Dec^d came
 into the hands of his Executors. And are willed as follows. Kings

* Aby Hannah & dick willed to Mildred Franklin. Lewis Dilsy Ann
 Sarah Nelson & Jack to Frances I Franklin. *^{nick} Emma & Aubert to Meeky G.
 Franklin Jessy Jacob & Dick to C B Franklin James A Harry to Jesse
 D Franklin. Philip Batter & Linny ^{Wanted} to Ann P Willbom.
 Warren willed to Mishach F Moore Lewis to Mishach F Hunt. Charles to
 Jesse Meshach Franklin

| | |
|---|----------|
| Cash on hand - - - - - | \$ 57.20 |
| Separate Debts - an acct against J D Moore of | 129.22 |
| an acct against Jos Howard of | 78.95 |
| " " " * Oglesby of | 11.75 |
| " " " Saml. Fulk. | .87 1/2 |

Out of the property contained in this Inventory a * provision is
 willed to Mildred Franklin A family-and is understood to be as follows.
 One hundred barrels of corn. Twenty bushels of wheat Four sacks of
 oats supposed to contain 60 bushels . Six sacks of Rye. supposed to
 contain forty-two bushels Fifteen hundred pounds of Bacon. Seventy
 pounds of Lard. Five bushels of Salt--one hundred & fifty pounds
 of Sugar. Seventy pounds of Coffee. One Beef. Three shoals One
 side of sole Leather Two sides of upper leather, fifty pounds of
 bottom Three bobs spun bottom. Ten tsacks Fodder. & Forty-five dollars
 in Money.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-------|
| 1 Still Holds 65 Gal. | C B Franklin | 25 00 |
| 1 Do Large | Do | 65 00 |
| 10 Tubs. | Do | 2 00 |
| 1 Side Sole Leather | H P Franklin | 2 62 |
| 1 Do Do | E Smith | 2 26 |
| 1 Sheep Skin | E Ramey | 60 |
| 1 ^{Kip} Keg Skin [untanned hide of calf or lamb] | Julius Dickin | 1 85 |
| 1 Calf Skin | E Romy | 34 |
| 1 Do Do | Julius Dickin | 50 |
| 1 Do Do | E Ramey | 46 |
| 1 Loom | * Jesse D Franklin | 1 01 |
| 1 Hay Stack | Do | 2 25 |
| 1 Do | C B Franklin | 2 00 |

Account of Sale
of the Property of
M^e/shack Franklin Dec
Made
May Ten 1841
Recorded

| An account of Sales made on the 20th & 21 March | 1840 | |
|---|--------------------|------|
| Rollins ancient History 8 vol. | C. B. Franklin | 3 00 |
| Josephus Works 3 Vol. | * Jesse D Franklin | 1 50 |
| Robertsons Charles the 5th 3 Vol. | Do | 1 00 |
| Gibbons Roman Empire 8 vol. | Enoch B Hunt | 4 50 |
| Plutarchs Lives 8 vol. | C B Franklin | 7 00 |
| Anarcharsis Travels 3 vol. | * Jesse D Franklin | 1 00 |
| Goldsmiths Rome & Grimshaws Greece | C B Franklin | 25 |
| De Lolmes England & Grimshaws Do | * Jos Howard | 30 |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| History of America Burns Poems 2 vol. | Do | 25 |
| Paradise Lost Brackinridge & Ames | * Jesse D Franklin | 1 50 |
| Nicholsons Philosophy Simsons Euclid | | |
| Chaptats Chemistr. | * Jos Howard | 2 62 1, |
| Blackstones Commentary Says P. Economy | H P Franklin | 3 06 1, |
| Land Laws McNallys Evidence Chitty on Billy | Do | 2 55 |
| Toller. Laws of NC ^{passed} ^{Lepton} 1828-9 | * Jos Howard | 50 |
| Attorneys Practice & Powell on Powers | J D Franklin | 1 55 |
| Runnington on ejection & Peaky Evidence | * Jos Howard | 1 00 |
| Memoirs of Charles <u>John</u> of Sweden | * Jesse D Franklin | 1 00 |
| Austins letters & Thendans Deck. | | |
| Poor ^{se} mans Friend ^{it} Gazer ^{er} on Grammar | Mildred Franklin | 30 |
| Don Quixote Bolneys <u>brews</u> -- | * Jos Howard | 200 |
| Sterns Sermons Plennys Letters | Mildred Franklin | 25 |
| Meekers Sermons & Biographical Dict. | Do | 25 |
| Jeffersons notes on Va. Laws of US. | Do | 25 |
| <u>Sismondis Literature of the South of Europe & Imileys Geography.</u> | Jesse D Franklin | 12 1, |
| American Speaker Shackes Orchardist | C B Franklin | 25 |
| * <u>Grasor Gleve</u> ^{Olive Branch} Branch Pleasants on the <u>Teeth</u> | * Jos Howard | 25 |
| Herons Junius American Biography 8 vol. | * Jesse D Franklin | 2 00 |
| <u>Treatise</u> on Cattle Med. Comp. <u>Cous leg.</u> | C B Franklin | 1 75 |
| Thompsons ^{Seasons} ^{at} Cowpoers Poems. | Frances Lane Frank- | 25 |
| Taylor ¹ s Orator ^{milit[ary]} ^{Delegatus} Laws | * Jesse Franklin | 12 1, |
| Homers Iliad * * Journal | C B Franklin | 12 1, |
| Journals of Cong. American Clap Book | * Jesse D Franklin | 5 12 1, |
| Grays Arithmetic Lady of the Lake | | |
| Dialogues of Lucian Aurgarian Brothers | Frances Franklin | 25 |

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|
| Ivanhoe Nocturnal Visit Hist. of Rome | Do | 25 |
| ^{etc} Flekthers Appeal Truths <u>cause</u> * Am Almanac | *Jesse D. Franklin | 30 |
| Universal Mentor 12 ^{Caesors (sic)} Caesors Friend of Peace | *Jes Howard | 10 |
| Memoirs of Dr Benj Franklin * of Wyoming | Do | 10 |
| Constitutions of ^{M.S} Letters to Dr A Lybert | | |
| Jeffersons Manual Thinks I to myself the World | Jesse Williams | 10 |
| Practice on Soils & manures * Satyres | | |
| Public Spirit of the Whigs Dialogues for Schools | Jesse D. Franklin | 20 |
| Historical Register Fergusons Astronomy | Do- | 25 |
| the Art of pleasing ^{Attor} Map Map of NC | Do- | 50 |
| Harace Ciceros Protions Caesons Commen= taries borderi. | C B Franklin | 6 1/4 |
| Selectcocleri. Virgil | Do | 6 1/4 |
| Shakspear Greek ^{LCY 12.002} Sircecon | Do | 1 25 |
| * Parents ⁵⁵ Apistant | Elyah Ramey | 41 |
| School Crafts Travels Murreys Grammar | Jesse Franklin | 50 |
| Isle of Palms <u>bons.</u> by Mititra Laco | *Jes Howard | 25 |
| British Spy | Martha Franklin | 25 |
| Two <u>dozon</u> Plows | Real Riggs! | 1 1/2 1/2 |
| Two Do Do | Hawkins Batcons | 1 25 |
| 2 Shovels ⁴⁵ 1/2 Shovels 50 cts. | Jefe D. Franklin | 1 25 |
| 2 Smal Harrows 25 -- | C B Franklin | 25 |
| 1 Large Do-- | Jefe D Franklin | 1 25 |
| 1 Large <u>Dozon</u> Plow- | C B Franklin | 3 00 |
| 1 Do Do Do - | Jefe D Franklin | 3 00 |
| 2 Bull Tongues | Do | 50 |
| 1 Do Do | H P Franklin | 45 |
| 2 <u>Coutters</u> & Single Tree. | Andrew Hodges | 70 |
| 1 Do | Jefe Franklin | 70 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|
| 1 Mattock | John Smith | 12 1/2 |
| 1 Do | Jesse D Franklin | 50 |
| 1 Do | Do | 50 |
| 1 Mattock | Jesse D Franklin | 75 |
| 1 Spade | Do | 75 |
| 1 Do | H P Franklin | 75 |
| 1 Cost mould Board | E Thompson | 50 |
| Lot of old Irons | Andrew Hodges | 85 |
| 1 Axe | Mos Howard | 50 |
| 1 Do | Do | 30 |
| 1 Do | E Smith | 25 |
| 1 Do | Jesse Franklin | 50 |
| 1 Do | Stephen Thompson | 20 |
| 1 Anger Handle | C B Franklin | 87 1/2 |
| 1 Shovel | Earley Smith | 37 1/2 |
| 4 Hoes | Do | 30 |
| 3 Do | Jesse Franklin | 1 00 |
| 2 Shovel Plows | Moses P Harold | 12 1/2 |
| 3 Do Do | Martin Pain | 12 1/2 |
| 3 Do Do | Jesse Franklin | 25 |
| 1 <i>Mortising</i> Axe | Do | 6 1/4 |
| 1 Broad Axe | C B Franklin | 25 |
| 1 Coopers Axe | Azarcah Lundy | 12 1/2 |
| 1 Box of old irons | Joseph Hodges Sr. | 40 |
| 1 Coopers adze & other <i>articles</i> | Andrew Hodges | 60 |
| 1 Single Tree & piece of Copper | C B Franklin | 25 |
| Cutting Knife & Box | Jesse D Franklin | 1 00 |
| 2 <i>Axgers</i> | Do | 60 |
| 1 Do Large | John Smith Jr | 70 |
| Lot of old Tools | Jesse Thompson | 50 |

| | | |
|--|------------------|------|
| 1 Wedge | Simpson Snow | 18 |
| 1 Do | Jesse Franklin | 12 |
| 1 Do | Do | 12 |
| 1 Chisel & Drawing Knife | Do | 37 |
| 1 Crop ^{ss} Cut Law | Simpson Snow | 2 25 |
| 1 B ^e ll | * Hodges | 51 |
| 1 Br ^u sh Sythe | Revel Barttel | 82 |
| 1 Grind Stone | Jesse D Franklin | 75 |
| 1 Hand Saw | C B Franklin | 12 |
| 3 Reep Hooks [reap hook - 2 hand sickle] | Jos Howard | 15 |
| 3 Do | Do | 25 |
| 2 Do | Do | 25 |
| 2 Do | Jesse D Franklin | 37 |
| 3 Sythes & Cut knife | C B Franklin | 6 |
| 1 Do | Jesse Williams | 6 |
| 1 Pair Cart wheels | Wilmoth Hodges | 2 10 |
| 1 Rawhide | E Thompson * | |
| 1 Set of Black Smiths Tools | Jesse D Franklin | 10 |
| 1 Sythe | Do | 55 |
| 1 Plow mould | Elijah Ramey | 31 |
| 2 Plow Moulds | Jesse Franklin | 21 |
| 1 Cradle & Sythe | Andrew Hodges | 2 35 |
| 1 Do Do | Jesse D Franklin | 2 35 |
| 1 Do Do | Do | 2 45 |
| 1 Do Do | Do | 2 46 |
| 1 Do Do | Do | 1 75 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Revel Barttey | 1 12 |
| 1 Mowing Sythe | Jesse Franklin | 50 |
| 1 Do Do | Jos Howard | 27 |
| 1 Do Do | Jesse Franklin | 60 |

1 Old Briar Hook & Sythe
 3 Stands
 1 So
 1 Clock
 1 Large Glass [mirror?]
 1 Folding Table
 1 Cupboard
 1 Desk & Book Case
 2 Chairs
 4 Do
 5 Barrels of Corn
 5 Barrels Corn
 5 Do Do
 5 Do Do
 5 Do Do
 5 Do Do
 1 Gray Horse
 1 Bay Mafe
 1 Sorrel Mare
 1 Sorrel Filly
 1 Oats Stack
 1 Do Do
 1 Do Do
 1 Do Do
 1 Do Do
 1 Fodder Stack
 1 Do Do
 1 Do Do
 1 Do Do
 1 Do Do

JESSE FRANKLIN
 Jesse D Franklin 30
 C B Franklin 10
 Mildred Franklin 50
 Jesse Franklin 11 00
 Mildred Franklin 50
 Do 1 00
 Do 5 00
 George * Reece 25
 Mildred Franklin 50
 John Carpenter 12 37
 Nathan Nikon 11 87
 Azariah Lundy 12 50
 C B Franklin 12 25
 Do 12 45
 Do 12 30
 Ambrose Johnston 19 85
 William Lundy 30 00
 Moses Harond 16 62
 Mildred Franklin 25 00
 C B Franklin 4 12
 Elijah Ramey 4 20
 Warham Hodges 3 78
 Albert Oglesby 2 50
 Rial Riggs 3 33
 A P Franklin 2 25
 Albert Oglesby 1 79
 H P Franklin 1 80
 Do 1 66
 Albert Oglesby 1 12

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Do Do | 1 12 1/2 1/2 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Do Do | 1 03 03 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Easley Smith | 1 30 30 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | William Shephard | 1 12 1/2 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Wm Carpenter | 1 00 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | C B Franklin | 62 1/2 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Hardin Moise | 1 01 |
| 1 Rye Stack | C B Franklin | 3 90 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Jos Hodges. | 3 75 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | C B Franklin | 3 00 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Do | 2 50 |
| 1 Do Do Do Do | Do | 2 00 |
| 1 Old Waggon | J D Franklin | 13 00 |
| 28 Hogs | Jesse D Franklin | 20 00 |
| 1 Wheat Fan | Do Do | 6 00 |
| 1 Wheat Fan | C B Franklin | 2 62 1/2 |
| 1 Cow Moses Linville | Moses Linville | 12 12 1/2 |
| 1 Do | Jesse Franklin | 7 25 |
| 1 Heifer | Calvin Jones | 5 27 1/2 |
| 1 Pair of Steers | Do | 16 25 |
| 1 White Heifer. | Jesse Franklin | 6 80 |
| 1 Steer | Julius Deckin | 5 00 |
| 2 Steers | Azariah Lundy | 13 06 1/4 |
| 1 Heifer | Jesse D Franklin | 4 26 |
| 1 Large Steer | Ambrose Johnston | 12 50 |
| 1 Do Do | Do | 13 12 1/2 |
| 1 Cow | Jesse D Franklin | 10 56 1/4 |
| 1 Bull | John Brown | 12 06 1/4 |
| 1 Frow | Albert Oglesby | 36 |
| 13 Sheep. | C B Franklin. | 17 00 |

L Pair of Gun
 1 Do Do
 1 Yoke of Oxen Cart & Log chain
 1 Pair of Gun
 1 Do Do
 1 Shot Gun
 4517. pounds of Tobacco.
 1 Stand
 1 Do
 1 Do
 1 Do
 1 Do
 3 Old Tubs
 1 Stand
 1 Do
 2 Do
 1 Set of Brick molds.
 1 Old Half Bushel

| | | |
|------------------|-----|--------|
| Jesse D Franklin | 1 | 40 |
| Do | 1 | 55 |
| Mildred Franklin | 30 | 00 |
| Jesse Franklin | | 45 |
| Do | 1 | 20 |
| Mildred Franklin | 2 | 59 1/2 |
| C B Franklin | 225 | 85 |
| Do | | 40 |
| Do | | 27 |
| Jesse Franklin | | 45 |
| C B Franklin | | 38 |
| Do | | 38 |
| Jesse Franklin | | 57 |
| A Oglesby | | 27 |
| Jesse Franklin | | 5 |
| C B Franklin | | 75 |
| Do | | 6 1/2 |
| Jesse Franklin | | 1 |

FRANKLIN, SHADE

Mt. Airy, NC/News/Feb. 12, 1914 p.7

From:...article about Mt. Airy Chapter of the U.D.C...The chapter was entertained by Mrs. P.S. Rothrock..a very entertaining letter was read to the chapter by Mr. Shade Franklin, telling of his experiences as a prisoner in the war....etc...

FRANKLIN, MRS. S.C.

Mt. Airy, NC/News/June 7, 1923

A telegram was received in this city Monday telling of the sudden death of Mrs. S.C. Franklin at her home in Cumberland County, Va. The family moved from near this city to East Virginia a few years ago and the members have a large number of relatives and friends in this section who will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Franklin.

She was a daughter of the late A.H. Kapp, of this county, and was a sister of J.C. Kapp of Kapp's Mill.

The funeral and burial was held near their home in Virginia Tuesday afternoon. G.C. and Frank Lovill of this city attended the services.

FRANKLIN, MR. SHADE

Mt. Airy, NC/News/ May 28, 1931

Messrs. J.W. and G. C. Lovill of this city attended the funeral of Mr. Shade Franklin, in Richmond, Va., last Saturday. Mr. Franklin was well advanced in years, possibly about 86 and was a veteran of the War Between the States, having enlisted before he was 18 years old.

His remains were laid to rest in the section of Hollywood cemetery reserved for Confederate veterans.

For many years Mr. Franklin was a prosperous and influential farmer in this vicinity but when too old to manage his farm he sold and he and his wife went with the boys to Va. Mrs. Franklin passed away about 5 years ago and her remains rest at Cumberland, Va.

Mr. Franklin was twice married and was the father of 6 sons, 4 of whom, Jay and Charles of the first marriage and Lee and Bernie of the second marriage survives.

The first wife was Miss Martha Whitlock and the second Miss Bettie Kapp. He was a son of Mr. Wiley Franklin and Mary Taliaferro Franklin and is the last of a family of 8 children.

Family Group Sheet

HUSBAND Denson A. Franklin

| | DATE (day-mo-yr) | LOCATION (city/township, county, state) |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| Birth | 19 Oct 1813 | North Carolina (1856 Dallas Co Census) |
| Marriage | | |
| Death | 24 Nov 1857 | (Age 44y, 1 mo, 5d) Ellis Cemetary, Dallas County, Iowa |
| Burial | | |
| His father's full name | | |
| His mother's maiden name | | |
| Other wives' names | | |

* WIFE Amittee M

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| Birth | 20 Oct 1806 | |
| Death | 25 Aug 1855 | (Age 48y 10m, 6d) Ellis Cemetary, Dallas County, Iowa |
| Burial | | |
| Her father's full name | | |
| Her mother's maiden name | | |
| Other husbands' names | | |

CHILDREN DATE (day-mo-yr) LOCATION (city/township, county, state)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------|---|
| #1 | B | 1832 | (1856 Census) states his age as 24 years North Carolina |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | Priscilla Smith | 5 May 1864 |
| Columbus | B | 1835 | (1856 Census) North Carolina |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | | |
| Washington | B | 1839 | (1856 Census) North Carolina |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | | |
| * Elizabeth | B | 1838 | (1856 Census) North Carolina |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | | |
| Jackson (Nickname) John | B | 1840 | (1856 Census) North Carolina |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | | |
| Metilda | B | 1847 | (1856 Census) North Carolina |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | Thaddeus Overman | 14 Jun 1868 |
| Mandaville (Nickname) Amanda | B | 1845 | (1856 Census) North Carolina |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | | |
| Naah | B | | |
| | M | | |
| | D | | |
| | Spouse | | |

Submitted By:

Judith A. Ede

Name (916) 378-0420

Telephone

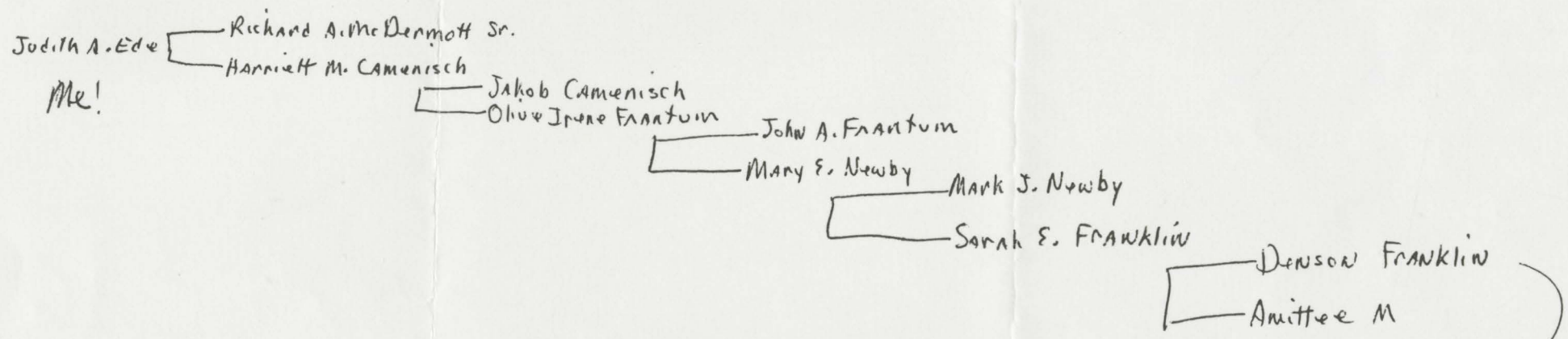
17945 Strawberry Lane

Address Anderson CA 96007

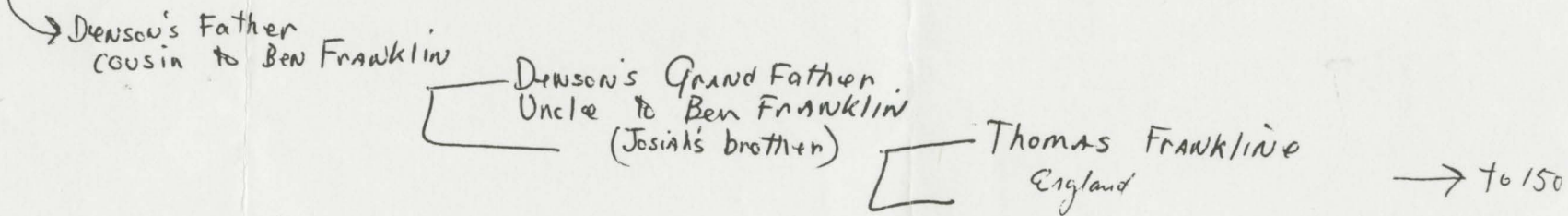
City, State, Zip

More children Next page

* My third great grandmother



Please see narrative



Judy Ede
17945 Strawberry Lane
Anderson, CA 96007
(916) 378-0420

11 March 1997

Dear Genealogical Society,

I am looking for information on Denson and Amittee Franklin. Also Denson's father's name and Amittee's maiden name. According to my great grandmother, my great great grandmother, Sarah E. Franklin stated that Denson Franklin's father was Benjamin Franklin's (yes the inventor and famous diplomat) cousin. According to a 1856 census taken in Dallas County, Iowa and burial records this is all I can find.

Please see attached sheet. Denson stated that most of his children were born in North Carolina, as was he. Thus Amittee was probably born there too. But, during that time frame there are no soundexs available. So North Carolina is too vague, so I am writing to you.

Please see thumbnail pedigree chart on reverse of paper. ^{*} The narrative
^{*} was written by my great grandmother. If you have information I would be happy to contribute for it. Also, become a member of your society where perhaps you could refer any inquiries to me.

I'd appreciate any help you could give.

* I could send Danyau who would need it.

SURRY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 997
DOBSON, NC 27017

April 15, 1997

Judy Ede
17945 Strawberry Lane
Anderson, CA 96007

Thank you for your letter dated March 11, 1997 regarding Denson and Amittee Franklin. There were Franklin families in Surry County but we were unable to locate Denson Franklin in Surry or other NC counties during 1830 and 1840.

We suggest you send a query for our quarterly journal and surname cards for our file. Information is enclosed. We presently have over 200 members for 1997 and perhaps someone will be able to help you.

We checked other available sources as well as our files but did not find Denson. The Franklin family histories in Surry are written in our book "The Heritage of Surry County," Vol. II. They are on Jesse Franklin who was Governor of NC in 1820 and 1821, his brothers Meshach Franklin and Shadrach Franklin. Their father was Bernard Franklin. You might wish to write SCGA member Jim Cockerham, 137 Columbine Drive, Apt. 614, Winston-Salem, NC 27106. He could possibly have some information on Denson Franklin.

We will place your Family Group Sheet in our file. If you feel we can be of further help to you please write us again. Good luck with your research. We are sorry that we were unable to locate information for you.

WH
Research Committee

Enclosures

Subj: **Fw: Franklin Family**
Date: 3/18/06 8:44:00 AM Eastern Standard Time
From: epdj1@earthlink.net
To: epdj1@earthlink.net
Sent from the Internet ([Details](#))

----- Original Message -----
From: JBrown7169@aol.com
To: epdj1@earthlink.net
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2006 9:58 PM
Subject: Re: Fw: new email address

Here is great info. from Joyce Browning on the Franklin Family. She also has a Query below. All of you folks get your info. out and see what you can come up with. Thanks to all of you for your good help. Esther Johnson

Hi, Esther.

Below, I'm attaching the result of my fairly recent research on Jesse Franklin who was my gggg grandfather. My father, born in Surry County, was the gr. grandson of Samuel Dalton Moore and Matilda Caroline Franklin. As you will note, this research differs in some respects from that of the provider of information in the Surry County Heritage Book, especially Franklin's marriage. I recently and unexpectedly discovered a record of his marriage in Buckingham County records.

This is part of an article that appeared in the Journal of Surry County Genealogical Association, Volume 24, Spring 2004. The full article was titled "The Gilmers of Surry County and their Cousins."

While I'm writing, I take this opportunity to pass along a puzzle another Franklin ancestor is attempting to solve. This family is attempting to find documentation related to their Franklin descent of their Surry County ancestor, John Franklin. I pass the question on to your audience since I do not know any male descendants of my Franklin family; and wonder if any still live in Surry County.

Do you know any direct male descendants of your Jesse Franklin? We just had my third cousin's DNA

Saturday, March 18, 2006 America Online: Wjhiatt

tested. It is a 35 out of 37 match for that of another person descended from John Franklin married circa 1787 in Surry County North Carolina. It would be interesting to test some of Barnard's and Jesse's group to see if they are related. Do you know any direct male descendants who descend from Jesse or Meshack or any of the others. I'm going to crack this thing yet. As you know I've been looking for 20 years. The DNA has given us some new clues as when John moved to White County Tennessee and then to Arkansas and his ancestors moved to Colin County Texas, I believe.

Joyce Sparger Browning
Fairfax County, North Carolina

**FRANKLIN FAMILY
ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA AND SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

Probably John Franklin (before 1670, lived in Richmond County VA - d. before 1717, Essex County VA)
married Elizabeth Erwin

Lawrence Franklin (1696, Richmond County VA - d. after 1764, Anson County NC)
married second Mary Payne

Bernard Franklin (1731 Spotsylvania County VA- d. 1828, Wilkes County NC)
married Mary Cleveland

Jesse Franklin (1760, Orange County VA - d. 1823, Surry County NC)
married Maacha "Meckey" Perkins

Lawrence Franklin (before 1696-1764)

Lawrence Franklin, born about 1696, and his brother, Edward Franklin, lived on adjacent plantations in Spotsylvania County in 1722. Their land was on Gladly Creek, a tributary of the River Po, the middle branch of the Mattaponi River. Best evidence at present indicates that Lawrence Franklin's parents were John and Elizabeth (Erwin) Franklin of Richmond County, Virginia. Before John Franklin's death, the family moved across the Rappahannock River to Essex County (later Caroline County).

Lawrence Franklin first appeared in the Essex County records in 1717. He is still a young man, and perhaps has recently come into possession of his inheritance at the age of eighteen or twenty-one. In 1728 when Caroline County was formed, Lawrence and Edward Franklin were already living on their own land in Spotsylvania County, whereas Elizabeth Franklin, presumably their widowed mother, was tithed for several slaves in Caroline County (formerly Essex).

In 1734/5, Lawrence Franklin and Edward Franklin, along with neighbors and relatives - the Clevelands, Madisons, Paynes, and Taylors and others - moved to St. Thomas Parish in Orange County. They settled along Blue Run near Piney Mountain. Lawrence Franklin's second wife, ancestor of the Surry Franklins, was Mary Payne, daughter of Bernard Payne and granddaughter of John Payne of Spotsylvania County. In 1764 Lawrence Franklin sold his Orange County, Virginia land and moved to Anson County, North Carolina with his son, also Lawrence. He was living in Anson County at the time of his death.

Bernard Franklin (1731-1828)

Bernard Franklin, son of Lawrence and Mary (Payne) Franklin, was born on May 26, 1731. He married his neighbor Mary Cleveland around 1752. The young couple was living in Orange County, Virginia when word was received that their leaders, meeting in Philadelphia, adopted a Declaration of Independence in July 1776. A few years later, Bernard and Mary (Cleveland) Franklin took their family to Surry County to live, having been preceded by her brother, Benjamin Cleveland.

Jesse Franklin (1760-1823)

Bernard and Mary (Cleveland) Franklin's son, Jesse, was born in Orange County, Virginia on March 24, 1760. He bore the same name as a brother who was born on March 3, 1758, and died a year later on March 14, 1759. Jesse Franklin grew to young manhood on Blue Run in sight of Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains. He was about ten years younger than James Madison (who married Dolly Payne, a Franklin cousin). Being neighbors, Franklin and Madison were undoubtedly acquainted with one another. When both men became active in federal politics, their acquaintance grew to close friendship.

The Rev. Rene Chastain of Buckingham County, Virginia, recorded the marriage Jesse Franklin and Meckey Perkins on January 29, 1789. She was born about 1769 to Hardin and Sarah (Price) Perkins of Buckingham County, Virginia. Familiarly known as "Meckey," her name, Maacha, is Biblical in origin; or it may have been bestowed in commemoration of the Celtic Goddess who figures prominently in Ireland's ancient lore. It was quite a fashionable name about the time Maacha Perkins was born for she was not the only baby girl on the upper James River who was named Maacha during the latter part of the 1700s.

Jesse Franklin and Meckey Perkins probably met one another when she visited a relative - perhaps her brother - William Perkins. He, like the Franklins, lived on Fishers River, but about fifteen miles north in Patrick County.

Jesse Franklin died on September 24, 1823 and his widow Meckey (Perkins) Franklin died in February 1834. Both were buried near their Fishers River home. In 1835, they were joined in rest by their daughter Matilda Caroline (Franklin) Moore, the young wife of Samuel Dalton Moore and mother of three small children.

The remains of Jesse Franklin, a true patriot and hero, were re-interred in 1902 next to Richard Talliaferro and Joseph Winston at the base of the *Monument to Southern Heroes* in the state park that commemorates the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Jesse Franklin's public life as a hero and his service to North Carolina and the nation is well known in Surry County and will not be repeated here.

Matilda Caroline Franklin (1805-1835)

Matilda Caroline Franklin, the youngest child of Jesse and Meckey Franklin, was born in Surry County in 1805. At the time of her birth, her father was serving in the national Senate in Washington D.C. She narrowly missed being a White House daughter. In 1801 her father was President Pro-Tempore of the U. S. Senate during Jefferson's first term when a vacancy occurred in the office of Vice President as a result of the Aaron Burr controversy. As President Pro-Tem, Jesse Franklin was "a heartbeat from the Presidency." At the same time, North Carolinian James Macon was Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is believed that at no other time did North Carolinians simultaneously hold the two principle offices of the United States Congress with immediate succession to the Presidency.

Matilda Caroline Franklin married Samuel Dalton Moore on October 29, 1827.

The author's granddaughter, Caroline Browning, of Frederick, Maryland, born in 1991, is the seventh generation in our family to bear the name Caroline.

Renovation Work At Edwards-Franklin Home Moving Ahead

By JODI SMITH
News Staff Writer

The Chatham Foundation of Chatham Manufacturing Co. in Elkin has awarded a \$1,000 grant to the Surry County Historical Society to complete improvements on the historic Edwards-Franklin House on Haystack Road off N.C. 89.

The grant, which the society applied for earlier this year, will be used specifically for a public service building adjacent to the house.

"The foundation felt this restoration was a worthy cause because the house is a good example of early architecture in Surry County," said Cama Merritt, president of the society, "as well as being an historical landmark as the home of Meshack and Jesse Franklin."

Meshack Franklin was a U.S. congressman and his brother Jesse served as Surry County's only governor of North Carolina from 1820-22.

"There was never any plumbing in the house," Merritt said, "so we needed this service building to accommodate the public during the programs and exhibits that are held at the house periodically."

The auxiliary facility will provide restrooms and a small "catering" kitchen. "It's been a very badly needed facility. The state and legislative grants we have gotten in the past had to be used to restore the house itself, not



Nancy Hyne works to restore kitchen woodwork.

the service building," said Merritt. The society did receive a previous smaller grant for the service building last year.

Restoration of the entire facility, at an estimated cost of about \$17,000, began when the historical group bought it from then-owner Sam Nichols. Part of the exterior has been repainted along with some basic construction, and two restorationists, Rosa Ragan and Nancy Hyne of the N.C. Depart-

ment of Archives, are now working on the interior woodwork.

"It is very time-consuming because we are touching up little specks and scratches," said Ragan. "There are two layers of decorative paint here. The first layer is from the original woodwork of the Edwards family. Then in 1820, Meshack Franklin married one of the Edwards daughters and

(Continued on Page 3A)

Renovation Work

they put on another decorative layer that has never been painted over. Right now we're working on removing a 150-year layer of dirt and grease and doing necessary repairs and touch-ups."

"The original kitchen was outdoors," said Ruth Minick, an Historical Society official. "It was a log structure, perhaps older than the house itself, on the east side. Jesse D. Franklin, Meshack's grandson, sold the house in 1849 to a neighbor, Saint Clair McMickle, who passed it on to relatives, the Blevinses, who sold it in 1972."

"One of the McMickle daughters married John Blevins...they started using the room on the right as a kitchen. Rosa and Nancy are trying to remove all the grease and smoke in great detail that has built up in it," Minick said.

"Nancy and I were really ex-

cited yesterday when we discovered that the baseboard in this room is black with beautiful veining and marbelizing. We had thought before that it was just painted black," Ragan said.

She has been working on the interior intermittently since June, and she and Hyne began work on the "1799 room" this week. "We plan to work on this about three weeks in November and December, and then finish it up in the spring. It gets a little to chilly in the winter."

They have been wearing "gas masks" to protect them from any toxic chemicals in the paint.

Edwards-Franklin House Solid As A Rock

"The house itself is solid as a rock," Hyne said. "It is built on a

natural rock formation and both chimneys are sitting on this, too.

They've done major work on the house since 1970 — underpinning, reworking the plaster and taking walls out. It's been done very well. The underpinning is even closed in so you don't see it at all, just the original cellar."

Hyne, who has an art degree from David Lipscomb College in Nashville, Tn., grew up in a small village of artists, including Andrew and Jamie Wyeth and N.C. Pyle, in Chads Ford, Pa. She produced shows of regional artists for radio and TV and civic center exhibits in Raleigh for a time, and for the last five years has been restoring oil paintings on wood panels, canvas and paper.

Ragan holds a degree in painting

and craft design from East Carolina University. She also restores decorative paintings and does graining and marbelizing, but her main interest lies in the restoration of old carousels. She has worked on two such projects in Raleigh and is now helping restore carousels in Rochester, N.Y., and Meridian, Miss. Ragan has worked on the restoration of other houses in North Carolina, including the Stonewall House in Rocky Mount and Harmony Hall in Kinston.

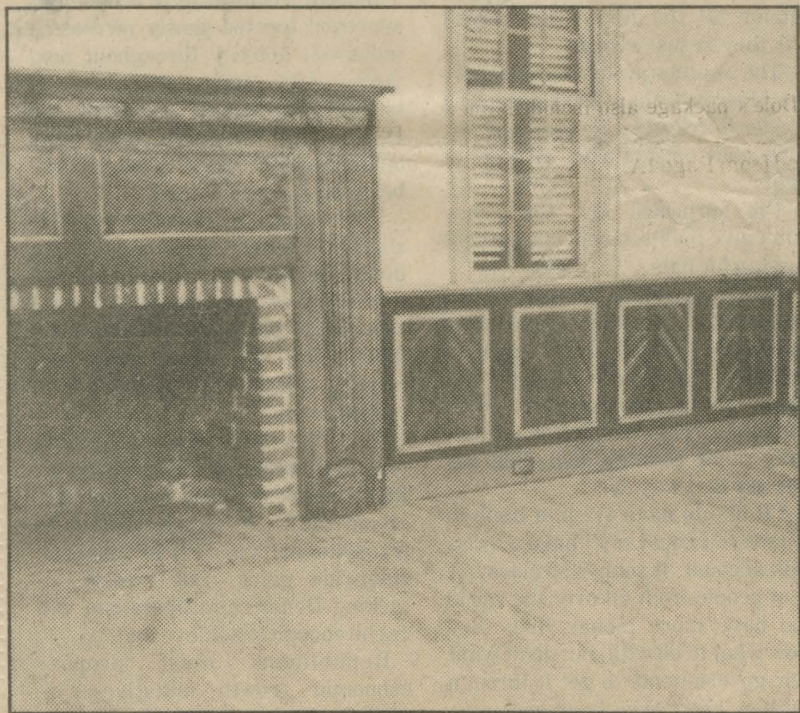
The Gideon Edwards "mansion house" in 1799 was late Georgian, wooden and painted yellow, with a massive chimney at each end. It faced north and had no front porch. When his son-in-law, Meshack Franklin, restored the house in 1823 to a late-Georgian, early

Federalist style, he redid the interior, painted the house white and added a Federalist style railing that is still on the porch today.

It is thought that the west chimney was built a little later than the east because of better workmanship. The faces of the chimneys are set in Flemish bond with the shoulders in three with one common bond. In front of the porch is the Edwards-Franklin graveyard, with a slave gravesite directly east of this along the river.

Franklin replaced the mantels, marbelized the wainscoting and the stairs and had the upstairs doors intricately reworked. The attic is one huge room, supposedly a slave sleeping quarters. Very little of this original architecture and remodeling has been altered since 1823.

When Gideon Edwards died in 1810, his plantation included 2,330 acres and 50 slaves.



The paneling in the main room has been restored.



Edwards-Franklin home offers frequent exhibits.

FRANKLIN

509 W. Clark Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820
August 1, 1976

Dear Mrs. Minick,

I am enclosing a membership check for the Surry County Historical Society. I was interested in the children of Bernard + Mary Franklin since my great grand father - Waitman Somers married a Charity Franklin - his second wife - 1834 - Surry County. They settled here in Champaign County and both are buried here. His first wife was Caroline Furham who died in North Carolina.

Since I am doing research on the family, I am wondering if there could be any relationship between Charity Franklin and one of the

Children of Bernard & Mary Franklin -
Any information you could give
me will be appreciated -

Very truly yours
Helen Somers

FRANKLIN, MRS. S.C.

Mt. Airy, NC/NEWS/June 7, 1923

A telegram was received in this city Monday telling of the sudden death of Mrs. S.C. Franklin at her home in Cumberland County, Va. The family moved from near this city to East Virginia a few years ago and the members have a large number of relatives and friends in this section who will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Franklin.

She was a daughter of the late A.H. Kapp, of this county, and was a sister to J.C. Kapp of Kapp's Mill.

The funeral and burial was held near their home in Virginia Tuesday afternoon. G.C. and Frank Lovill of this city attended the services.

FRANKLIN, Mr. Shade

Mt. Airy News/May 28, 1931

Messrs. J.W. and G.C. Lovill of this city attended the funeral of Mr. Shade Franklin, in Richmond, Va., last Saturday. Mr. Franklin was well advanced in years, possibly about 86 and was a veteran of the War Between the States, having enlisted before he was 18 years old.

His remains were laid to rest in the section of Hollywood cemetery reserved for Confederate veterans.

For many years Mr. Franklin was a prosperous and influential farmer in this vicinity but when too old to manage his farm he sold and he and his wife went with the boys to Va. Mrs. Franklin passed away about 5 years ago and her remains rest at Cumberland, Va.

Mr. Franklin was twice married and was the father of 6 sons, 4 of whom, Jay and Charles of the first marriage and Lee and Bernie of the second marriage survives.

The first wife was Miss Martha Whitlock and the second Miss Bettie Kapp. He was a son of Mr. Wiley Franklin and Mary Taliaferro Franklin and is the last of a family of 8 children.

FRANKLIN, SHADE

MT. AIRY, NC/News/Thurs., Feb. 12, 1914 p. 7

From:...article about Mt. Airy Chapter of the U.D.C...The chapter was entertained by Mrs. P.S. Rothrock..a very entertaining letter was read to the chapter by Mr. Shade Franklin, telling of his experiences as a prisoner in the war....etc..

Raleigh, North Carolina
Sept. 23, '10

Mr. Richard Franklin
Elkin N.C.

My Dear Sir,

I am now at work on a short life-sketch of Gov. Jesse Franklin. Being a native of Surry Co. myself makes me anxious to add a little to what has already been very inadequately said about one of the finest and strongest characters in the history of the old North State. I have been told that you have now in your possession some of his old papers, letters, etc. and besides that you have some very valuable information bearing directly upon his life, services, family, etc. All this would be very valuable to me if I could have the benefit of its use. Would be glad to get the letters, etc. long enough to use them—would guarantee their prompt and safe return—also any information which you may have such as traditions, etc. bearing on the life and character of Surry County's most brilliant son up to the present time and one who has never received justice at the hands of those who have attempted to write the biographical history of our state. I am not attempting anything comprehensive but should like to add a little to the other few feeble attempts to accord to this one of the state's greatest products his proper place in the roll of our public men.

Any information or help you can render me will be only and highly appreciated. Sincerely trusting to hear from you at your very earliest convenience,

I am,
Most sincerely yours,
W.R. Edmonds

Address:
#117 N. Blount St.
Raleigh, N.C.

This is the unrestored home of Bernard Franklin (1731-1828) who, with his family came to this section from Virginia around 1778. Bernard first settled along Mitchell's River, but in the late 1700's (probably 1792 which date is pressed in a brick on the west chimney) he traditionally built this house with the help of two of his sons and his slaves. The chimney brick is said to have been made on the place and the siding of the house planed by hand. Slave cabins stood at the back of the house just above the spring and rotting logs were still there in the memory of people still living. A covered walkway to the east is thought to have connected the "mansion" house to the log kitchen now marked by a pile of stones.

Bernard was an ardent patriot during the Revolutionary War in a section notorious for its many Tories. He was married to Mary Cleveland, the sister of Benjamin Cleveland of Kings Mountain fame. He was a very large landowner as were three of his illustrious sons. Son Jesse's house was on the site of Blum Ashburn's in Low Gap and stood until the late 1960's. Son Shadrach's was on Mitchell's River. Meshack moved into his father's house upon the death of his father in 1829 and most likely "modernized" the house in the latest fashion of marbleized wainscoting. All three sons became prominent politicians: Shadrach served in the state legislature; Meshack and Jesse in both the state legislature and in Congress, the latter becoming our 1821 governor.

The house is of very much interest to researchers not only because of the prominence of the Franklin family, but because of the unique architectural quality of the house. Fine in its day it is essentially the same as it was in the early 1800's, a rarity to researchers in that it has been neither restored nor altered.

Because of its historical and architectural quality the house has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This traditional Georgian-Federal house was built on the so-called Quaker plan--one huge room downstairs which included the stairs and two smaller rooms. Obviously, the crude partition added in later times will be removed. Upstairs, four bedrooms were thought to have been made from three and the attic stairs altered by Meshack who had the wainscoting "marbleized". This paneling and the painted doors are of special interest to experts, not only because of their original state, but because they were evidently done by a local artist.

The mantlepieces downstairs are larger and of a more recent date from the upstairs rooms because, as one researcher put it, the finer, newer things should be downstairs for company to see. The doors are six-paneled (Cross and Open Bible) and originally had brass locks, the last of which unfortunately was stolen after the Society had acquired the house.

Outside, the house still sports its original siding with its hand forged nails. The louvered shutters are original with the unmoveable louvered boards. The porch originally had a Federalist railing like the stair rail inside. The chamfered porch columns with their lamb's tongue decorations are solid.

The smooth, double shouldered chimneys are set in three to one common bond on the ends and Flemish bond on the face.

The Surry County Historical Society owns four acres of the original two hundred acre site but does not own any of the surrounding bottom land. The Franklin cemetery is across the road. A stone wall encloses the place but at present the cemetery is in such need of restoration that the stones, if there are any, are illegible. When son Meshack's son Jesse sold the place to the McMickle's in 1847 he stated in the deed that "at the same time, excepting the lot called the graveyard to remain the property of said Jesse D. Franklin". In a direct eastern line toward the river are crude stones marking the traditional gravesites of the slave graveyard. The road originally ran beyond the graveyard where it led to the ford. Beyond the river on the left side of the present road is a huge yellow berried holly tree said to have been planted by Bernard himself.

The plantation stayed in the Franklin family until it was sold by Bernard's grandson in 1847 to the McMickle's from whom it came by marriage to the Blevins'. The Society bought the house with money raised locally from individuals and institutions. It asked for and received a grant from the Richardson Foundation, and a grant from the state. With this money the Society will begin restoration.

Jesse Franklin from Wheeler's "History of the United States" -185 (McNeely papers)

Honorable Jesse Franklin of Surry County, N. C.

Distinguished for his sincere patriotism, sound sense and unassuming deportment.

In 1794 he was elected a member of the House of Commons. In 1795 he was elected a member of Congress and House until 1797. In 1797 he was a member of the House of Commons. In 1799 he was elected senator in Congress and served until 1805. In 1805 and 1806 he was senator from Surry. He was elected again to the Senate of the United States in 1807 and served until 1813. In 1820 succeeded John Branch as governor of North Carolina, a long and successful career which evinces his personal worth and popularity.

Very well-known politician, and former N.C.

Ruth Minick: Nov. 9, 1907
– Oct. 29, 2001

Jesse Franklin was the most remarkable man to have come out of Surry County. He would have been remarkable, though, in any county.

Jesse was a country boy, a boy from the backwoods of North Carolina, from the boondocks, if you please. Yet, he became governor of our state in 1820 and 1821, stepping down from this high office only because of failing health.

The holding of this prestigious office was not Franklin's only claim to fame. He served 27 years in the General Assembly of North Carolina and in the Congress of the United States, 24 of them in consecutive order. Franklin was a member of the House of Commons from 1793 to 1798, and in the state Senate in 1805 and 1806. Elected to the Fourth Congress, he served from 1795 to 1797.

Franklin was a member of

the United States Senate from 1790 to 1813 where he, a country boy from the backwoods, was elected president pro tem of that body. He de-



RUTH MINICK

clined to be a candidate for the next election but was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Chicasaw and Cherokee Indians. In 1804, he was appointed as a trustee to the new University of North Carolina, a post he held until 1817. (Franklin conceivably could not have had much education but there is a vague tradition that he attended Hickman's Academy in Mount Airy.) In 1820, Franklin was

elected governor of North Carolina.

Jesse Franklin was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, on March 20, 1760. He was the son of another remarkable man, Bernard Franklin, a native of Virginia. In the early or middle 1760s — the exact date is not known — father Bernard decided to move. His choice was to be in a really remote part of North Carolina on Mitchell's River. But how was he to find a spot on which to settle? Surely no man in his right mind would send a 16- or 17-year-old boy down in a strange wilderness to pick out a home-site. Yet, Bernard did. He sent son Jesse with a few slaves.

When Jesse returned home, having picked out the home-site, Bernard moved, family, slaves, home and farm possessions. His homesite was on Mitchell's River, near Devotion, on a high hill right across from the present Mitchell's River Primitive Baptist

governor has his roots in Surry County

Church, a site later known as the Kyle Thompson place.

Here, Bernard built his log house, became a successful farmer, and bought more land evidently, if he didn't already own it. Clue: son Shadrach's home was supposed to have overlooked the valley from the hill where the present Laystack Road enters the Mitchell's River Road.

Some traditions have come down about father Bernard. He evidently was very religious. In his ornate family Bible, which is in the possession of some of his descendants, is a list of his children, most of whom he gave Biblical names. In order of birth they are Jeremiah, Bernard Jr., Jesse (this first child named Jesse died), Jesse, Elisabeth "Betty," Abner, Shadrack, Mary, Meshack and Abednego. The first Primitive Baptist Church in Surry was formed on Mitchell's River in 1785, on a site near Capp's Mill (not the present Rocky Ford Church site). Bernard must have been in-

strumental in its organization.

Bernard was also an ardent Patriot, rooting for the Patriot cause. The story has come down that one time a Tory encountered Bernard and snatched his hat. Whereupon, Bernard grabbed the hat back, stomped it, and exclaimed, "I wish I could do that to every Tory in this country."

Another time, the story goes, the Tories came to Bernard's farm looking for money. They searched the house, but did not bother Jesse's old aunt who was supposedly sitting, placidly knitting, with the money on her lap under her apron.

Jesse's mother was Mary Cleveland, sister to the famous Revolutionary fighter, Ben Cleveland. This fact almost cost Jesse his life. Some Tories were roaming the valley when they encountered Jesse, a Patriot soldier, who had come home, bringing his family some salt. The Tories captured him, were preparing to hang him in spite of Jesse's telling

them that his Uncle Ben would hunt them down.

The Tories made a noose out of the horse's bridle, put it around Jesse's neck, and gave the horse a whack. The horse bounded off, but the bridle broke, and Jesse galloped off. If one remembers, Col. Ben Cleveland was notorious for hanging every Tory he could find. The place was the so-called Tory Oak in neighboring Wilkesboro.

In passing, both Cleveland and his sister, Mary, were huge people, weighing several hundred pounds. Mary died of cancer of the face for which son Jesse took her to Salem to see the doctor there.

This column by the late Ruth Minick was previously published by The Mount Airy News and is being reprinted to continue her tradition of sharing and preserving the area's history.

Facts, Trivia and Legends

Jesse Franklin

Jesse Franklin was born in Orange County, Virginia on March 24, 1760. His parents were Bernard and Mary Cleveland Franklin. It is believed that he was the third of thirteen children born into this family.

Jesse enlisted in the Continental Army at age seventeen. He was an adjutant to Colonel Benjamin Cleveland (his uncle) and served with him when the Tories were fighting the Patriots in the Piedmont area. He was captured by the Tories and survived death when his horse bridle, which was used as a noose, broke and he was able to escape. He later took part in the battle of King's Mountain.

In 1816 President Madison appointed Jesse a commission along with Andrew Jackson and General David Meriwether to deal with the Chickasaw Indians.

He served in the General Assembly and in Congress before being elected governor in 1820. For most of his adult life, his home was in Surry County. He died on August 31, 1823, two years after ending his term.

Source: itpi.dpi.state.nc.us/governors/franklin.htm and *The Story of Rockford* by Lucy Hamlin Houck

Submitted by Don Rhyne

JESSE FRANKLIN, ONCE GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE LIES BENEATH THE SOIL OF GUILFORD BATTLEFIELD WITH SIMPLE SURRY STONE TO MARK THE SPOT.

These Humble Stones Slightly One Fact--The Size of a Marker Does Not Denote the Bigness of All That Was and Is Left of a Once Big Man--Leaves a Brilliant Record as a PublicOfficial and Soldier--Surry County Should Feel Proud of His Accomplishment.

SACRED

TO

the memory of Jesse
Franklin late Gov--
error of North Carolina

Under a small headstone, bearing that inscription, there lies in the soil of Guilford Battleground, the government park five miles from Greensboro, the body of a man who played an important part in the history following the successful struggle for independence.

The grave is next that of Major Joseph Winston, who headed the troops that fought the Hessians and Tarleton's cavalry under Cornwallis at the battle of Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781, after Continental troops under General Nathaniel Green had been forced to fall back. The remains of Governor Jesse Franklin were removed to Guilford Battleground from the place of original interment in Surry county 25 years ago. Only a few feet away is the monument to the North Carolina troops who fought under Major Winston at the battle which shattered all British hopes of conquering America's determined colonists. This monument with a statue of a Continental leader with sword held in air, was erected by Governor Thomas M. Holt in 1853 and it commemorates Major Joseph Winston, Captain Jesse Franklin--for that was his title at the cessation of hostilities-- and Richard Talliferro. Over the grave itself are the same humble stones that graced it in Surry county. These stones slightly one fact--the size of a marker does not denote the bigness of all that was and is left of a once big man. The grave is in a quite spot--automobiles pass in large numbers but seldom pause. Doubtless one out of a thousand, if that many, of those who pass, or even those who stop to read the more too legible inscription are aware of the part Governor Jesse Franklin played in the Revolutionary history of North Carolina.

History's High Lights

Here are some of the high spots in the career of the man who is so little known to those who profess to know their history:

1. Served in Revolutionary war and escaped hanging at hands of Tories when bridge with which he was being hanged broke and allowed him to fall into saddle of his horse, which he rode to freedom.
2. Took part in the historic engagement at King's Mountain and Guilford Courthouse under his uncle, Col. Benjamin Cleveland, who was a terror to Tories.
3. Member North Carolina house of commons for four terms, 1793, 1794, 1797, and 1798.
4. Member United States house of representatives from 1795 to 1797.
5. Succeeded Alexander Martin as United States senator from North Carolina in 1798 for term ending March 3, 1805.

Carolians in Charge

6. Presiding officer of United States senate from March, 1804 to March, 1805. At the same time Nathaniel Bacon, also of North Carolina, was presiding officer of the house of representatives, making two North Carolians in charge an honor no other state has ever enjoyed.

7. State senator from Surry County, 1805, and 1806.

8. United States senator for a second time from 1806 until 1812, when he was defeated by David Stone in December of the latter year.

9. With Andrew Jackson and General Meriwether conducted negotiations for treaty with Chickasaw Indians; with General Jackson concluded the treaty with the Cherokees whereby much land was purchased.

10. Elected governor of North Carolina on December 5, 1820 and took office December 7. Served until December 7, 1821. Declined reelection in address to legislature.

JESSE FRANKLIN RESIDENCE - This house, now the home of C.L. Matthews, Lowgap, Surry Co., was the home of Governor and Mrs. Jesse Franklin for the last two decades or more of their lives. Through the early part of the last century, it was an outstanding social and political center as its owner served in the General Assembly, in both houses of Congress and as governor of the State. An 11-room structure, it still dominates the country side.

By Harvey Dinkins
(Staff Writer)

Who was Jesse Franklin?

Historians have neglected much North Carolina history. In New England, where matters historical have been preserved in careful and minute detail, the doings of a man like Jesse Franklin would have been set down in several volumes. But a search of available data in Tarheelia brings to light only fragmentary information on one of this State's outstanding Revolutionary War and postwar leaders.

Jesse Franklin was a native of Orange Co. Va. He was the son of Bernard Franklin. His mother was Mary Cleveland Franklin, the daughter of the famous Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, whose name was one to conjure with during and following the Revolution.

Jesse Franklin enlisted and served with the patriot army in the Revolution. He fought in the battle of Kings Mountain and at Guilford Courthouse. He attained the rank of major before the war was over.

After the war, the Franklin family was one of many splendid old families who emigrated from the somewhat crowded plantation areas of Virginia into Piedmont North Carolina to find more ample acres.

Father Bernard Franklin sent his son, Jesse Franklin into North Carolina after the fashion of the Children of Israel, "to spy out the land." Jesse Franklin picked the rolling upland acres and the flat bottom land at the headwaters of Mitchells River, in Surry Co. as a place for a homestead.

The whole family moved down to live permanently- to the greater benefit of North Carolina for many decades to come. One of the several Franklin children was Meshach Franklin-then just a little tad- who afterwards represented his district in Congress.

As far as can be learned, the Franklins first built a house at what is now E Levin's Store, and resided there a while. But later, around the turn of the century, Jesse Franklin and wife Meckey Perkins Franklin, went further upstream on Mitchells River and built their permanent home, the home that was to serve as a political and social center of the State for many years.

That residence is still standing a short distance south of Lowgap in Surry Co., on the Galax, Va. -Mt. Airy Highway.

C. L. ("Cape") Matthews now owns the splendid old home together with about 150 acres of land. Residing with him are his son, W.L. Matthews and Mrs. Matthews. Their definite information regarding the Franklin family is wholly hearsay- community lore that has been handed down through the years.

From the scanty information in reference work - principally from Ashe's "Biographical History of North Carolina," it can be learned that Jesse Franklin went to the North Carolina "House of Commons," in 1793 and 1794. From December 7, 1795, to March 3, 1797, he served in the lower house of Congress. Again in 1797 and 1798, he was in the "House of Commons." December 12, 1798, the General Assembly elected him United States Senator to take the place of Alexander Martin, for the term ending March 3, 1805.

Historians will recall that before the time of John Caldwell Calhoun, the Vice-Presidents did not preside over the United States Senate as a rule. The Senate elected its presidents "pro tempore." It is significant that in March 1804, Jesse Franklin was thus elected and served a year in that capacity, relinquishing the post at the expiration of his term in 1805. At that time, Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Thus, North Carolinians headed both houses of Congress for a protracted period, an honor possibly never accorded any one State at any other time in all the history of the nation.

Back from the United States Senate, Jesse Franklin was drafted back to the State Senate, serving through the remainder of 1805 and 1806. In December of 1806 the General Assembly again sent him to the United States Senate to serve until 1812.

Out of the Senate again, Jesse Franklin was named land commissioner to dispose of land lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians. This land comprised 679,189 acres. He also served on the commission with Andrew Jackson who treated with the Chickasaw Indians. As the final triumph of his long and distinguished career, he was elected Governor of North Carolina December 5, 1820, taking the oath of office December 7. He served until December 7, 1821, declining a second term. He retired to his Surry Co. home and died there August 31, 1823, at 63 years of age.

The Governor and his wife were buried a few rods southwest of their home in Surry Co. as was the custom of the day. But his bones were not to rest there permanently. When in comparatively recent years Guilford Battleground was being developed, it was felt fitting that the distinguished Revolutionary war patriot should rest permanently in the soil he had helped to defend at Guilford Courthouse. So his remains were disinterred and taken to that permanent Federal park and placed beneath a monument that bears his name along with that of Joseph Winston and Richard Talliaferro. It is a curious fact that, although it was intended that the remains of his wife also should be moved, this never was done.

So, among the bodies of her faithful slaves-- according to tombstone markings that still can be traced out-- and along with that of her daughter "Mattilda Moore, wife of Sam Moore," Mrs. Franklin's body still reposes.

The old Governor would never allow his portrait to be painted, so posterity will never know, except from chance references to his person, what nature of man he was.

Community legend has it that he regularly made his trips to and from Washington in a two-horse buggy. There is a story, too, that he was seized by a band of Tories in late Revolutionary times and was just before being hanged when a strange thing happened. He was on his horse and was being led up beneath the limb of a tree from which the rope dangled that was to be placed about his neck. As he neared the fatal spot he suddenly spurred his horse violently and the beast smashed his way through the ranks of his tormentors, carrying his master to safety.

Whether this was true or not, it is a good yarn, befitting the man.

From Hollingsworth's "History of Surry County". 1935 p.97

As to the perilous time which existed in the early months of 1781, the following incident is cited as typical: "On his (Jesse Franklin's) arrival at the fort (Wilkesboro) he ascertained that the Whig families on Mitchell's river, in his father's neighborhood, were entirely destitute of salt. He was to return to the army, and as it was very little out the way, he determined to go by his father's and carry a little salt to distribute among his friends to serve them until supplies ~~could~~ could be obtained in some other way. He set out from Wilkesboro on a young horse not yet bridle-wise; and in order to avoid the Tories, who were constantly on the lookout for him, he made his way along the mountains entirely out of all the settlements. He met with no mishap until late in the evening, as he was getting near home, when he was suddenly surprised by a party of Tories who had been lurking around his father's premise seeking to ensnare him for a long time. Surrounded by rifles, he was compelled to yield himself into their hands. They soon dismounted him and tied his hands behind his back. In this condition they replaced him on his horse and having stacked their guns beside a large white oak tree, they led his horse under the pendant boughs of a dogwood, and taking the bridle off his horse tied it around his neck and drew the reins tightly over the limb over his head. In this situation they commanded him to take the oath of allegiance. Although nearly strangled ~~they~~ he refused to obey them. Almost maddened by his refusal, they loosed the horse, thinking it would run off and leave him suspended by the neck. The horse, however, stood perfectly still until one of them seized a bough to strike it, and just at that critical moment the bridle broke and he dropped into the saddle as the horse bounded away at full speed. The woods were clear of brush or undergrowth, and the horse so fleet that before they could get their rifles ready he was beyond range, but he heard bullets whistle after him as he sped away. He spent that night at his father's house, in the hayloft and the next day he set out with a young man named Taliaferro for General Greene's army."

FRANKLIN HOME IS HISTORIC SITE

Residence Of Former North
Carolina Governor Lo-
cated At Lowgap

DESCENDANTS IN ELKIN

By LULA M. WEIR

The historic home of Jesse Franklin, one time governor of North Carolina, built in 1793, near Lowgap, Surry County, and long since passed out of family ownership, but it has, nevertheless, lost none of its historic interest.

The Franklin homeplace is situated on a knoll overlooking a peaceful valley in the shadow of the Blue Ridge about two miles from Lowgap, famous as the home of Truman N. Woodruff, "The Galax King". Remodeled from time to time as repairs became necessary, the structure is in good state of preservation.

The house was constructed of logs mortised together with hand-made wooden pins, and the roof, originally, was of hand-riven wooden boards. The interior, with the exception of two huge fireplaces in the parlor and sitting-room, in which still stands the old-time pot hook and rod, has lost much of its original quaintness through modernizing since it passed from the Franklin family.

Many visitors to the historic place have hoped it might be converted into a shrine and preserved, but a marker placed along the highway some ten years ago is all there is to point the visitor's attention to the spot.

No hero of the Revolutionary period served the state and nation in a more patriotic manner than Jesse Franklin, frontier settler and Surry Countian by adoption—the only governor ever furnished by Surry County.

The family came to Surry from Orange County, Virginia, when Jesse was yet in his teens. His public service began at the age of 17, while living in Virginia, when he volunteered. When Jesse's father, Bernard Franklin, became interested in joining his kinsmen in North Carolina, young Jesse was set to pick a location for their new home, in what at that time was practically a wilderness. He chose a site six miles from the present famous Lowgap home after observing the abundant wild game and the natural growths of the section that would furnish grazing for the livestock.

Once settled in the new home, the family soon faced difficulties due to the warfare existing between the whigs and tories, which made life cheap. Jesse rendered heroic service from the time he enlisted under his uncle, Colonel Ben Cleveland, the terror of the tories. The victory at Kings Mountain and heroism at Guilford Courthouse, when he escaped by slashing the rein of his horse and leaping into the saddle after keeping the enemy at bay by constant firing, is familiar history.

Jesse married his boyhood sweetheart, Miss Meeke Perkins, of Virginia, in 1794. He represented the district, including the counties, Surry, Wilkes Ashe and Rowan, in Congress when sessions were held in Philadelphia. He later was elected United States Senator, serving from 1798 to 1805. Later he served two terms as state senator before election again to the United States Senate, where he served until 1813. In the autumn of 1820, he was elected governor of North Carolina. After one term he declined re-election. He died two years later, and his body was interred in a green knoll about 200 yards from his home. His wife survived him eleven years and was

buried beside him in the family plot. Her body still rests there. The ashes of Governor Franklin were removed to Guilford Battleground in 1906, and were interred beside the grave of Major Joseph Winston.

Among the surviving direct descendants of Governor Franklin are the family of the late Senator R. G. Franklin of Elkin and the distinguished Graves family of Mount Airy.

Mostly Local

By Mary C. Wiley

Shortly before the battle of Guilford Court House, young Jesse Franklin, the nephew of Colonel Cleveland, the hero of King's Mountain, was commissioned by his uncle to carry an important message to General Green, at the time encamped at the old Troublesome Iron Works. Young Franklin was told to go direct to Salem, to the house of Mr. Bagge, who though "a very careful man would help him."

The following story of the daring ride of Jesse Franklin is based on information contained in the undated Journal clipping before me furnished the Journal by the Honorable C. B. Watson—who had received it some years before from Judge Graves of Surry, a direct descendant of the patriotic young rider.

Brother Bagge Helps Rider

At the end of a hard day's ride from Wilkesboro, Jesse Franklin arrived at Mr. Bagge's, "by the back way" as directed, stabled his jaded horse in a shed in the rear of the house and knocked at the back door.

Candle in hand Mr. Bagge answered the knock, and upon learning that the travel-worn boy was on his way to the camp of General Green with an important dispatch to the General from Colonel Cleveland and that he was hungry and needed a fresh horse, led him into the kitchen. "In yonder safe," he said, "are cold victual and if you help yourself to them, I can't help it.

"Here is the key to the stable and if after sunrise I find your jaded horse in the stable and my horse gone, I can't help it."

Delivered at Dawn

As the sun rose in the morning young Franklin on the horse of "the careful" Moravian brother of Salem "delivered his message to General Greene at Troublesome Iron Works, a forty-mile night's ride."

At that time, the British forces having overrun South Carolina, and being on their way into North Carolina, the Tories, united in predatory bands, were ravaging the country and plundering the Whig families of every valuable thing upon which they could lay their hands.

The
FRANKLINS

"So troublesome and dangerous had they become that the prominent Whigs were driven to the necessity of building a fort on a hill near the town of Wilkesboro, in which they secured themselves when not actively engaged..... Perhaps a few incidents that occurred to Bernard Franklin and his family, about this time, may somewhat illustrate the manner in which the Tory warfare was carried on. Choosing a time when they knew Jesse Franklin was from home, for they feared him, a band of Tories surrounded the home of his father, and while some kept watch on the outside, six or seven of them went in to search for plunder. The cautious Mrs. Franklin had previously put all her best bedclothes and table linen into a large box and buried it in the garden, and had potato hills made over it and planted, in order to more effectively conceal the place where it was hidden. Those articles were then secure; but how to save the money and other valuables was now the question. There was an old maiden lady living in the family, called Aunt Betty Wells, who possessed more than ordinary sagacity and self-control. While the Tories were preparing to enter the house, she went to the desk and took the gold and silver out of the drawer, where it was usually kept, and put it into a long stocking which she had just finished, and sat down on the chair, placing the stocking of specie on her lap under her apron. When the band entered, they found her very composedly knitting away as if nothing unusual was taking place. They soon commenced rummaging in the drawers of the desk, and in the chests, in search of the money which was concealed beneath old Aunt Betty's apron. During their stay in the house, she kept up a conversation with them continually, fearing they would suspect her and force her to give up her treasure. They finally left, however, without molesting her. The hidden box in the garden and the money was nearly all of their property that was not left. I have often seen a French crown in the possession of Mrs. Mary Graves, daughter of Jesse Franklin, now living in Mount Airy, which was saved in old Aunt Betty's stocking.

"Not long after that occurred the same party with some others, came to Bernard Franklin's again in search of his negroes who had escaped them on their previous visit. An unarmed man surrounded by a large party of ruffianly robbers, has sometimes to submit to very rude treatment. On this occasion, Mr. Franklin happened to have a new hat on which one of the Tories took a fancy and, wishing to gratify his vanity, he snatched the new hat from his head and suddenly clasped his own slouch on his head in its stead. Mr. Franklin's indignation was irrepressible and, dashing the old hat on the ground, he stamped it exclaiming, "I wish it was the heart of every Tory in the land!" The negroes were carried off, all escaped from the Tories and returned in a few weeks to their kind master."

The Mount Airy News Wednesday, December 18, 1985

In The Days Of Meshack And Jesse Franklin, Folks Lived By Their Bible And Almanac

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (AP) — Even after 141 years of collecting, University of North Carolina's North Carolina Collection still comes upon rarities that have escaped its tentacles.

A recent acquisition from Lin Respass, a Chapel Hill-Durham rare book dealer, is a copy of "Gales & Seaton's North Carolina Almanack" for the year 1810. Previously the collection had only a photocopy for this particular year.

In the 19th century, almanacs provided practical advice for citizens, especially farmers who cared for their crops by the signs of the moon. Gales and Seaton in 1810 called upon Philip Brooks, a Richmond County astronomer, to provide astronomical calculations.

We don't know much about Brooks. He is listed in the census of 1810 as living in the town of Rockingham. He apparently was a little over 45 years old, his wife less than 44, and they had a daughter and three sons — all under

26. He also owned one slave.

Brooks' calendar was interspersed with weather predictions and religious quotations. For Jan. 23, for example, snow or sleet was predicted, followed by the assurance that "The Lord is just and righteous, and will judge the earth with equity and truth."

Articles ranged from gardening to the killing of caterpillars. In one titled "A Curious Phenomenon," it is stated that "The tree-trunks standing upright in the Chowan River of North Carolina, and the stump of a tree cut with an ax, above 20-feet under the surface of the earth, and the ax nearly eaten up with rust, near the same river, shew that this level and extensive country is between 20 and 30-feet higher now than it was formerly."

Another series of articles pertains to health. One advocates the feeding of barley, water and milk to four-month-olds. Another describes a cure for epileptic fits:

"When the fit is coming on, put a

broad piece of metal, say a crown piece, into the mouth, so as to force and keep the jaws open as widely as possible ..." A person subject to epilepsy should, the article suggested, always carry such a metal piece in his or her pocket.

Nowadays, an almanac designed primarily for farmers would hardly include an attack on tobacco, but in 1810 Gales and Seaton minced no word:

"It is difficult to contemplate man a more ridiculous light, than in his attachment to tobacco — a weed not more nauseous to the taste, than it is unfriendly to health and morals."

In addition to the evils usually attributed to tobacco, the almanac adds a novel one: "Smoking and chewing promote a thirst for strong drink which leads to drunkenness and intemperance."

Does that mean if tobacco is outlawed, drinking will disappear?

And then there is a roster of public officials, both national and state.

North Carolina's senators were James Turner and Jesse Franklin. In the House of Representatives were Willis Alston Jr., James Cochrane, Meshack Franklin, James Holland, Thomas Kenan, William Kennedy, Nathaniel Macon, Archibald McBryde, Joseph Pearson, Lemuel Sawyer, Richard Stanford and John Stanly.

Gov. David Stone received the princely salary of \$1,600 a year, the same amount earned by the Supreme Court judges, John L. Taylor, John Hall, Francis Locke, Joshua G. Wright, Samuel Lowrie and Leonard Henderson.

The state treasurer, John Haywood, received a \$100 less, but Secretary of State William White got only \$600 plus fees. Attorney General Oliver Fitts and Solicitor generals Edward Jones, William Slade, I.L. Guion and Matthew Troy were paid \$20 for each court attended.

FRANKLIN

GREENSBORO — Dr. Marian Pope Franklin, 75, professor emeritus of counseling and educational development at The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, died at Moses Cone Memorial Hospital Monday, Feb. 13, following a lengthy illness. The funeral service will be held on Thursday, Feb. 16 at 1 p.m. at the North Elm Chapel of Hanes-Lineberry, with the Rev. Earl Gibson of West Market Street United Methodist Church presiding. Interment will be at 4 p.m. in Hollywood Cemetery in Elkin. The family will receive visitors on Wednesday, Feb. 15, from 6-8 p.m. at North Elm Chapel of Hanes-Lineberry. Dr. Franklin joined the School of Education at Woman's College (now UNCG) as a faculty member in 1959 and taught there for 31 years until her retirement in 1990. Upon her arrival at Woman's College, Dr. Franklin was the only faculty member in counseling and guidance and taught the first course in that area in the School of Education. Thereafter, she played a highly significant role in helping develop the counselor education program at UNCG. Her work helped lead to the 1967 approval of a doctoral program in education with a specialization in counseling and guidance. According to Dr. Franklin's colleagues, from the beginning, she believed that UNCG's counselor education program would have a big impact in the state. Under her leadership, UNCG quickly became a center for training school counselors in the region. The program later received national accreditation and has grown into the Department of Counseling and Educational Development in UNCG's School of Education. The department is nationally recognized and attracts students from a broad area. Twice since 1991, the counselor education program has received a national award for innovative programming from the Association for Counselor Education and Supervision. "It is with deep regret and a profound sense of personal and professional loss that I learned of Dr. Franklin's death," said Dr. Nicholas Vacc, chairperson of UNCG's Department of Counseling and Educational Development. "She was, indeed, a very special colleague - one treasured by both faculty and students. As a professional colleague, she was committed to the University and to the profession of counseling. We shall remember her both for her contributions to our counselor education programs and for the special impact that she had on the lives of

her students and colleagues." Dr. Franklin is survived by her husband, Gwyn B. Franklin of Greensboro; and three nieces, Nancy F. Sidden of Greensboro, Jane F. Billings of North Falmouth, Mass., and Victoria F. Kemp of Ridley Park, Pa. A native of Wausau, Wisc., Dr. Franklin was the daughter of John Joseph and Hilda Bluhm Pope. She received her Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Music degrees from St. Olaf College, and her Master of Arts degree from Northwestern University. She obtained her Doctor of Education degree from UNC-Chapel Hill in 1959. Before coming to North Carolina, she was head counselor at Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., and taught in public schools in Minnesota. After moving to North Carolina, from 1944-53, she taught public school music in Elkin city schools. Thereafter, for five years, she was a general supervisor with

Surry County Schools. Dr. Franklin is the author of a book entitled "School Organization: Theory and Practice," that was published in 1968 by Rand McNally & Co. of Chicago. A specialist in curriculum planning and supervision, she also wrote many articles for professional and scholarly journals. At UNCG, in the late 1960s, for several years she directed an annual institute on Continuous Progress and Cooperative Teaching that drew educators from many states. She was also in demand as a speaker to conferences, education groups and professional organizations. In addition, she served as a consultant to quite a number of school systems. She also was a licensed reality therapy practitioner. At UNCG, Dr. Franklin was a member of the UNCG Excellence Foundation Board of Directors. She also was a member of the University's Centennial Planning Board. In retirement, each semester she continued to teach a course on reality therapy at UNCG as well as substance abuse counselor certification workshops at GTCC. She also worked on a part-time basis as a counselor-therapist at Charter Hills Hospital. A scholarship fund, now known as the Marian Franklin Counseling Fellowship, was established in her name at UNCG in 1970. Memorial contributions may be made to the Hospice Unit at Moses Cone Hospital, 1200 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N.C. 27401, or to the Marian Franklin Counseling Fellowship Fund at UNCG.

MONDAY

John Martin Franklin

15 MARCH 1993

Mr. John Martin Franklin, 83, of 134 Victoria Street, Elkin, passed away at 4 p.m. Sunday at Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital following a short illness.

Mr. Franklin was born in Guilford County to Columbus Bernard and Sallie Worrell Franklin. He was a graduate of North Carolina State University, with a degree in architecture and engineering. He served as a director of Elkin-Jonesville Building and Loan for 25 years. He was a member of First United Methodist Church in Elkin.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday at Johnson Funeral Home chapel in Elkin by the Rev. Fred Jordan Jr. Burial will follow in Hollywood Cemetery.

Surviving are his wife, Anna Laura Masten Franklin of the home; three daughters, Ms. Anna Victoria Kemp of Ridley Park, Pa., Ms. Nancy Sidden of Greensboro and Mrs. Jane F. Billings of North Falmouth, Mass.; one brother, Mr. Gwyn Bernard Franklin of Greensboro; nine grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to the charity of the donor's choice.

The family will receive friends from 7 u
Johnson F

FRANKLIN

ELKIN — Mr. Gwyn Bernard Franklin, 87, of Greensboro, formerly of Elkin, passed away Wednesday, March 17, 1999, at Moses Cone Hospital in Greensboro. Mr. Franklin was born June 18, 1911, in Guilford County to the late Columbus Bernard Franklin and Sallie Martin Franklin. He was associated with J.M. Franklin Architectural and Engineering Firm in Elkin as an architectural draftsman. He later moved to Greensboro as a real estate representative. He was an avid golfer and was of the Methodist faith. He was in the Seabees during World War II and served in the South Pacific. He was a member of the VFW in Elkin. He was preceded in death by his wife, Dr. Marian Pope Franklin who died February 13, 1995. Surviving are a sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann Franklin of Elkin; a cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Reagan of Brevard; three nieces, Mrs. Nancy F. Sidden of Greensboro, Mrs. Victoria F. Kemp of Folsom, Pa., and Mrs. Jane F. Billings of North Falmouth, Mass.; nine great nieces and nephews and four great-great nieces. Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Friday at Johnson Funeral Home Chapel by Rev. Sanford L. Giles Jr. Burial will follow in Hollywood Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to the donor's choice. The family will receive friends from 7-9 p.m. Thursday at Johnson Funeral Home in Elkin.

FOY**WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL**
Sunday, October 29, 1995

MT. AIRY — Miss Jean Rodwell Foy, age 65, of 216 North Wood Apts., Mt. Airy, N.C., died at her home Friday afternoon. Miss Foy was born April 10, 1930 in Surry County to the late Edward Foy, Jr. and Sallie Rodwell Foy. She was a retired school teacher with the Surry County Schools, having taught at Flat Rock Elementary School, and a member of the Central United Methodist Church. Surviving are a brother and sister-in-law, Edward and Linda Foy of Mt. Airy; two nieces, Mrs. Sallie Hazel, Cana, Va. and Mrs. Lynn Rigney, Mt. Airy; a great niece, Alex Rigney, Mt. Airy; two great nephews, Christopher and Michael Hazel of Cana, Va. Funeral services will be held 2 p.m. Sunday, October 29, 1995, at the Central United Methodist Church conducted by Rev. Clay Manning with burial to follow in the Oakdale Cemetery. The family will receive friends at Central United Methodist Church Parlor from 1 until the hour of the service Sunday afternoon. Her body will remain at Moody Funeral Home until placed at the church at 1 p.m. Sunday. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to Central United Methodist Church, 1909 N. Main St., Mt. Airy, NC 27030

Passing Of Mrs. Hodges

After an illness extending over many months, Mrs. Judith Hodges passed peacefully away, early last Saturday morning. She had been troubled with Brights Disease for two years, and only by careful medical attention and the best of nursing was her life prolonged. Born in North Carolina, Sept. 13th, 1828, at the age of 8 years her parents removed to Jackson Co., Mo., where she remained until her marriage to P. C. Hodges in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges came immediately to California, and settled in Gilroy, where they have ever since resided, and been prominently identified with all the moral agencies that would tend to uplift the community. She was a life-long member of the Christian Church, and kind and charitable to all. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at the Christian Church, Revs. Williams, Edwards and Davis conducting the solemn services and the church choir rendered appropriate hymns. The casket was surrounded with beautiful floral emblems. Besides her aged husband, she leaves two maiden sisters, the Misses Franklin and one brother Warren Franklin of this city, with countless friends to mourn her loss.

Petaluma Incubators, Chappell & Co. agents.

FRANKLIN

Mrs. Minnie Parks Franklin, 76, of Winston-Salem died unexpectedly Wednesday, November 24, 1999 at Forsyth Medical Center, after declining health during the past year. She was born April 10, 1923 in Forsyth County to Eugene F. and Della Overby Parks. Mrs. Franklin was a lifelong member of Fries Memorial Moravian Church. She was preceded in death by her husband, John Edward Franklin in December 1998 and also by four brothers, Ernest, Frank, Clyde, and James Parks; a sister, Maggie Lineberry. Surviving are a daughter, Sandra F. Hinrichsen and husband, Claus, of Clemmons; a son, Dennis E. Franklin and wife, Sharon, of Hermitage, Tenn.; a grandson, John S. Franklin, of Newburg, Ind.; two sisters, Mary Nelson and Louise Weavil, both of Winston-Salem; several nieces and nephews; her loving dog, Peko. Funeral services will be at 2:00 p.m., Monday at Hayworth-Miller Silas Creek Chapel with Rev. Stuart Zimmerman officiating. Burial will follow in the Moravian Graveyard. The family will receive friends from 7-8 p.m. Sunday at the funeral home. Memorials may be made to Fries Memorial Moravian Church, 251 Hawthorne Road N.W., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27104.

DEATHS

JAMES A. FRANKLIN

Mr. James A. Franklin died last night at 7 o'clock at his home, 606 Fifteenth street. The deceased had been ill for the past five days. Death was not unexpected. The deceased was aged 68 years.

He is survived by five daughters, Mrs. Della Phipps, Mrs. Mary E. Caudle of Nebraska, Mrs. Sarah Crouse and Mrs. Julia Bobbitt of Winston-Salem. Three brothers survive, Messrs. W. A., J. N., and J. R. Franklin.

Mr. Franklin was a member of the Greenwood Avenue Baptist church for many years. Prior to his sickness he was a minister in this denomination and served scattered charges. He had lived here many years and is well known in the city.

The funeral services will be conducted at the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. W. P. Staley, officiating. Interment will be in Greenwood cemetery.

Mrs. James Franklin

The funeral for Mrs. Lillie Butcher Franklin, 79, of For-

1900 WINSTON-
syth Nursing Care Center, widow of James Franklin, will be at 4 p.m. today at Voglers Chapel. Burial will be in Antioch Baptist Church cemetery. She died at 1:13 a.m. yesterday at Forsyth Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Franklin was the daughter of Amon and Mary Gentry Butcher and was a member of Gum Orchard Baptist Church in Surry County. She was formerly employed by Arista Mills. Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Betty McMickel of Kernersville, Rt. 3, and Mrs. Rosa Snow of State Road.

This Old House



The Edwards-Franklin House was once the home of legislators. The date shown on the chimney might have been painted by a builder when the house was finished.



Margaret Tucker (left) and Cama Merritt discuss one of the panels in the Edwards-Franklin House. The house turns 200 years old this year.

JOURNAL PHOTOS BY JESSICA MANN

Edwards-Franklin House in Surry is given some TLC

By Stephen Martin

JOURNAL SURRY COUNTY REPORTER

MOUNT AIRY

Tucked away between woods and rolling farmlands in a remote part of Surry County, the two-story white house on Haystack Road seems more of a retreat than a gathering place for prominent politicians.

But Margaret Tucker knows of a time when a congressman and top state officials called it home.

"Out here in the middle of nowhere . . . there was a very active and wealthy community in the late 1700s and for part of the 1800s," said Tucker, an official with the Surry County Historical Society.

And the white house, known as the Edwards-Franklin House, was right in the thick of the action.

The house is 200 years old this year, and the historical society is celebrating by trying to increase its appeal to tourists.

"It's in such an isolated location that we're not going to attract large amounts of tourists," said Cama Merritt, the president of the historical society. "But we want more people to visit."

A series of informational panels that explains the history of the



The Surry County Historical Society has cleaned the house.

house was recently placed in several rooms, giving the unfurnished house a museum-like feel for the first time.

Merritt hopes that the panels will encourage more people to stop by for self-guided tours of a house that she said should give visitors a richer understanding of the history of Surry County.

From April through September, the house is open for tours from 1 to 5 p.m. on the second Saturday and Sunday of each month. Admission is free.

The panels recount the lives of members of the Edwards and Franklin families, beginning with Gideon Edwards, a longtime state leg-

islator who built the seven-room house in 1799 as the centerpiece of a 2,300-acre tobacco plantation.

Edwards' son-in-law, Meshack Franklin, moved into the house in 1810, when he was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

See HISTORIC HOUSE, Page B6

STATE / METRO



JOURNAL PHOTO BY JESSICA MANN

Cama Merritt (left) and Margaret Tucker in one of the rooms of the house.

HISTORIC HOUSE

Continued From Page B1

Franklin's brother, Jesse Franklin, served in the U.S. Senate and was also the governor of North Carolina from 1820 to 1822. He lived about a mile away and visited the house frequently.

The Franklin-Edwards property stopped being a slave plantation in 1847 when the Edwards family sold it to a farmer named Sinclair McMickle. The McMickle family and its descendants lived there until abandoning the house in 1969.

Four years later, the historical society bought it and began the long process of restoring its faded grandeur.

"For the most part it was intact," Merritt said. Workers replaced the front porch and the tin

roof and cleaned the house's interior. But Merritt said the house has changed very little since Meshack Franklin added a staircase and mantles in some rooms during a remodeling project in 1823.

The floors are made of the original rough, wooden planks.

The house was wired for electricity in the 1940s, but indoor plumbing was never added.

Merritt takes particular pride in the decorative art on the house's wainscoting, doors and trim.

They were painted in 1799 and 1823 with a feathery brushwork intended to imitate the look of marble and hardwood.

"(The owners) had a great deal of respect that it was an old house, so they never painted over anything," Merritt said.

■ For more information about the Edwards-Franklin House, call Cama Merritt at 786-8359.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLES OF INTEREST

THE MOUNT AIRY NEWS,
JUNE 10, 1909

The "Boy" Tells of his Further Adventures

A few weeks ago **Capt. S. C. Franklin** told the readers of The News about the great fun he made at **Cloyds farm**. This week, calling himself the "Boy", he gives some of his further experiences.

"After the Boy rested from his long run he had crossed New River on the Railroad bridge near where the town of Radford now stands and lay on the banks till morning. A little after light the enemy shelled us across the river and threw several shots through **Col. Radford's** brick house and killed a few artillery horses and wounded a few men. By this time the Boy was getting a little quiet – he had the river between him and the enemy with the bridges burned. After noon our forces fell back to Christiansburg and rested that night. By morning the Boy had gotten so he did not run from everything he saw that looked blue. Next morning the enemy beat a retreat and the Boy got brave and followed them to the foot of Salt Pond Mountain near Blacksburg, (**Va. Agricultural College**) and right here let me say the Boy did not run so fast to overtake them as he did to get away. (Such a contrast.) The next day we returned to New River bridge and went into camp for a few days.

One evening as the sun was going down the Boy was sitting on a log with his messmates eating parched corn for supper (which they had pressed or stolen) feeling happy as a lark, little thinking ere the sun rose the "long roll" would call them to strike tent and fix to march. Next morning before light we were in line and in a few hours on the train for Lynchburg. We went from Lynchburg to Charlottesville, then to Stanton, in that beautiful valley of Virginia, to meet and check the advance of **Gen. Hunter** on a raid up the valley, under **Gen. W. E. Jones**. We met **Hunter** below Stanton at Piedmont. With **Hunter** on that raid was **Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes**. The boy had met **Gen. Hayes** a few days before up at **Cloyds farm** but did not stay with him as he did at Piedmont. **Hayes** being a General he did not see as much of him as he did of **Lieut. McKinley** for he was on the skirmish line. The Boy did not renew his acquaintance with **Gen. Hayes** for he did not like his way of doing business, but **Gen. Jones** said we must meet again, and we did.

In the evening after fighting all day **Gen. Jones** lay on the field dead, our beloved **Col. Brown** was dyeing, **Lieut. Stewart**, my messmate, shot in the head; **Lieut. Jones**, another officer, badly shot through the face and several of my company dead and wounded.

The Boy looked to the right and the woods were blue, looked to the left and the fields were blue, and to the rear where he generally runs and the earth was blue, and you bet your sweet life the Boy struck.

Submitted by **John Edwards**, 451 Nurse Road, Ararat, NC 27007

JESSE FRANKLIN, PIONEER, WAS SON OF SURRY COUNTY
By Catherine Harris

In what is now Surry County of this state there are many relics and monuments, obscure but none the less suggestive of the stirring days of the American Revolution and one of the most interesting leaders of this war, Hon. Jesse Franklin, pioneer settler and later Governor of the state representing her for many years in the United States Senate.

On the upper waters of the Fish River in Surry County, about two miles from Low Gap there stands an old house, remodeled slightly for use, but still bearing the earmarks of an old colonial residence, for many years the homestead of Jesse Franklin. On the knoll near the house, overlooking the river and the meadows and surrounded by the higher mountain ranges of the Blue Ridge, there are three graves, those of the widow of Governor Jesse Franklin and two of his daughters.

Body Moved

Franklin himself selected this beautiful spot for the resting place of his remains after he retired from the governorship of the State, his health broken under the strain of a long life of service to his State and nation, and for eighty-three years he rested beside his wife. In 1906, however, his body was moved to Guilford Battle Ground and placed with a monument erected there to the memory of the heroism he displayed during the battle fought on that field. The house and the graves of the wife and children remain in their lonely mountains, the silent tellers of tales that such thrilling days as those of the American Revolution alone can produce.

These old monuments are reminiscent of even earlier days—days of the pre-Revolutionary period when the events of most significance and interest in the history of the State was the slow but constant influx of the settlers from the countries to the north, especially Virginia. Some of the sturdiest and eldest of the families of Virginia were attracted by the forests of North Carolina. Among these errant Cavaliers, stirred by the desire for more "elbow room" was Col. Ben Cleveland of King's Mountain fame, who in 1769, the self same year that Daniel Boone blazed the Kentucky trail, settled with his family on the banks of the Yadkin River in what is at present Wilkes Co. He built a fort for protection against the Indians and Tories and soon tales of the bounty of the land drifted back to his neighbors in Virginia, the Monroes, the Washingtons, and his kinsmen the Franklins.

A few years after the arrival of Cleveland in the Yadkin settlement, Bernard Franklin, who had married Mary Cleveland, the sister of Ben, decided to try his fortune in the Old North State. He sent his son, Jesse, then a mere lad, to decide upon a location and to prepare for the coming of the family.

Had

Had No Guide

With no guide except his then characteristic common sense and his youthful judgment, he tracked over the miles of wilderness alone and at length reached the home site of his uncle. Having selected a site at the head of Mitchell River about twenty miles from the settlement of his uncle, he set about building a home for the Franklin family, one, though crude as all homes were in those early days, which was to become the seat of refinement and the enterprise and certainly of one of the oldest and respected of the families of the State.

These events happened about the year 1776. Excitement was just beginning. The Franklin family had hardly settled in the new home when Jesse enlisted in the Revolutionary Army under the command of his uncle, Ben Cleveland, commissioned Col. of militia. Throughout the war young Franklin was a close follower and admirer of his kinsmen and under the command he saw a ruthless warfare carried on among the Tories and Indians of that section of Country. But it was at the battle of King's Mountain that Franklin first distinguished himself as a patriot and soldier, and as a reminder

of the bravery and service which he took to this battlefield there is in possession of Ambrose Johnson of Wilkes Co. , a beautiful sword hilt given to Franklin by the commander of the enemy's forces at the battle of King's Mountain.

Account Given

There is a stirring account of the presentation of the sword in an old manuscript now held by the Franklins of Elkin. "In the year 1780 when the British had overrun South Carolina and were entering North Carolina, The Tories united in bands to plunder the Whig families and many such incidents occurred at Bernard's on occasions when Jesse was not at home for he was greatly feared. He had joined Col Ben Cleveland to drive the Tories out of the country. Jesse being active as Captain of a small company. In the fall Col. Cleveland determined to attack Col. Ferguson at King's Mountain. Franklin acted as adjutant of a battalion. The enemy occupied the top of the mountain and was attracted from three sides. After firing a few rounds, the smoke obscured the British troops and the Americans unable to see faltered at that critical moment.

Ferguson Falls

Franklin rode up in advance of the lines and perceived the situation of the foe. He encouraged the troops to make another effort. Following him they advanced until within good range of the enemy's line and fired. Col. Ferguson fell and confusion ensued. Capt. Ryerson, being next high officer, assumed command but they soon surrendered, and Capt. Ryerson delivered up his sword to Jesse Franklin, saying to him, "You deserve it, sir." The sword was kept a long time as a relic until some gentlemen were testing the temper of the metal and broke it into fragments; the blade was made into shoe-buckles and preserved by members of the family. The hilt is in the hands of Ambrose Johnson of Wilkes Co."

On the famous Holt Monument at Guilford Battleground his name is written thus:

Major Joseph Winston

Capt. Jesse Franklin

Richard Talliaferro

Painam qui meruit ferat.

There are many interesting accounts and vindications of the stories told of Franklin in connection with this great Revolutionary battle. There is a most exciting escape recounted in the same manuscript as that quoted above which took place just previous to the battle but revealing none the less the ability of the patriot:

"In the spring of 1781 Franklin left Wilkes Co. to join General Green, but learning that his father's family was wanting salt, he determined to go by. He set out on a young horse not bridle-wise. He went through the mountains out of all settlements to avoid the Tories who were constantly after him. On nearly reaching his home he was surrounded by their rifles and compelled to surrender. They tied his hands behind his back, and taking the bridle off his horse tied it around his neck and drew the reins tightly over the limbs over head. In this position he was commanded to take the oath of allegiance and though nearly strangled he refused to obey them. Almost maddened by the refusal, they loosened the horse, thinking he would be left hanging by the neck .

Makes Escape

The horse stood still until one of the Tories struck it with a brush and when the bridle broke and Franklin dropped into the saddle. As the wild horse bounded away at full speed, he heard many bullets whistle over his head. That night he slept in his father's hay-loft, the next day off for Green's army."

It was at the battle of Guilford Courthouse that he did his most heroic service the last man to leave the field. Judge David Schenck in an address at the dedication of the Holt monument, said:

"The scattered riflemen were seeking shelter from the sabre and were hurrying forward to join the retreating army, but there were two heroic men who lingered behind, firing shot after shot from their deadly rifles and keeping the foe at bay.

"They lingered after their comrades had gone and the enemy's dragoons were pressing them

them from every side. At last they attempted to reach their horses, which were hitched at the rear. The one was successful with not a moment to spare. He cut his bridle loose, mounted his horse and escaped unharmed. That man was Jesse Franklin, of Winston's command; the other was Richard Talliaferro, his brother-in-law, who attempted to untie his bridle rein and by his delay was overtaken and cut down by the foe."

Returns Home

After this battle, Franklin returned to his home in Wilkes and prepared to lead the life of a private citizen, but his military service had attracted attention and though only twenty-one years old, he was soon called into public service.

In or about the year 1784 Franklin married Meeky Perkins, of Virginia. A relative of Governor Franklin writes in a letter the details of the match:

"He had been prominent as a soldier and it is quite probable that he was sent on missions of importance to and from Philadelphia before the adoption of the Constitution of 1789. In passing through the country on horseback, he happened to stop over at Mr. Perkins' and saw Miss Meeky, a tall, graceful, black-haired and black-eyed maiden, very handsome and accomplished for the period. He fell in love with her and after the usual courtship married her. After the marriage Franklin and his bride rode on horseback by way of Lynchburg to his home in North Carolina. On the way they were given receptions at the residences of several relatives of the bride, the Redds and the Pannills, and also at the home of the bridegroom's uncle. The baggage came later in a two-horse wagon."

In the same year of his marriage he was elected to the State Legislature as a Representative from Wilkes Co., thus beginning his long career of service to the public, serving in turn as Legislator from Wilkes, from Surry, as Congressman from the Fourth District of North Carolina, and as Senator, the successor of David Stone. He served on many committees for the investigation and report of questions of both local and national importance, and all his years of public duty were marked by diligence and sincere application to the trusts placed upon him. In 1820 after these years of service as statesman and diplomat to both State and nation, he was elected Governor of the State, served one year and retired, dying in September, 1823. He was born in Albemarle Co. Virginia, on March 24, 1760.

University of North Carolina

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE March, 1911
Old Series, Vol. 41 No. 4 New Series, Vol. 28Sketch of Jesse Franklin
W. R. Edmonds

The name Franklin is of Norman-French extraction and comes down to us through the medium of the early Saxons- the taproot of our modern English. Our first authentic traces of the name tell us that its original home was Yorkshire England. Here as early as 1589 we find the name Frankland an old established line of nobility. Later the name became Franklin.

The name is derived from the term Frank which means "Free ." This term Frank was a name given by the Oriental races to the inhabitants of southern Europe because of their daring and warlike traits. For many centuries this tribe of people waged incessant warfare against the restraints and oppressions of their neighboring tribes. Gradually they assumed the name Franklins which meant, in the language of the day, "free men" or "superior freeholders." Later the term fell into use as a family name and established itself to a landed aristocracy in the county of Yorkshire, England. And from this line was transplanted the American stock of the name.

Concerning the history of the family before it came to America we know very little except in a very general way however, was caught up in the great tides of English emigration and was planted on our Atlantic coast in the early days of our Colonial settlement. According to the old Franklin family Bible, which is still preserved and in the hands of relatives now living in Surry County, the ancestors of Jesse Franklin lived in Albermarle Co., Virginia-a section of country adjacent to that in which lived the Madisons, the Monroes, the Washingtons and, indeed, the home county of Thomas Jefferson. In this fertile and attractive region was born and reared Jesse Franklin's two grandfathers and his father and mother, Bernard and Mary Franklin.

Jesse's paternal grandfather was Lawrence Franklin, who was born and reared in this section. He married Miss Mary Pain, also of Virginia. From this union came Bernard Franklin, who married a Miss Mary Cleveland. She was likewise a native of Albemarle Co. of that state. Of that marriage there were eight children whose names and marriages I give below as recorded in this old family Bible already referred to.. No dates or explanations are given, I shall quote in the order named: "Jesse married Meeke Perkins of Buckingham Co., Va.; Benjamin married Martha Cleveland of Albermarle Co. Va.; Abna married Rhoda Cleveland of Georgia; Shadrach married Judith Talliaferro of N. C.; Polly married Robert Nau ; Meshack married Mildred Edwards of N.C. ; Abednego married Polly Cleveland of Ga.; Betsy never married."

Bernard Franklin, though a plain citizen, was a true patriot and espoused the cause of freedom and liberty. He was a man of integrity and strong convictions, an uncompromising Whig all his life who firmly believed in the Whig for American Independence. Jesse Franklin's mother before marriage, was a Miss Mary Cleveland, a sister of Ben Cleveland of King's Mountain fame. Bernard and Mary Franklin were parents to eight children-six boys and two girls. The boys were: Jesse, Benjamin, Abna, Shadrach, Meshack, and Abednego. The girls were: Polly, Betsy, the latter never married.

At the old homestead in Albermarle Co., Jesse Franklin was born the 24th day of March, 1760. And there he spent his boyhood in one of the most picturesque spots of his native state. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the times he was never permitted to go to school after he was twelve years of age. While this was seemingly a serious handicap, yet later years proved that what he lacked in opportunity he amply made up in study and application; for he was a close and diligent student of public affairs all his life. So true was this that at the end of his public life he was considered one of the best informed men of his day and generation.

Perhaps some may inquire as to what induced the Clevelands, the Thompsons, and the Franklins, together with scores of others who were among the very best people of Va.

to leave their native state of culture and patriotism, and strike out through two hundred miles of forests, inhabited by wild animals, Indians, and Tories of the very worst stripe, to take up their abode in a land away from home and among strangers where, if tradition be true, human life was the next cheapest thing to land itself. Whatever may have been the technical reasons for this slow but constant unflux of pioneer settlers from Virginia and elsewhere into the Piedmont section of the Old North State, the real cause was general rather than specific, and admits of a plausible explanation.

Just previous to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War western North Carolina was largely an unsettled country. Only here and there along the banks of the larger streams and in the more favored spots were a few scattered settlements, led by some daring spirit like Daniel Boone. Its climate, resources and possibilities had already attracted the attention of many people in the more crowded sections of the country. Virginia was our nearest neighbor. And as the population of that state multiplied and expanded, and the more open sections became populated the stream of settlers, moving along the line of least resistance, naturally floated along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge down into the foothills of western North Carolina. In this way many of the best and most aggressive people of that state became adopted and true Tar Heels.

The Franklins and Clevelands were neighbors in Virginia. In 1769 Ben Cleveland, Jesse Franklin's maternal uncle, moved with his family and settled on the Yadkin River near the present town of Wilkesboro. At that time it was Rowan County; but the very next year (1770) it became Surry, and in 1778 it was formed into Wilkes County. Pleased with the location he decided to make it his future home, and, consequently, erected a fort for the protection of his family from the plunder and ravages of the Tories and Indians who infested this entire mountain section at that time. Perhaps, it may be of some interest to note that this same year of 1769, which marked the arrival of daring "Old Ben" into this Yadkin settlement, was the same year in which Daniel Boone with a half dozen comrades left this neighborhood on his famous expedition to the wilds of Kentucky. Who knows but that it was the advent of the one which caused the departure of the other on the ground that there was no longer "elbow room" for him in those parts? At any rate the two events occurred simultaneously.

A few years after the Clevelands came to North Carolina Bernard Franklin also decided to cast his lot in the Old North State. It is said that he sent Jesse, then a mere lad, to decide upon a location for the future home of the family. Striking out through two hundred miles of thinly settled country, with nothing to guide him save his own good judgement and common sense, Jesse soon reached his destination. Here at the head of Mitchell's River, about twenty miles from the home of his uncle, he selected a site and proceeded to build a home to which the Franklin family soon came. As to the date of their arrival there is some doubt. There is a tradition in the Thompson family, however, which places their coming before the year 1776.

In its new home the family had to face many difficulties and undergo many dangers. At this time the country was in the throes of upheaval and war. In this section the contest took the form of personal warfare between Whigs and Tories. This rendered human life cheap and uncertain, as it was often the case that next-door neighbors were bitter personal enemies, and would do everything possible to outwit and entrap each other. Whigs-Tories-Freedom-these constituted the chief topics of interest-the main issues of the day. There were some Whigs and more Tories in every community. It was a day which demanded many sacrifices and strong convictions on the part of those who allied themselves with the cause of freedom and independence. However, the Clevelands, the Thompsons, and Talliaferros, the Franklins and a few others of this immediate section did not hesitate to throw themselves into the conflict with all their might and put themselves on record against all forms of Toryism and oppression. The Franklin family had barely got settled in its new quarters when Jesse enlisted in the army under his uncle Ben Cleveland, and took up the sword and the gun in defense of his people and his country. And it is in this capacity that he first writes his name into the pages of North Carolina history.

In his military services he was closely associated with his uncle who was commissioned a Colonel of militia when the new county of Wilkes was formed in March, 1778. Cleveland was one of the most fearless and daring characters that ever espoused the cause of freedom, and he threw himself into the border conflict of this region with all his soul. Permit us to here digress long enough to mention briefly this reckless and heroic figure.

In 1775 Ben Cleveland with his two younger brothers, Robert and Larkin, and a few of his neighbors, among whom was Jesse Franklin, began scouring the entire country, far and near, beating, intimidating and hanging Tories wherever one could be found—hanging, however, was his favorite method of punishment. And it was only by such prompt and harsh treatment, administered by a rough and unsparing master, that the Whig families of the community were saved from insults, cruelty and plunder. He was soon known, dreaded and hated by all the Tory settlements for miles in every direction. In his dealings with his enemies he was often cruel, sometimes almost brutal; yet it must be remembered that he was handling thieves, traitors and cowards with whom milder measures would have had little or no influence. Indeed, it is difficult to predict what would have been the conditions and dangers of this section had it not been for daring "Old Ben" and a few other similar spirits who dwelt in this section.

But at heart Col. Cleveland was an honest and sincere patriot who loved his people and his country. What he demanded was freedom; and nothing short of this satisfied him. He would accept no counterfeit. "Ben Cleveland—to all Tories the terror of Terrors; but to all others the jolly "Old Round-About" of the Yadkin." He died while sitting at the breakfast table, in October 1806, at the age of sixty-eight years. I make this reference to this daring old wardog of the Revolution, because throughout this period Jesse Franklin served as his faithful comrade and most trusted lieutenant.

But to return to Jesse Franklin. It was at King's Mountain that Jesse Franklin first attracted attention as a soldier. In the autumn of 1780 the British began to transfer hostilities from South to North Carolina. This stirred the "mountain men" to action. The nucleus of the contest soon settled itself at King's Mountain on October the 7th, 1780. Col. Cleveland collected about 350 men from Wilkes and Surry, and by a forced march—covering about eighty miles in a little more than a day—reached the spot on time and joined forces with Campbell, Sevier, Shelby, McDowell and others. There were about 900 men in all. Just before going into battle Col. Cleveland addressed his men in a short speech, inviting all "cowards" to retire from ranks. Not a man stepped out of line. Whereupon they gave a loud cheer for "Old Ben" and his "Bull Dogs" and rushed into the fight.

On this occasion Jesse Franklin served as Adjutant to his uncle, and was in the very thickest of the contest. Quoting from a manuscript of Gen. William Lenoir, written in 1820, we take the following: "Before the battle, Adjutant Franklin, now Governor of North Carolina, Capt. Robert Cleveland and myself agreed to stand together and support each other; but at the commencement of the battle enthusiastic zeal caused us all to separate. Each being anxious to effect the grand object, no one appeared to regard his own personal safety." Draper in his account of this battle relates the following incident: "Captain Ryerson, who was wounded, tendered his sword to Lieutenant Andrew Kincannon, of Campbell's regiment, who was at that moment endeavoring to check the firing on the surrendered Tories; but not regarding himself as the proper one to receive the tender of this submission, without due reflection, courteously invited the British Captain to be seated;.....Adjutant Franklin of Cleveland's regiment now coming up, received Ryerson's sword, the latter remarking: 'You deserve it, Sir.'"

We next find Jesse Franklin at the battle of Guilford Court House on March the 15th 1781. Here he was one of the very last to leave the field. And it was here that he did his most heroic service. On the very spot where he fired his last round into the advancing British, there was erected on July the 4th, 1893, through the beneficence of Ex.-Gov. Thomas M. Holt, a granite monument to perpetuate the memory and the deeds of those who so valiantly faced the foe after all others had retreated from the field. It is known as the Holt Monument, and upon its faces, in bronze tablets, are carved the following inscriptions:

In Memory Of
The North Carolina Troops
Under Major Joseph Winston
Who Were Fighting The Hessians
And Tarleton's Cavalry
Near This Spot
After The Continental Line
Had Retreated
From The Field Of Battle
March The 15th, 1781.

Major Joseph Winston,
Captain Jesse Franklin,
Richard Talliaferro.

Palmas qui meruit ferat.

Upon the dedication of this monument, Judge David Schenk, who presided as master of ceremonies, delivered a most able address from which we take the following extract:
"Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am here to vindicate and maintain the truth of the assertion that the North Carolina Volunteer Riflemen from Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth and Guilford were the very last soldiers to leave this field, and that the lastman to pour out his blood as a libation to the liberty of his country was Richard Talliaferro, a Volunteer Rifleman from Surry County, who fell and died under a sabre stroke from one of Banister Tarleton's Dragoons..... The scattered Riflemen were seeking shelter from the sabre, and were hurrying forward to join the retreating army, but there were two heroic men who lingered behind, firing shot after shot from their deadly rifles and keeping the foe at bay. They lingered after their comrades had gone and the enemy's dragoons were pressing them from every side; at last, yielding to the stern necessities of fate, they attempted to reach their horses, which were hitched in the rear. The one was successful with not a moment to spare. He cut his bridle rein loose, mounted his horse and escaped unharmd. That man was Captain Jesse Franklin of Winston's Command, afterwards the honored Governor of this State and representing her in the United States Senate. The other was Richard Talliaferro, his brother-in-law, who attempted to untie his bridle rein and by this delay was overtaken and cut down by Tarleton's Dragoons. He sealed his service with his blood, and gave his young life that you and I might be free.*

After the battle of Guilford Court House, which virtually closed hostilities in North Carolina, Franklin returned to his home to settle and lead the life of a private citizen. But such was not to be his future lot. Though only Twenty-one years old, his military services had attracted attention, and he was soon called into public life to which he gave the greater and better part of his life.

In 1784 he settled in Wilkes County. It was some time about this date that he was married to a Miss Meeky Perkins of Buckingham County, Va. In that same year he was elected to the Legislature from Wilkes County, and served in this capacity continuously, with the exception of 1788 and 1789, until and including 1792. In 1793 he left Wilkes and moved to Surry, where he built him a home on the upper waters of Fish River about two miles from Low Gap.

* For this same occasion was written and read a poem from which the following is an extract.

"'Tis seems I hear that volley's roar,
And see-but now I see no more!-
Lo! through the clouds of smoke they pour,-
Dragoons and Hessian slaves!-
And Winston's level flame rolls back their circling glaives?
But that fierce onset is not stayed!
They front those legions undismayed;

They meet, they mix, blade rings on blade
Till but the dead and he
Remain: brave Talliaferro could die but never flee!

Dead is that soul that does not flame
At sight of Guilford's deathless name
And her three children's-heirs of fame!
By Alonzo's child
Graven on that fair memorial to their dead up-piled!
-Henry J. Stockard.

This house which bears all the earmarks of a colonial residence is still standing and in use. Here Franklin lived the remainder of his life.

In this same year, 1793, and again in 1794, he represented Surry in the Legislature. In 1795 he represented his district in Congress for one term. At that time it was the fourth district and comprised the counties of Surry, Ashe, and Rowan and Wilkes. Congress then held its sessions in Philadelphia. It is said that he rode this entire distance from his home on Fish River to the Quaker City—a distance of some six hundred miles—on horseback. Again in 1797 and again in 1799 he represented Surry in the State Legislature.

In 1799 the Legislature elected him to a seat in the United States Senate to succeed the able and brilliant Alexander Martin in that body. Timothy Bloodworth, another able and patriotic Tar Heel, was his colleague at that time. In 1805, at the end of his first term in the United States Senate, he returned home and served two terms, 1805 and 1806, as State Senator.

Again in 1807 he was returned to the United States Senate—this time to succeed David Stone. The newspaper files of that date show this contest to have been a hard-fought one. Franklin, however, was elected by a close vote on Dec. 8th, 1806. He took his seat on the 4th of March, 1807 and served until 1813.

The records abundantly testify to the integrity and ability of Jesse Franklin as a legislator and public servant. In the General Assembly he served on nearly all the more important committees of both House and Senate, notably the committees on Claims, Rules, Public Bills, Finance, and various others. For twelve years he served faithfully and well in the Legislature of his adopted State. At that time the Legislature met annually. Its sessions were not held at the State-Capital, but circulated among the leading towns of the State—New Bern, Fayetteville, Edenton, Raleigh and other places—all of which were in the extreme eastern end of the State. As the only method of travel was either horseback or carriage, to serve as a legislator at that time involved much loss of time and much hard service, and was a great sacrifice from every standpoint—especially was this true of those who represented the western counties.

In the legislative halls of the Nation he displayed the same faithfulness to duty and felt the same keen sense of responsibility to those whom he served. In 1795 he represented his district in Congress for one term. In 1799 he was elected to the United States Senate where his knowledge of affairs, good judgment and integrity soon won for him a place of rank and influence in that body. Some indication of his standing and influence in that body is shown by the fact that in 1804 he was made president, pro tem, of the Senate, which position he held until the end of his term in 1805. At this time Nathaniel Macon, perhaps the Old North State's greatest son, was Speaker of the Lower House of Congress.

In 1805 Franklin was made Chairman of the Committee appointed by Congress to investigate and report on a matter relative to the exclusion of certain exiled Cuban slave holders from the territory north of the Ohio River. The report of this Committee resulted in the exclusion of slavery from this territory. In 1807 he was again returned to the United States Senate where he served until 1813. During this term he was appointed on a committee to investigate charges made against John Smith, then a United

States Senator from the State of Ohio. Smith had been charged with scheming with Aaron Burr in an alleged conspiracy against the United States government. Smith was tried before the Senate. Franklin, as Chairman of the Committee, conducted the prosecution. Smith was acquitted by one vote, but he had been shown up in such a bad light that he soon resigned his seat as Senator and left Washington City. From 1807 to 1813 the most absorbing issue before the Nation was the War of 1812, which Franklin openly and persistently advocated in the halls of Congress. His fourteen years of public service in the Councils of the Nation were marked by diligence, faithfulness, and close application to public affairs.

In his make-up he was student rather than agitator; statesman rather than politician; counsellor rather than orator. To oratory he made no claims-making it a rule of his life never to speak more than thirty minutes at any one time. His good judgment and common sense were salient points in his character. He was an earnest, eager and serious student of public affairs all his life, and at the time of his retirement from the field of politics he was considered among the wisest and best informed men of his day and generation in North Carolina.

At the expiration of his term as United States Senator in 1813 he returned to his home with the intention of permanently retiring from public life and spending the remainder of his life at his home. He was now fifty-three years old, and had seen twenty-six years in the public service of both State and Nation. But again his services were sought and again he responded. In 1816 he, Andrew Jackson and General Meriwether were appointed Commissioners by President Monroe to form a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, which they did at a place near Memphis, Tennessee. He was also appointed as a Commissioner, along with James Mebane and Robert Love, to survey and sell lands acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians. These lands embraced more than one thousand square miles of territory lying in western North Carolina. He spent the summer of 1820 in the performance of this duty. In the autumn of that year he returned from his mission and was elected Governor of the State. He served one term, declining reelection in 1821 on grounds of ill health. His message of November 20th, 1821, was his last public document, and it is able, broad and constructive in its contents.

At the close of his term as Governor he returned to his home in Surry County, where he lived only a short time-dying September, 1823. A newspaper account of that date had the following to say of him:

"Died - At his residence in Surry County, after nine months' suffering with the dropsy, Jesse Franklin, Esq., late Governor of this State. Both as a politician and as a private man, Governor Franklin enjoyed, perhaps, as great a share of the public confidence and private esteem of his fellow-citizens as any contemporary individual in the State. Various public trusts had been confided to him prior to his election, in December, 1820, as Governor of the State. For many years he was Senator in the State Legislature; was a Commissioner with General Jackson and General Meriwether, who had concluded a treaty of cession with the Chickasaw Indians; was also one of the Commissioners who effected a treaty and the purchase of a large section of country from the Cherokees. He was but a lad during the Revolutionary War, yet he shared largely in the toils and privations of the struggle for our independence. By his activity in the cause of the Whigs he became peculiarly obnoxious to the Tories. They took him prisoner, treated him with great rigor, and were about hanging him when a party of Whigs rescued him and saved his life."

His widow survived him eleven years, dying in February, 1834. Not long before his death he pointed out the spot where he wished his remains to rest. Here on a beautiful knoll overlooking the river and the meadows, and under the crest of the mountains that he lived so well his remains rested for eighty-three years. But a few years ago (1906) they were transferred to Guilford Battle Ground and placed with a monument erected there to the memory of his heroic deeds.

While little has been said or known of Jesse Franklin, yet he stands as a strong representative type of his day and generation, and a genuine product of the section which produced him. In patriotism, integrity, and force of character he easily takes rank with his political associates of that day-among whom were Mecon, Bloodworth, Alex. Martin,

David Stone and others. He was Surry's greatest son, and one whose life and services should be not only a matter of pride, but likewise a source of inspiration, to all those who come after him.



THE GENEALOGY
OF THE
CLEVELAND AND CLEAVELAND
FAMILIES

AN ATTEMPT
TO TRACE, IN BOTH THE MALE AND THE FEMALE
LINES, THE POSTERITY OF

MOSES¹ CLEVELAND

WHO CAME FROM IPSWICH, COUNTY SUFFOLK, ENGLAND, ABOUT 1635,
WAS OF WOBURN, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS; OF

ALEXANDER¹ CLEVELAND

OF PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA; AND OF ANCIENT
AND OTHER CLEVELANDS IN ENGLAND,
AMERICA, AND ELSEWHERE; WITH
NUMEROUS BIOGRAPHI-
CAL SKETCHES; AND
CONTAINING

ANCESTRIES OF MANY OF THE HUSBANDS AND WIVES

ALSO A

Bibliography of the Cleveland Family

AND A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF

EDWARD WINN OF WOBURN, AND OF OTHER WINN FAMILIES

COMPILED BY

EDMUND JANES¹ CLEVELAND

AND

HORACE GILLETTE¹ CLEVELAND

Illustrated

IN THREE VOLUMES

Vol. III

HARTFORD, CONN.

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1899

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HISTORICAL COLLECTION

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By EDMUND JANES CLEVELAND, Hartford, Conn.

Burt 30

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION

16037 CORNELIUS⁵ CLEVELAND, b. Cleveland's Ferry, died unmarried.

+16038 WILLIAM⁵ CLEVELAND, b. Va., Pendleton District, S. C., or Cleveland's Ferry.

16039 FANNY⁵ CLEVELAND, b. Cleveland's Ferry, died, m. there, John McNeel, Neal, or Neil, Carnesville, Franklin co., Ga.

16040 ELIZABETH⁵ CLEVELAND, b. Cleveland's Ferry, died, m. there, Benjamin Harrison, Carnesville.

+16041 JEREMIAH⁵ CLEVELAND, b. Cleveland's Ferry or Pendleton Dist.

16042 MARY⁵ CLEVELAND, b. Cleveland's Ferry, m. there, John Jackson Walters, Franklin co., Ga.

16043 LARKIN⁵ CLEVELAND, born Cleveland's Ferry (this name is not found in all the family records of this family).

+16044 BENJAMIN⁵ CLEVELAND, b. Cleveland's Ferry, Tugaloo River, S. C.

Rev. JOHN⁴ CLEVELAND, a Baptist clergyman; went about 1772, 1785, from Va. and N. C. with his brother Larkin⁴, journeyed on pack-horses, and cut their road through cane and brush as they traveled.

"When he would preach, the wicked people would take him out of the house and beat him severely, but he would preach on, and when they let him go, would mount a stump or log and finish his sermon."

They came to Pickens District, S. C., and were of the first settlers. Lived in Pendleton District, at Cleveland's Ferry. [Pendleton Dist. was divided, 1828, into Anderson and Pickens; Pickens was divided, 1866, into Pickens and Oconee counties. The Clevelands lived mostly in Oconee.] He was one of the very first settlers of Franklin co., Ga., ab. 1785 (then inhabited by Indians). His home on Tugaloo River (his brother Larkin lived on the Ga. side, in sight of each other), where he dwelt many years and reared his family, who settled at various points along Tugaloo River (a branch of the Savannah). Preached in Chauga church, Oconee co., and in Eastonala church, Ga. "He was good to his neighbors and the poor, kind to his many darkies, who thought their master better than any other man."

He was living with his son-in-law, Benjamin Harrison, at time of his death.

16010.

MARY⁴ CLEVELAND (John², Alexander², Alexander¹), died in Wilkes co., N. C., m. prob. in Orange co., Va., Barnett or Bernard Franklin, b. May 26, 1731, d. Jan., 1828, a. 96 y. 8 mo., a s. of Laurence and Mary (Payne). Children (nearly all the sons served in the Legislatures of N. C. and Ga.):

+16045 *Jeremiah⁵ Franklin*, b. Sept. 2, 1754.

16046 *Bernard⁵ Franklin*, b. Apr. 28, 1756, m. MARTHA⁴ CLEVELAND +16028.

+16047 *Jesse⁵ Franklin*, b. Mar. 24, 1760, Orange co., Va., or Surry co., N. C.

16048 *Elizabeth or Betty⁵ Franklin*, b. Mar. 10, 1762.

+16049 *Abner⁵ Franklin*, b. Apr. 28, 1764.

+16050 *Shadrach⁵ Franklin*, b. Apr. 20, 1769.

+16051 *Mary⁵ Franklin*, born May 14, 1770, 1771, Surry co., N. C.

- +16052 *Meshach*⁵ *Franklin*, b. Sept. 17, 1773.
 +16053 *Abednego*⁵ *Franklin*, b. May 29, 1776, N. C.
 16054 *Benjamin*⁵ *Franklin*, m. Betsey Franklin.
 16055 *Willis*⁵ *Franklin*, d. in Tenn. unm., went to West Tenn.
 16056 *Jane*⁵ *Franklin*, d. unm., went to West Tenn.

Bernard Franklin and family removed from Orange co., Va., ab. 1760, or just before 1776, and settled in Surry co., N. C., on Mitchell's river (where Gill Bryant lived, the place now, 1884-5, owned by C. C. Cockerham), his lands extending into Wilkes co., N. C.

Franklin ancestry and genealogy.—Of English origin, thought to have been "Round heads," who left Eng. upon restoration of Charles II, and settled in what is now Orange co., Va. The earliest ancestor known: Laurence¹, of Albemarle co., Va., by marriage with one of his wives, Mary Payne, had: Bernard², b. May 26, 1731, m. Mary Cleveland⁴; George²; Laurence²; Nancy², m. Canterbury, and had John, Nimrod, Reuben, and Benjamin Canterbury, all went early to Ky.; Betsey² Franklin m. Anthony Wells.

16012.

BENJAMIN⁴ CLEVELAND (John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), b. on Bull Run in Prince William co., Va., May 26, 1738, d. on his plantation at the junction of Tugaloo river and Chauga creek, in Pendleton District, now in Oconee co., S. C., now Fort Madison, Oct., 1806, buried on his farm, m. in Orange co., Va., before 1764. Miss Mary Graves, of an excellent family, of Culpeper co., Va. She d. prob. on their farm, now Fort Madison, Oconee co., S. C., 1800. Children, b. prob. in Culpeper co.:

- +16057 JEMIMA⁵ CLEVELAND, born ———, ———, 1765.
 +16058 ABSALOM⁵ CLEVELAND, born ———, ———, 17—.
 +16059 JOHN⁵ CLEVELAND, born ———, ———, 17—.

Col. BENJAMIN⁴ CLEVELAND, the hero of the battle of King's Mountain, one of the most prominent members of the Cleveland family mentioned in the *History of the United States*. CLEVELAND COUNTY (formed 1841), North Carolina, was named in his honor.

Col. Benjamin⁴ Cleveland may have been born on his father's plantation on Blue Run, Orange co., Va., for the *Orange county Records* show a deed for 600 acres of land from Prince Curtis to John Cleveland, 1734, about the commencement of the records. This was in all probability the plantation, and John³ may have removed to Orange co. even earlier.

An excellent sketch of the life of Col. Benjamin Cleveland is given in the oration at the unveiling of his monument. Invitations were issued by Hon. Vannoy⁷ Cleveland +16638:

FORT MADISON, S. C., July 18, 1887.

As a member of the Cleveland Family you are cordially invited to be present at the unveiling of a monument to Colonel Ben Cleveland, who commanded a regiment of North and South Carolina troops at the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780. The monument has been erected at this place, where Colonel Cleveland is buried, by members of the Cleveland family of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and will be unveiled July 28th. There will be an oration and appropriate ceremonies.

Very respectfully,

VANNYOY CLEVELAND.

cape the cruelties of the Tories while he was gone to war, he took her and their eldest child, 4 days old, in a boat to the Fort. During war people had to use thorns for pins, etc. Mr. Harrison, her father, rem. to S. C. with Rev. John⁴ Cleveland.

16041.

JEREMIAH⁵ CLEVELAND (John⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), d. in Pickens District, S. P., m. Obedient Calaway, she d. in Pickens Dist. Ch. b. Pendleton Dist., S. C.:

+16155 OSBORN BREWER⁶ CLEVELAND, b. ———— 1800.

+16156 ELI⁶ CLEVELAND, b. Mar. 3, 1803.

16157 JOHN⁶, d. in Ga. 16158 CALOWAY⁶, d. 16159 SUSAN⁶, d. in Tex., m. Pendleton Isbell, Polk co., Ga. 16160 CENY⁶, SE-NEY or SEENA⁶, d. in Ga., m. Silbon Wight, he d., of n. Fair Play, S. C.

16161 HARRIET⁶ CLEVELAND, d. Pickens Dist., m. John Crooks, he d., left no descendants.

16162 WILLIAM E.⁶ CLEVELAND, b. 1818, was raised in S. C., served 1838, in taking off the Cherokee Indians for which he drew 1855 a bounty of 120 acres in Hart co., Ga. Was in Co. C, 16th Ga. Reg., C. S. A., captured at Knoxville, Tenn., remained at Rock Island, Ill., to close of late war; of Hartwell, Ga., 1883-7.

16044.

BENJAMIN⁵ CLEVELAND (John⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), d. in Pendleton co., S. C., Sept., 1826, Oct. 7, 1828, m. in Pendleton, Peggy or Margaret Holland, b. Pendleton, d. Pickens (now Oconee) co., S. C., Sept. 10, 1857, a da. of Jake and Polly (Harrison) (from E. Tenn.). Of Pendleton, farmer. Ch. b. Pickens (now Oconee) co.:

+16163 THOMAS CALAWAY⁶ CLEVELAND, b. Feb. 4, 1807.

+16164 JEREMIAH⁶ CLEVELAND, b. Jan. 14, 1809.

16165 ABSALOM CARTER⁶ CLEVELAND, b. July 4, 1811, d. in Ala., n. Selma, Ala., Oct. 7, 1844, unm., farmer.

+16166 SARAH⁶ CLEVELAND, b. Dec. 22, 1813, ab. 1 mile fr. Tugalo river.

16167 NANCY⁶, born May 7, 1816, m. Gibson Hix, s. John. Of Dalton, Whitfield co., Ga., 1885-93, farmer. Ch.:

Kinion⁷ Hix, Jane⁷, Josephine⁷ Hix.

16168 MARGARET ANN⁶, b. May 13, 1818, d. S. C. 1859, m. Andrew Looney, b. Franklin co., Ga., 1814 or 15, d. Carnesville, Franklin county, Ga., 1875, a s. Adam and Patsie (Walters). Of Carnesville, carpenter. Ch.: *Taylor⁷ Looney, Sarah Elizabeth⁷ Looney, Nancy⁷ Looney, Benjamin Andrew⁷ Looney, David Sloan⁷ Looney⁷, Amanda⁷ Looney, Ellen⁷ Looney.*

+16169 BENJAMIN MILTON⁶ CLEVELAND, b. Mar. 8, 1821.

+16170 MARIUM⁶ CLEVELAND, b. Oct. 29, 1825.

+16171 ELIZABETH MELVINA⁶ CLEVELAND, b. Mar. 26, 1829.

16045.

Jeremiah⁵ Franklin (Mary⁴), m. Phebe Franklin. Did not accompany his parents from Orange county, Va., but later removed to N. C. Ch. *Cinda⁶ Franklin*, m. Clarkston.

+16173 *Benjamin*⁶ *Franklin*. 16174 *Abner*⁶ *Franklin*, d. unm.
 +16175 *Willis*⁶ *Franklin*. 16176-7 *Jane*⁶ *Franklin* went to
 Tenn.; and other children⁶.

16047.

Jesse⁵ **Franklin** (Mary⁴, John⁴, Alexander³, Alexander¹), b. Orange
 co., Va., or Surry co., N. C., Mar. 24, 1760, d. Surry co., Sept. 29,
 1823, m. Mickey or Meekey Perkins. Ch.:

16178 *Bernard*⁶ *Franklin*, m. Rebecca Welborne, she d. be-
 fore 1885, da. of Col. Welborne (who lived on farm on Yadkin
 river, 2 miles w. of Wilkesboro, N. C.); moved to Miss. s. p.

16179 *Eliza* or *Elizabeth*⁶ *Franklin*, m. Dr. *Benjamin*⁶ *Franklin*
 +16173.

+16180 *Sallie Panill*⁶ *Franklin*.

+16181 *Mary Cleveland*⁶ *Franklin*.

+16182 *Anna P.*⁶ *Franklin*.

+16183 *Matilda C.*⁶ *Franklin*.

+16184 *James*⁶ *Franklin*, b. Jan. 19, 1794, Surry co., N. C.

+16185 *Hardin Perkins*⁶ *Franklin*.

Hon. *Jesse*⁷ *Franklin*, Governor of North Carolina, one of the
 four of Cleveland blood who have been Governors, the others
 being Hon. CHAUNCEY FITCH⁶ CLEVELAND +1717, Hon. GROVER⁶
 CLEVELAND +8666, Gen. *Alvin Peterson*⁷ *Hovey* +4370.

*Jesse*⁷ *Franklin* settled in Surry co. about 1777; served with
 credit in the Revolutionary war; a capt. and adjutant in Col.
 Benjamin⁴ Cleveland's regiment at King's Mountain battle, and
 shared in the Tory warfare; was in Guilford battle, became
 major before the war closed. He was member of House of
 Commons (or Delegates) Legislature of N. C., 1794, member of
 House of Representatives U. S. Congress, from N. C. 1795-7;
 again member of House of Commons N. C. 1797-1805 (10 years
 altogether); United States Senator (it appears he was one of
 the two of Cleveland blood ever U. S. Senators, the other Hon.
 Wm. Upham +3895) 1799 to 1805, officiating as President *pro*
tem. of the Senate, 8th Congress, State Senator N. C. 1805-6;
 again United States Senator 1807 to 1813; was superseded 1814
 by Hon. Francis Locke; was appointed 1816 by Pres. Madison
 a Commissioner to treat with the Chickasaws; was Governor of
 N. C. one term, 1820-1 (succeeding Gov. John Branch). For
 nearly 30 years he was almost continually in some public office
 of responsibility and honor, — depending on popular elections.
 "He was distinguished," says *Wheeler*, "for his sincere patriot-
 ism, sound sense, and unassuming deportment." A Jesse
 Franklin was Presidential Elector 1st N. C. Dist. at the presi-
 dential elections eighth, 1817, and ninth, 1821; at both elections
 James Monroe, President, and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-Pres.,
 received the vote of N. C.

Mrs. Sallie Rector "spoke of the devotion of Jesse Franklin
 to his mother, with whom Mrs. Rector lived. During her sick-
 ness he came every day 12 miles to assist her. It was a rare
 instance of filial affection. He was a great and good man, and
 deserved all the honors bestowed on him."

A sketch of Hon. *Jesse*⁸ *Franklin*, by his grandson, Judge
*Jesse Franklin*⁷ *Graves*, in the 2d series of *Incidents in the Old*

North State, by Rev. Eli Washington Caruthers, p. 203-4, mentioned in *Draper's King's Mountain*, 287; 458-9, 554. *Drake's American Bio.*; *Lanman's Dic. of Congress*, 145, 466-7; *Wheeler's N. C.*; *Johnson's Encyclopædia*; *Biographical Dictionary*, by John Lauris Blake, D.D.

16049.

Abner⁵ Franklin (Mary⁴), m. RHODA⁶ CLEVELAND +16122.
Ch.: 16186 *Jesse⁶ Franklin*.

16050.

Shadrach⁵ Franklin (Mary⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), d. 1860, a. 91, m. Judith Taliaferro, b. 1763, d. 1848, da. of Dr. John.
Ch.:

16187 *Sallie⁶ Franklin*, d. in Ky., m. Thomas Scott. Rem. to Ky. Ch.: *Benjamin⁷ Scott* was reared by *Shadrach⁶ Franklin*.

+16188 *Lucy⁶ Franklin*, b. _____, _____, 1791.

16189 *Pollie⁶ Franklin*, d. single, age 80.

+16190 *Bernard⁶ Franklin*, b. _____, _____, Surry co., N. C.

16191 *Benjamin⁶ Franklin*, d. unm., killed in storm by a stack of rails, near which he had taken shelter.

16192 *Betsy⁶ Franklin* m. Richard Cunningham. Ch.: *Sallie⁷ Cunningham*; *William⁷ Cunningham*; *Shadrach⁷ Cunningham*; *Judith⁷ Cunningham*; *Bernard⁷ Cunningham*.

+16193 *Patsy⁶ Franklin*.

+16194 *Wylie⁶ Franklin*, b. Dec. 25, 1801, Mitcheals River, Surry co., N. C.

+16195 *John Taliaferro⁶ Franklin*.

Shadrach⁶ Franklin contributed valuable materials to, and acknowledged in *Draper's King's Mountain*.

Dr. John Taliaferro, the only practising physician of Surry City, N. C., during Revolution.

16051.

Mary⁶ Franklin (Mary⁴), d. Mooresburg, Hawkins county, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1836, a. 65, m. Surry or Stokes co., N. C., Feb. 12, 1794, Robert Nall, b. Orange co., Va., Sept. 24, 1767, d. Lake co., Tenn., 1858, s. William and (Holloway). From Orange county; settled in Ashe co., N. C., rem. to Knox co., Tenn., farmer. Ch.:

16196 *Frances Franklin⁶ Nall*, b. Oct. 28, 1797, Rogersville, Hawkins co., Tenn., m. *James⁶ Franklin* +16184. +16197 *Matilda⁶ Nall*, b. Mar. 20, 1799, Ashe co., N. C. *Abner⁶ Nall*, b. Nov. 24, 1801, Hawkins co., d. May 16, 1803. +16198 *Abner Franklin⁶ Nall*, b. Apr. 6, 1805, Hawkins co. 16199 *William Holaway⁶ Nall*, b. Mar. 1, 1807, H. co., d. Obion county, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1846, m. Mooresburg, 1830, Eliza Moore, born M., died winter 1885-6, da. Ewell and Nancy (Creed). Of Mo. 1886, farmer. s. p. 16200 *Mary Cleveland⁶ Nall*, b. Oct. 30, 1810, H. co., d. Apr. 12, 1811.

16201 *Robert Cleveland⁶ Nall*, b. July 12, 1812, Hawkins co., d. n. Tiptonville, Lake co., Tenn., 1882, m. Obion co., 1843, Polly Ann Eastwood. Lived near Tiptonville, on Miss. river. Ch.: *Several⁷*; *Frances F.⁷ Nall*, unm., of Tiptonv., 1885.

16052.

Meshack⁵ Franklin (Mary⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), died Surry co., N. C., Dec. 18, 1839, Dec., 1841, m. Mildred Edwards. Ch., all have been prosperous:

16202 *Gideon Edwards⁶ Franklin*, d. Early Grove, Marshall co., Miss., 1867, m. Nancy Hughes.

16203 *Ann Perkins⁶ Franklin*, died Early Grove, 1884, m. William Wellborn. Of Early G., 1886.

16204 *Mary Cleveland⁶ Franklin*, m. Gabriel T. Moore, or J. Moore. Of Sardis, Panola co., Miss., 1885. Ch.: *Mary E.⁷ Moore*, of Sardis; *Sallie C.⁷ Moore*, unm., of S.

16205 *Mildred⁶ Franklin*, d., m. Enoch Hunt, went to Miss.

16206 *Fannie Frances⁶ Franklin*, m. David A. Abernathy or Abernatha. Of McKinney, Collin co., Tex. Address: William M. Abernathy, McKinney.

+16207 *Columbus Bernard⁶ Franklin*, b. Mar. 15, 1806, Edwardsville, Surry co., N. C.

16208 *Sallie⁶ Franklin*, m. Thomas Thurmon. Address: G. E. Thurmand, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara co., Cal.

+16209 *Jesse Daniel⁶ Franklin*.

16210 *Meekey or Mickey⁶ Franklin*, d. unm., went to Miss.

16211 *Martha E. P.⁶ Franklin*, m. *Hardin Perkins⁶ Franklin* +16185.

Hon. *Meshack⁵ Franklin*, member of House of Commons, N. C., 1800. A Representative in U. S. Congress from N. C., 1807 to 1815. State Senator, N. C. Legislature, 1828 and 1829. Also member of Executive Council of N. C.; a Delegate to the Convention for revising the State Constitution.—*Lanman's Dic.*, 145.

He is buried at his homestead in Surry co., N. C., place owned, 1885, by Columbus McMickle.

16053.

Abednego⁵ Franklin (Mary⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), d. in Ky. ab. 1817, married 1800, MARY GRAVES⁶ CLEVELAND +16225 (John⁶, Benjamin⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), she d. in Cherokee co., Ga., Aug., 1858, a. 72. Ch.: 16212 *Robert⁶ Franklin*, d. between 1826 and 1855, unm.

+16212 *Anne⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*, b. ———, 1801.

+16213 *Benjamin Cleveland⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*, b. Apr. 25, 1805.

+16214 *Leonidas⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*.

16215 *William W.⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*, d. between 1826 and 1855, unmarried.

+16216 *Marcus A.⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*.

16217 *Robert⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*, d. between 1826 and 1855, unm.

16218 *Abednego⁶ Franklin*, died between 1826 and 1855, unm. Of above sons⁶⁻⁷, 2 grad. as physicians at Philadelphia, 1 grad. at New Haven as a lawyer, 2 studied law in their native state, 1 d., just about graduating.

Abednego⁵ Franklin was an influential and wealthy citizen of Athens, Ga., well known as a founder of "Franklin College," now University of the State of Georgia, at Athens.

Mrs. MARY GRAVES⁶ (CLEVELAND) FRANKLIN was raised by

16170.

MARIUM⁶ CLEVELAND (Benjamin⁵), m. Fair Play, S. C., Dec. 17, 1840, Martin Luther Looney, b. Franklin co. (now Hart co.), Ga., Oct. 29, 1811, d. in Franklin co., n. Martin, Ga., Dec. 3, 1881, a s. Adam and Patsie (Walters). In Capt. John M. Freeman's militia co., C. S. A., in battles, at Atlanta when Atlanta surrendered. Dwelt in Franklin co. (near Martin), where his widow still res., 1893. Mechanic and farmer. Ch.:

+16498 *Thomas Milton⁷ Looney*, b. Sept. 15, 1841, Oconee co., S. C.

16499 *Anna Margaret⁷ Looney*, b. Mar. 18, 1843, Hart co., m. Franklin co., Sept. 18, 1867, James Jackson Isbell, b. n. Toccoa, Nov. 12, 1840, a son Allen and Cynthia. Of Ga., farmer. Ch.: *Martin Allen⁸ Isbell*, b. Sept. 17, 1878, Wetumpka, Ala.; *Mary Elizabeth⁸*, b. Sept. 7, 1870, Ga., d. Coffeeville, Upshur co., Tex., Aug. 30, 1875; *James Newton⁸*, b. Oct. 30, 1872, C.; *Maud Maxville⁸*, b. Sept. 12, 1874, C.; *Nora Talulah⁸*, Mar. 25, 1877, C., and *Anna Belle⁸ Isbell*, Feb. 7, 1881, Franklin co.

+16500 *Clara Elizabeth⁷ Looney*, b. Feb. 13, 1845, H. co.

+16501 *Absalom Carter⁷ Looney*, b. Dec. 15, 1846, H. co.

+16502 *George Washington⁷ Looney*, b. July 19, 1848, H. co.

16503 *Lucy Catharine Maxwell⁷ Looney*, born Nov. 6, 1857, Oconee co., unm. 1893.

16504 *Mary Cybill Harrison Cleveland⁷ Looney*, b. Jan. 11, 1861, Franklin co., m. F. co., Aug. 15, 1887, William David Defoar, b. F. co., 1868, s. Martin and Elizabeth (Stowe). Of Ark., farmer. Ch.: *Lucy Emma⁸ Defoar*, b. July 17, 1888; *Thomas Martin⁸ Defoar*, Jan. 17, 1889; *Marium Elizabeth⁸ Defoar*, Oct. 6, 1891.

16171.

ELIZABETH MELVINA⁶ CLEVELAND (Benjamin⁶), m. Fair Play, S. C., 1866, William Thomas Dickson, s. William and Elizabeth (Abbott). Of Westminster, S. C., 1892-3, farmer. Ch.: 16505 *John M.⁷ Dickson*, m. Clara Reeder, of W., machinist; *Daughter⁷*, m. John Murphy, of W.

16173.

Benjamin⁶ Franklin (*Jeremiah⁶ Franklin*, Mary⁴, John⁵, Alex.²), m. *Elizabeth⁶ Franklin* +16179 (*Jesse⁶ Franklin*, Mary⁴). Dr. *Benjamin⁶ Franklin*, when m., was of Buckingham co., Va., moved to Tenn. Ch.: 16506 *Mary Ann⁷ Franklin*, m. Don Carlos. 16507 *Jesse Bernard⁷ Franklin*, m. Mary Wilson, dwelt Bolivar, Hardeman co., Tenn. *James M.⁷ Franklin*.

16175.

Willis⁶ Franklin (*Jeremiah⁶ Franklin*), m. Dr. *Willis⁶ Franklin*, went to Tenn. single. Residence 1845, at Chinnabee, Talladega co., Ala. Ch.: 16508 *Abner⁷ Franklin*. *Louisa⁷ Franklin*. 16509 *Another daughter⁷*, m. bef. 1845, Rev. S. Scales.

16180.

Sarah Panill⁶ Franklin (*Jesse⁶ Franklin*), d., m. Jonathan Unthank of Guilford co., N. C., he d. Settled 2 miles E. of Mount Airy, Surry co., N. C., on a high hill, naming it Mt. Airy, which this town was afterw. named. Ch.: 16510-11 *Rufus⁷ Unthank*, d. Hardeman co., Tenn., unm.; *William Franklin⁷ Unthank*, d. unm.

16512 *James Hardin⁷ Unthank*, m. Miss Polk of Tenn. Read law, rem. to Memphis, Tenn., practised successfully. Ch.: *several⁸*.

16513-14 *Mary Ann⁷ Unthank*, m. 1st, Rev. Hillary Hayden Tippett, he d. Methodist clerg. She m. 2d, Robert Nall. Ch. by 1st m.: *Several⁸*. *Ruth A.⁷ Unthank*, m. Smith of De Soto co., Miss., res. there 1885.

16181.

Mary Cleveland⁶ Franklin (*Jesse⁶ Franklin*), d., m. Hon. Solomon Graves, b. Caswell co., N. C., Feb. 14, 1784, son Rev. Barzillai and Ursula (Simmens). Ch.:

+16515 *Meeky Ann⁷ Graves*. 16516 *Sarah Emily⁷*, m. Joseph W. Hackett of Wilkes co., N. C., he died Surry co., N. C., 1872. Rem. to Surry co. Ch., all of Mt. Airy, N. C., 1885: *Edwin Graves⁸ Hackett*; *Alice⁸*; *Robert Lee⁸ Hackett*; *Jennie⁸ Hackett*.

+16517 *Mary Ursula⁷*. 16518 *Elizabeth F.⁷*, unm., of Mt. A.

+16519 *Jesse Franklin⁷*. 16520 *Margaret Isabella⁷*, unm., of Mt. Airy.

16521 *Barzillai Yancey⁷ Graves* (Hon.), m. 1st, Mattie E. Rankin of Wilmington, N. C., she d. He m. 2d, Mary Moore of Steuben co., N. C. He was ed. at Wake Forest College, Wake co., N. C., served with distinction in C. S. A., became Lt.-Col. 21st N. C., disabled at 2d Battle Manassas. Mayor, 1885, of Mt. Airy. 1st m.: s. p. Ch. by 2d m.: *William Franklin⁸*; *Barzillai Yancey⁸ Graves*.

Hon. Solomon Graves of Surry co., N. C., lawyer, repres. and senator in Legislature many years.

Graves ancestry:—Thomas¹, of James City co., Va., 1608; John²; John³; John⁴, went from Va. to N. C. ab. 1770, m. Isabella Lea; Rev. Barzillai⁵ Graves, b. Dec. 12, 1759, m. Ursula Simmens of Caswell co.—*John Card Graves, Buffalo, N. Y., compiler Graves Family*, thinks that this is the complete pedigree.

16182.

Ann P.⁶ Franklin (*Jesse⁶ Franklin*), d., m. William Slade, b. Caswell co., N. C. Settled 1st, Stuart's Creek, Surry co., N. C., rem. to Lenox Castle, Rockingham co., N. C. Ch.:

16522 *Meeky Hardin⁷ Slade*, d., m. Azariah Graves. s. p.

16523 *Jesse Franklin⁷ Slade*, killed in C. S. A., at Gettysburg.

16524 *Thomas⁷ Slade*, m. Susan Howard; of Highrock P. O., Rockingham co., N. C., 1886. Ch.: *Anabel⁸ Slade*; *Thomas Howard⁸ Slade*. 16525-6 *William B.⁷ Slade*, unm., of Rockingham co.; *Annie⁷*, d. unm.

16183.

Matilda C.⁶ Franklin (*Jesse⁶ Franklin*), d., m. Samuel Dalton Moore. Ch.: 16527 *Jesse Franklin⁷ Moore*, m. Ann Banner,

of J. F. & W. A. Moore, manufacturers and merchants, Mt. Airy, N. C., 1885. s. p.

- +16528 *William Alford⁷ Moore.*
+16529 *Matilda C.⁷ Moore.*

16184.

James⁸ Franklin (*Jesse⁶ Franklin*), d. Sept. 19, 1837, a. 44, m. Sept. 12, 1820, *Frances Franklin⁶ Nall* +16196 (*Mary⁶ Franklin*, *Mary⁴, John³, Alex.²*), she d. Aug. 6, 1868, a. 71. Educated at Chapel Hill, Orange co., N. C., farmer. She was educated at Salem, Forsyth co., N. C. Ch.:

16530 *Mary Ann⁷ Franklin*, b. Aug. 16, 1821, Shelby co., Ala., m. July 30, 1839, Andrew Jackson Carlross, b. Chatham co., N. C., Oct. 27, 1815, s. Archelaus and Ruth (Pride), farmer near Fayetteville, Tenn., 1886. Ch.: *Frances Ruth⁸ Carlross*, b. Apr. 21, 1841, d. Dec. 7, 1855.

16531 *Jesse Slade⁷ Franklin*, b. Jan. 1, 1823, Shelby co., d. La Mesilla, N. Mex., Mar. 20, 1866, m. Sept. 1, 1859, Mrs. Mary Ann (Carlross) Kimboo, born Chatham co., N. C., Dec. 17, 1826, wid., da. Robert and Hannah Hill (Stokes). Ed. at Fayettev. Ch. b. Grayson co., Tex.: *Robert Albert⁸ Franklin*, b. Oct. 15, 1860, d. Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 20, 1870; *Jessie Slade⁸ Franklin*, b. Feb. 8, 1863, of n. Fayettev.

16532 *Macon⁷ Franklin*, b. Jan. 12, 1825, Shelby co., died Obion co., Tenn., Aug. 10, 1847, m. July 1, 1846, Louise Carlross, b. Apr. 27, 1824, d. Pulaski, Giles co., Tenn., Nov. 20, 1879, da. Archelaus and Ruth (Pride). Ed. at Fayettev. s. p.

16533 *James Benjamin⁷ Franklin*, b. June 30, 1830, Lincoln co., Tenn., d. Jan. 8, 1835.

16534 *Robert Hardin⁷ Franklin*, b. May 13, 1833, L. co., m. Dec. 8, 1853, Fannie S. Ross, born Obion co., Oct. 16, 1832, da. James and — (Brown). Ed. at Fayettev. Of Nashville, Tenn., dentist. Ch. b. Obion co.: *James Slade⁸ Franklin*, Dec. 20, 1854, dentist, Nashv.; *Mary Fannie⁸ Franklin*, born Nov. 23, 1856, d. Madrid Bend, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1859; *Anna Munrow⁸*, b. Feb. 5, 1859, d. Durango, Mex., Feb. 5, 1870.

16185.

Hardin Perkins⁸ Franklin (*Jesse⁶ Franklin*), d., m. *Martha E. P.⁶ Franklin* +16211 (*Meshach⁶ Franklin*, *Mary⁴*), she d. Early Grove, Miss., 1866. Went to Miss. 1848. Ch.: 16535 *Ann Eliza⁷ Franklin*, m. Wilson of Hardeman co., Tenn. Ch.: *Several⁸*. 16536 *Meshach⁷ Franklin*, m., of Early G. 16537 *Jesse⁷ Franklin*, m., of Cal. 16538 *Mildred⁷ Franklin*, unm. 16539 *Hardie⁷ Franklin*, m. Covington, of Marshall co., Miss.

16188.

Lucy⁸ Franklin (*Shadrach⁶ Franklin*, *Mary⁴, John³, Alexander²*), d. 1883, a. 92, m. Ambrose Johnson, he died in church in old age. Ch.: 16540 *Franklin⁷ Johnson*, m. Woodrough. 16541 *Sallie⁷ Johnson*, m. Ambrose Roberts. 16542 *Pollie⁷ Johnson*, m. Jackson McMichel. 16543 *Rachel⁷ Johnson*, m. Phillips. 16544 *Bet-*

tie^r *Johnson*, unm., of Jonesville, Yadkin co., N. C., 1884. 16545
Pattie^r *Johnson*, m. Ervin Parker.

16190.

Bernard^s Franklin (*Shadrach^s Franklin*), d. Roane co. (n. Philadelphia), Tenn., ab. 1835, m. Rockford, Surry co., N. C., Ann Moore Dobson, b. Stokes co., N. C., d. London, Roane co., Tenn., Mar., 1884, da. William Polk and Mary (Hughes). Served in war 1812; rem. fr. Surry co. to Roane co., bought and occupied farm n. Phila. Ch. b. Roane co.:

+16546 *William Dobson*^r *Franklin*, Apr. 4, 1822.

16547 *Sarah Loutitia*^r *Franklin*, born May, 1824, m. R. co., James Alexander Kline, farmer, Loudon, Loudon co., Tenn., 1884-6. Ch. b. Loudon: *Mary Ann*^s *Kline*; *William Lowrey*^s *Kline*. 16548 *Mary*^r *Franklin*, d. a. 18.

16549 *Benjamin*^r *Franklin* (Dr.), b. May, 1830, m. Roane co., Tenn., 1854, Margaret Jane Blair, a da. William. Removed from Philadelphia to Osborn, Mo., practising physician of note. Ch.: *William*^s; *Ann*^s; *John*^s; *James*^s; *Benjamin Hill*^s *Franklin*.

16193.

Patsy^s Franklin (*Shadrach^s Franklin*), m. Elijah Thompson. He served in war of 1812. Ch.: 16550 *Benjamin*^r *Thompson*, d. a. 35. 16551 *Sallie*^r, m. James Martin, rem. to Mo. 16552 *Columbus*^r, m. Crockerham.

16553 *Kimbro*^r *Thompson* (Rev. and Dr.), m. Miss McMichel. Physician and Baptist clergyman.

16554 *Shadrach*^r *Thompson* (Rev.), m. Ky., Beasley; Baptist preacher. 16555 *Mary*^r, m. Knapp. 16556 *Bettie*^r, m. a Baptist minister of Louisville, Ky. 16557 *Lucy*^r.

16194.

Wylie^s Franklin (*Shadrach^s Franklin*), m. Dec. 29, 1827, Mary Taliaferro, b. on Fisher's River, Surry co., N. C., Apr. 25, 1800. Of Pine Ridge, Mt. Airy, Surry co., N. C., 1884. Ch.: 16558 *Sallie*^r, b. Nov. 20, 1828, died Jan. 3, 1845. 16559 *Virginia*^r, m. West Freeman.

+16560 *Martha* or *Pattie*^r *Franklin*, born July 12, 1831, Mitcheals river, N. C.

+16561 *Bettie* or *Elizabeth*^r *Franklin*, Jan. 8, 1834. *Benjamin*^r, d. a. few months. 16562 *Judith*^r, b. Feb. 9, 1838, Fisher's river, unm., res. home. 16563 *Matilda Cleveland*^r, b. July 25, 1840, F. river, unm., res. home.

+16564 *Lucinda*^r *Franklin*, b. Dec. 14, 1842, Fisher's river.

+16565 *Shadrach Cleveland*^r *Franklin*, b. July 23, 1845, Fisher's river.

16195.

John Taliaferro^s Franklin (*Shadrach^s Franklin*), m. Nancy Easley, she d. Rem. to Mo., and after she d. rem. to Cal. Ch.: 16566 *Sallie*^r; 16567 *William E.*^r *Franklin* (Dr.), of La Grange, Fayette co., Tenn., phys. 16568 *Judith*^r, m. Hodg. 16569

*James*⁷, m. Martin. 16570 *Jesse*⁷ Franklin, killed in C. S. A.;
*Mary*⁷; *Henry*⁷.

16197.

Matilda⁶ *Nall* (*Mary*⁶ Franklin, *Mary*⁴, *John*³, *Alex.*², *Alex.*¹), died Mooresburg, Tenn., Nov., 1867, aged 69, m. M., Mar. 26, 1816, Thomas Amis Rogers, b. Rogersville, Hawkins co., Tenn., Mar. 18, 1792, d. Shelby co., Ala., Sept. 22, 1821, a s. Joseph and Mary (Amis). Ch.: 16571 *Mungo*⁷, b. Jan. 1, 1817, Rogersv., d. near Cahaba, Ala., July, 1821; *Mary Wilds*⁷, b. June 9, 1818, Shelby co., d. n. Cahaba, July, 1821.

+16572 *Joseph Ponsonby*⁷ Rogers, b. Mar. 6, 1820, Shelby co., Ala.

+16573 *Thomas Amis*⁷ Rogers, b. Feb. 22, 1822, Mooresburg, Tenn.

*Matilda*⁶ *Nall* was educated at Salem, N. C., 1812-13. She dwelt at Rogersville always after 1855.

Hon. Thomas Amis Rogers went to Shelby co., Ala., 1818; practising lawyer. Elected to Convention that framed first Constitution of Ala. When the first Legislature convened, was elected the first Secretary of that State, and died, while in that office.

Rogers ancestry:—*James*¹, lived and d. in Ireland; *Joseph*², b. Cooks Town, Tyrone co., Ireland, Aug., 1764, came to America 1784, landed in Philadelphia, rem. 1785 to Big Creek, Hawkins co., Tenn., when newly married was, by Thomas Amis, given land on which, 1787, the seat of justice for Hawkins co., Rogersville, was founded by and named for Joseph Rogers, who settled on the site 1786. At June, 1787, term co. court, commissioners appointed for fixing on place for court house, reported that it be at Joseph Rogers, on Crocket creek. Rogers relinquished 2 acres for public buildings; Thomas Hutchings, Huston Johnston, Francis Doherty, Joseph Cloud, Thomas Gibbons, ap. comrs. to lay off the town, which was done June 15, 1787. He d. 1833, m. 1785, *Mary Amis*².

Amis ancestry:—*Haynes*¹, born France, came to America bef. 1775; Hon. *Thomas*², Capt. in Revolution, whig, from N. C., 1783, to Tenn., built, 1780-1, n. Fort at Big Creek, 3½ miles above Rogersv., stone house (now occupied by gr. s., Thomas Amis) and palisade, also mill; represented Hawkins co. Legis. 1789, owned site of Rogersv., etc., d. 1793, m. twice, m. *Matilda Lee*, born Wales, d. bef. 1780, her parents came fr. Wales, ch.: 14; *Mary*² Amis m. *Joseph Rogers*². See *History of Tennessee, by Joint Stock Co.*, 1887, p. 873-5.

16198.

Abner Franklin⁶ *Nall* (*Mary*⁶ Franklin, *Mary*⁴, *John*³, *Alex.*²), d. Mo., 1878, a. 73, m. Mooresburg, Tenn., 1830, *Matilda Moore*, b. M. 1812, d. Mo., da. *Ewell* and *Nancy* (Creed). Rem. to Northwestern Mo. 1845, dwelt Missouri City, Clay co., Mo., farmer. Ch., all of whom left families: 16574-80 *Mary Ann*⁷ *Nall*, born 1831, Hawkins co., Tenn., d., m.; *James Franklin*⁷ *Nall*, b. 1832, H. co., d., m.; *Robert Franklin*⁷ *Nall*, b. H. co., d., m.; *Nicholas*⁷ *Nall*, b. H. co., d., m.; *Jane*⁷ *Nall*, b. H. co., d., m.; *Helon*⁷ *Nall*, b. H. co., d., m.; *Colman*⁷ *Nall*, b. Mo., prob. of Missouri City 1885.

16207.

Columbus Bernard⁶ *Franklin* (*Meshach*⁶ Franklin, *Mary*⁴, *John*³, *Alex.*², *Alex.*¹), died Early Grove, Miss., Feb. 1, 1865, a. 59, m. *Elkin*, Surry co., N. C., Dec. 5, 1843, *Amelia Gwyn*, b. Jonesville, N. C., Jan. 5, 1820, died Early Grove, July 28, 1858, da. of Hon. *Richard* and *Elizabeth* (Hunt). Ch.: 16581 *James Gwyn*⁷, b. Dec. 20, 1844, Surry co., killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, C. S. A., private Co. B, 18th Miss., Barksdale.

- +16582 *Meshach⁷ Franklin*, b. Jan. 15, 1846, Elkin, N. C.
Annie Elizabeth⁷, b. July 24, 1848, Surry co., d. Elkin,
 July 8, 1852.
- +16583 *Richard Gwyn⁷ Franklin*, b. Apr. 9, 1850, E.
 16584 *Sallie Frances⁷ Franklin*, b. Nov. 22, 1852, E., grad.
 Martha Washington coll., Va., 1864, of Santa Barbara, Cal., 1885,
 Carpenteria, Cal., 1886. 16585 *Mildred Edwards⁷ Franklin*, born
 Apr. 11, 1854, Elkin, m. Albert Augustus Oglesby, son Albert
 Augustus. She grad. Martha Wash. coll. 1864. Of Santa Bar-
 bara, banker. 16586 *Gideon Edwards⁷ Franklin*, b. Dec. 1, 1855,
 Elkin, grad. Trinity coll., N. C., 1876, teacher, Carpenteria.
 16587 *Columbus Bernard⁷ Franklin*, b. Dec. 25, 1857, Early
 G., grad. Trinity 1876, of Santa Paula, Ventura co., Cal., 1885,
 Carpenteria 1886; farmer.
- Col. *Columbus Bernard⁶ Franklin*, col. N. C. M.; member
 House of Commons, N. C., 1840, from Surry co.; built, 1850,
 Elkin Mfg. Cotton Mills, still in operation; rem., 1856, to Early
 Grove. Prominent citizen, spoke languages fluently.
- Hon. Richard Gwyn, member N. C. Commons 1846; his
 father occupied over 50 years his homestead at Elkin, which
 was bought, 1880, by Hon. Richard Gwyn⁷ Franklin.

16209.

Jesse Daniel⁶ Franklin (*Meshach⁶ Franklin*), d. Sardis, Miss.,
 184-, m. Amelia Thurman, or Miss Hunt. Ch. 16588 *Daughter⁷*,
 now Mrs. G. W. Gordon, Columbia, Maury co., Tenn., 1885.

16212.

Anne⁶⁻⁷ Franklin { *Abednego⁶ Franklin*, Mary⁴, { John³, Alexan-
 der², Alexander¹), d. 1834, a. 33, m. Clinton, Ga., 1818, Gov. Charles
 James McDonald, b. Charleston, S. C., 1793, died Marietta, Ga.,
 Dec., 1860, s. Charles and Mary (Burns), leaving 5 ch.:
Bedney Franklin⁷⁻⁸ McDonald, b. 1819, married Mary
 Rowland.

+16589 *Mary Anne⁷⁻⁸ McDonald*, b. — —, 1823, Ft. Hawkins.
Katherine Eliza⁷⁻⁸ McDonald, b. 1826, m. Dean M.
 Dunwody.

Ella C.⁷⁻⁸ McDonald, b. — —, 1830, d. — —, 1856.
Charles J.⁷⁻⁸ McDonald, b. — —, 1834, d. — —,
 1836.

Gov. Charles James McDonald, Governor of the State of
 Georgia 1839 to 1843, grad. Columbia, S. C., College 1816, studied
 law at Augusta, Ga. Residence: Marietta, Ga., lawyer. His
 intimate friend and contemporary, Henry G. Lamar, stated that
 Gov. McDonald began practising law 1818, was Solicitor-Gen.
 of Flint circuit 1822 to 1825, elected by legislature; elected, 1825,
 Judge of Flint circuit; elected, 1830, representative from Bibb
 co.; elected, 1834 and 1837, State Senator from Bibb; elected,
 1839 and 1841, governor 2 terms; for many years, to decease,
 was a Trustee of the State University. Was President of the
 Nashville Convention; elected, 1857, to the Supreme Court
 Bench, holding that office to fall of 1859, when declining health

constrained him to resign. A few months later his career closed.

McDonald ancestry:—Mr.¹ McDonald lived in Scotland; Charles² McDonald, of Charleston, S. C., 1793, m. Mary Burns.

16213.

Benjamin Cleveland⁶⁻⁷ Franklin { *Abednego⁸ Franklin,*
Mary⁴, { John³, Alex.², Alex.¹), d. Dec. 25, 1873, a. 68. Ch.:
Benjamin⁴, { Mary Graves⁵, John⁵, John⁵,

16590 Sidney Johnston⁷⁻⁸ Franklin, b. ab. 1842, d. 1865, a. 23, unm., served in Hood's brigade, C. S. A., late civil war.

+16591 Robert M.⁷⁻⁸ Franklin, b. — —, 1839.

Judge Benjamin Cleveland⁶⁻⁷ Franklin, residence: Galveston, Tex., judge.

16214.

Leonidas⁶⁻⁷ Franklin { *Abednego⁸ Franklin,* Mary⁴, { John³,
Alexander², Alexander¹), d. 1867, m. Corinne Myrtie Thomas, b. 1812,
d. 1882, a da. Col. Jett and Susan (Cox). Left 2 ch.:

Mary Jett⁷⁻⁸ Franklin, unmarried, residence: Paris, France, for many years (1895).

+16592 Bernard⁷⁻⁸ Franklin, b. in Georgia.

Leonidas⁶⁻⁷ Franklin, residence, Athens, Ga., lawyer of Athens.

Thomas ancestry:—1 arms: THOMAS or TOMMAS; 29: THOMAS: (*temp. Henry VII.*) Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three Cornish choughs ppr. . . . Capt. James¹, of Virginia, m. Mary Loeus, issue numerous; Col. Jett² Thomas, U. S. A., of Ga., d. 1817, m. New Orleans, La., Dec. 29, 1805; Susan Cox, she d. 1818, da. Dr. Edward Cox of Oglethorpe co., Ga., issue numerous.

16216.

Marcus A.⁶⁻⁷ Franklin { *Abednego⁸ Franklin* }
Mary Graves⁵, John⁵ } , d. 1858, leaving 2 das., 1 son: Helen⁷⁻⁸ Franklin, d. unm.

Annie⁷⁻⁸ Franklin, m. G. W. Butler, res. Macon, Ga., 1895; Cleveland B.⁷⁻⁸ Franklin, d. unm.

Dr. Marcus A.⁶⁻⁷ Franklin, residence: Macon, Ga.

16219.

James Rutherford⁶ Wyly (Jemima⁵, Benjamin⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), d. Clarksville, Ga., Mar. 16, 1854, a. 72, 1856, a. 74, m. Pendleton Dist., S. C., June 1, 1802, Sarah Hawkins Clark, b. Washington co., Tenn., Oct. 25, 1782, 1784, d. Clarksv., June 29, 1867, a da. William and Elizabeth (Sevier). Ch.:

+16593 William Clark⁷ Wyly, born Jan. 25, 1804, at a place now called Landin, in Blount co., Tenn.

Elizabeth Ingram⁷ Wyly, b. Jan. 30, 1806, L., died at her home in Banks co., Ga., 1889, m. Thomas Kenteth Sparks, he d. many years ago. Ch.: Son⁸, of Banks co., 1891.

Oliver Cromwell⁷ Wyly, born Landin, m. 3 times, of Rabun Gap Junction, Habersham co., Ga., 1886; on farm in Franklin co., Ga., 1891, farmer. Ch.: 20 living: son B. F.⁸ Wyly, of Atlanta, Ga., has 10 sons⁹. Robert⁷ Wyly, born Dec. 18, 1809, Landin, d. Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 30, 1833.

Benjamin Cleveland⁷ Wyly, b. Apr. 12, 1812, Landin, d. Jacksonville, Calhoun co., Ala., June 5, 1885, m. Ann Maghee,

farmer, wid. and ch. res. Jacksonv. Ch., 6: *John M.^s Wyly*, of Montgomery, Montgomery co., Ala., R. R. man, ch.: *B. F.^o Wyly, Jr.*, m., of Atlanta, ch.: *Son^o*, R. R. man.

+16594 *James^t Wyly*, b. Jan. 14, 1814, Landin, Blount co.

16595 *John Harris^t Wyly*, b. Feb. 1, 1816, L., d. Atlanta, Oct. 15, 1886, m. Mary Henrietta Parks. Ch.: 2 s., 4 da.

16596 *Louisiana Jenima^t Wyly*, b. Sept. 24, 25, 1818, Landin or Clarksv., d. Cass, now Bartow co., Ga., June 27, 1846, m. Mar. 27, 1837, Elijah Bird of Franklin co. Ch.: 2 s., 3 da.

16597 *Walton^t Wyly (Dr.)*, b. 1820, Habersham co., died Bartow co., Sept., 1854, m. Mary Johnson, da. Col. Linsley and Miss (Oglesby), popular practising physician, Talladega, Talladega co. His wid. res., 1886-91, Cartersville, Ga. The Johnsons wealthy and influential. s. p.

+16598 *Sabry Minerva^t*, afterward *Mary Ann^t Wyly*, b. June 28, 1824, Habersham co., Ga.

16599 *Sarah Catharine^t Wyly*, b. July 1, 1826, H. co., died Yadkin College, Davidson co., N. C., July, 1886, m. Clarksv., 1846, Rev. William A. Rogers. Ch.: 3 daughters^s, all m.

+16600 *Augustin Clayton^t Wyly*, born Aug. 30, 1829, Habersham co.

Gen. *James Rutherford^o Wyly* grad. Greenville co. coll., Tenn.; from 1802 occupied a farm on Tenn. river, at now Landin, Blount co. Was, from 1804 during life, of the co. working out Unicorny turnpike from Walton's ford, Tugalo river, to Tellico Plains, Tenn.; a State Commissioner to improve navigation of Savannah and Tugalo rivers. Served under James and Hezekiah Terrell as Sheriff of Franklin co., Tenn., for 12 years, prompt and efficient officer. Was capt. in reg. of Maj. Benjamin^o Cleveland +16224, in Creek Indian war, under Gen. John Floyd. Fought gallantly at battles of Autossee, Ala., Nov. 29, 1813, Calibbee and Ohtawalla war, 1812. Rem. betw. 1818 and 1820 to Habersham co., on Tugalo river, opp. Walton's ford. Planter; of good judgment; had a fine library, was well read, and accumulated a handsome property. Parents and family were Baptists.

William Clark was a soldier under John Sevier.

Xavier, Havia, Sevier ancestry:—¹ Sevier, b. Paris, France (the family name Xavier now had become Sevier), Huguenot, fled from Paris because of persecution and St. Bartholomew's massacre, [the name Huguenot (origin of the name not positively known, although differing writers claim that it is derived from Hugués, a notable heretic, 16th century, or from Hugo or Hugon, or from the German "Eidgenossen," or from "Huc nos," which words begin an early public document of French Protestantism, or from Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty and king of France, A. D. 987) was first applied, as a political nickname, to the French Protestants, 1560. Charles IX of France pretended to make overtures of peace to the Huguenots, and at the marriage of his sister Margaret to Henry IV of Navarre, he invited Coligny and other Protestant leaders to the wedding ceremonies. Having treated them at court with simulated favor, he managed to lull their suspicions, and the result of his machinations was the general massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 25, 1572. In 1598, Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes, which restored toleration and defined the position of the Reformed Church. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, by Louis XIV, caused a loss to France of more than half a million of its best people.—See *N. Y. Gen. and Bio. Rec.*, XXIV: 97-9], was in London, Eng., 3 years, then came to North Carolina, m. in London, Miss Smith; Valentine², b. London, came in youth (with bro. William) to Baltimore, Md., ab. 1740, settled in Augusta (now Rockingham) co., Va. (n. now New Market, Va.), farmed and traded with Indians, m. Miss Joanna Goade; Gov. John³ Sevier, b. Augusta co., Sept. 23, 1745, Revolution col., a hero of King's Mt. battle, steel portrait in *Draper's King's Mt.*, p. 175, sketch, p. 418, the 1st Gov. of Tenn. (then Franklin), 1796-1801, 1803-9, d. Fort Decatur, Tallapoosa riv., Ala., or Ga., Sept. 24, 1815, remains rem. 1890 to Nashville, Tenn., m. 1st, in N. C., 1761, Sarah Hawkins of N. C., da. of Gov. Benjamin, 2d, Aug. 14, 1780, Miss Katharine Sherrill, ch. by 1st m.: 10, by 2d m.: 8; Elizabeth⁴ Sevier, d. Pickens Dist., S. C., 1791, m. William Clark (sister of Maj. James). See *Lanman's Dic. of Congress*; *Allen's Bio. Dic.*; *Drake's Dic. Bio.*; *Reminiscences of the*

17191 *Vandalia Scott*⁸ *Abbott*, b. Jan. 10, 1878, m. Center M., May 8, 1895, Thomas Berten Liles, b. Granbury, Tex., Jan. 11, 1876, s. Goe and Cynthia (Dillard). Lives on Brazos River, Tex., P. O. Granbury, farmer. Ch.: *Infant*⁹, b. Apr. 26, 1896, Brazos River; *Dollie Dove*⁸ *Abbott*, born Oct. 6, 1879; *Etnia Iona*⁸ *Abbott*, Oct. 19, 1881; *Sarah Elcie*⁸ *Abbott*, Dec. 30, 1883; *Absalom Cleveland*⁸ *Abbott*, Dec. 10, 1885; *Mary Frankey*⁸ *Abbott*, Jan. 23, 1888; *William Waddie*⁸ *Abbott*, March 13, 1890; *Lucy Edwinna*⁸ *Abbott*, Oct. 13, 1893.

16498.

Thomas Milton⁷ Looney (Marium⁶, Benjamin⁵, John⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹), m. Franklin co., Ga., Aug. 28, 1866, Nancy Catharine Eskew, b. Hart co., Ga., Feb. 18, 1838, a da. John and Elizabeth (Maulder); was 2d lt. co. K, 4th Ga., C. S. A. Of Franklin county, Ga., 1893; owns and operates a farm. Ch. b. Franklin co.:

17192 *John Martin*⁸ *Looney*, born Aug. 12, 1867, m. Martin, Ga., Oct. 10, 1887, Martha Elizabeth Mitchell. Of Martin. Commenced teaching in his 18th year, one of the first teachers of the county. Ch.: *James Lawrence*⁹, born Jan. 21, 1889, and *Mary*⁹ *Looney*, Nov. 16, 1891. *William Lake*⁸ *Looney*, b. July 30, 1870.

16500.

Clara Elizabeth⁷ Looney (Marium⁶), d. in Forsythe co., Ga., n. Cumming F. co., Ga., Jan. 7, 1877, a. 32, m. Franklin co., Ga., Dec. 2, 1869, as 1st w., Rev. Alfred Pinkney Burgess, b. Forsythe co. ab. 1848, s. Rev. Thomas and Sophia (Williams). Ch. b. Forsythe: 17193 *Annie Jane*⁸ *Burgess*, b. Sept., 1870, m. Dec. 19, 1891, Goode Pelgrim of Cumming, Ga. Ch.: *Thomas*⁹ *Pelgrim*, born Jan., 1892. *Thomas Martin Theron*⁸ *Burgess*, b. 1872. Rev. Alfred Pinkney Burgess a Baptist clergyman, ordained 1871 or 1872, m. 2d, Hester Ellis. Ch.: 17193^a *Guy Burgess*, Ernest Burgess, Minnie Burgess.

16501.

Absalom Carter⁷ Looney (Marium⁶), m. Franklin county, Ga., Jan. 14, 1866, Mary Eliza Brown, b. Ga., May 15, 1842, a da. James and Matilda Jane (Bailey); was in Co. K, 4th Ga., C. S. A. Of Franklin co., Ga., 1893; owns and operates farm. Ch.:

17194 *William Thomas*⁸ *Looney*, b. Oct. 15, 1886, Habersham co., Ga., m. Hart co., Ga., Jan. 2, 1887, Mamie Shirley. Ch. b. Hart co.: *Bessie Lee*⁹ *Looney*, b. Nov. 25, 1887; *Anna Carter*⁹, b. July 22, 1890, d. Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1891. *Martin Lucas*⁸, b. June 21, 1869, Franklin co.

17195 *George Maxville*⁸ *Looney*, b. Apr. 4, 1871, F. co., m. F. county Mar. 6, 1882, Sarah Ann Defoar. Ch.: *Myrtie Lee*⁹, b. Dec. 31, 1887; *Minnie Elenda*⁹, Mar. 15, 1890; *Abbie Carter*⁹ *Looney*, Oct. 7, 1892.

17196 *Emma Jane*⁸ *Looney*, b. Feb. 17, 1872, F. co., m. Nov. 22, 1888, William Henry Smith. Ch.: *John Thomas*⁹ *Smith*, b. Oct. 20, 1889; *Ila Estelle*⁹ *Smith*, Oct. 6, 1891. *Ernest Lee*⁸ *Looney*, Jan. 11, 1876; *Mead Anderson*⁸, May 30, 1880; *Lorinda Lawrence*⁸ *Looney*, Aug. 18, 1882.

16502.

George Washington Looney (Mariam⁶), m. Carnesville, Ga., Feb. 29, 1872, Martha Malinda Burroughs, b. Franklin co., Ga., 1854, a da. James and Jane (Kelly). Of Franklin co. (1893). Brick mason, owns and operates farm. Ch.: *William Balus*⁵, b. Dec. 14, 1872, F. co. 17197 *James Martin*⁵ Looney, b. Oct. 10, 1874, m. Mar. 26, 1893, Ida Crump. *Mathus Belton*⁵, b. Apr. 14, 1876; *John Henry*⁵ Looney, Nov. 10, 1879.

16515.

Meeky Ann Graves (*Mary Cleveland*⁶ Franklin), d., m. Miles Foy. Ch.: *Mary Marcella*⁵ Foy, unm., of Mt. Airy, N. C., 1885. 17198 *William Graves*⁵ Foy, m. Miss Banner, she d.; served with distinction in C. S. A. Of Tex. Ch.: *Kate*⁹ Foy, res. with aunt, Mrs. J. F. Moore, Mt. Airy. 17199 *James Harvey*⁵ Foy, d. in Confederate service. *Emma Caroline*⁵ Foy, unm., res. Mt. Airy.

16517.

Mary Ursula Graves (*Mary Cleveland*⁶ Franklin), d. 1852, m. 1844, Col. Harrison M. Waugh. Ch.: 17200 *Luther Graves*⁵ Waugh, ed. at Emory and Henry coll., Va., of Dobson, Surry co., N. C., 1885, lawyer.

16519.

Jesse Franklin Graves (*Mary Cleveland*⁶ Franklin, *Jesse*⁶ Franklin, *Mary*⁴, *John*³, *Alexander*², *Alexander*¹), m. 1858, Mary E. Porter of Wythe co., Va. Ch.: 17201 *Mary Blanche*⁵ Graves, m. Arch Hines of Mount Airy, N. C. She grad. Greensboro Female Coll. Ch.: *Mary G.*⁹ Hines; *Maggie*⁹ Hines.

17202 *Bernard Franklin*⁵ Graves, unm., ed. at Chapel Hill Univ., N. C.; of Walnut Hill Farm, Mount Airy, 1885, farmer. 17203 *Stephen Porter*⁵ Graves, ed. at Chapel Hill, practising lawyer at Mt. Airy 1893. 17204 *Susan Isabella*⁵ Graves, grad. Saint Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., with highest honor, June, 1884. *Malvina*⁹, b. 1870.

Judge *Jesse Franklin*⁷ Graves was educated at Emory and Henry Coll., Va., practised law with success a number of years; was elected, 1878, and still is Judge of the Superior Court of N. C., 1886; residence, Mount Airy. Author of a sketch of Hon. *Jesse*⁶ Franklin [see BIBLIOGRAPHY, CHAP. IV].

16528.

William Alford Moore (*Matilda C.*⁶ Franklin, *Jesse*⁶ Franklin, *Mary*⁴), m. Rachel Moore. Of J. F. & A. W. Moore, merchant of Mt. Airy, N. C., 1885-6. Ch.:

*Matthew Dalton*⁹, unm.

17205 *Mary Matilda*⁵ Moore, m. Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth of Mt. Airy. She ed. at Pease Inst., Raleigh, N. C. Ch.: *Paul*⁹ Hollingsworth.

17206-8 *Cora Redd*⁵ Moorè, m. Dr. E. F. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy; *Margaret Franklin*⁵ Moore, unm.; *Willie McHenry*⁵, unmarried.

16529.

Matilda C.⁷ Moore (*Matilda C.⁶ Franklin*), m. Samuel L. Gilmer. Ch.:

17209 *Alice Dalton⁸ Gilmer*, m. Robert T. Joyce of Stokes co., N. C. Ch.: 3: *Alice⁹ Joyce; Gilmer⁹ Joyce.*

17210 *Robert Donald⁸ Gilmer*, m. Love Branner of Asheville, N. C. Went to Emory and Henry coll., Va., studied law at Greensboro, N. C. Ch.: *Robert Donald⁹ Gilmer.*

17211 *Mary Belle⁸ Gilmer*, m. James G. Banner. Ch.: *Mary⁹ Banner.*

17212-18 *William Franklin⁸ Gilmer*, m. Emma Prather. Of Charlotte, N. C., 1885; *Samuel L.⁸ Gilmer*, unm., of Greensboro; *Edgar Graves⁸ Gilmer; Jessie Slade⁸ Gilmer; Gertie⁸ Gilmer; Nettie⁸ Gilmer; Bernard Graves⁸ Gilmer.*

16546.

William Dobson⁷ Franklin (*Bernard⁶ Franklin, Shadrach⁶ Franklin, Mary⁴, John³, Alexander²*), m. Marshall co., Tenn., Aug. 22, 1848, his 1st cousin on his mother's side, Mary Ann Hughes, b. Surry co., N. C., Dec. 31, 1829, d. Mar. 1, 1883, a da. William and Martha (Dobson). Of Roane co., Tenn., to fall of 1849, since, Plainville, Gordon co., Ga., 1885, farmer. Ch.: 17219 *William Bernard⁸*, b. Oct. 15, 1849, Roane co., m., of Brooksville, Fla., farmer, a mute.

+17220 *Mary Ann⁸ Franklin*, b. Oct. 28, 1851, Gordon co.

17221 *Benjamin⁸ Franklin*, b. Apr. 13, 1856, G. co., m. Calhoun, Gordon co., Ga., Miss Johnson, dwelt C.; of Brooksville, Hernando co., Fla., 1884, farmer.

17222 *Henry Dobson⁸ Franklin*, born Sept. 7, 1858, G. co., unm., orange grower for Maj. A. M.⁹ Watkins at Brooksville.

17223 *Albert Lee⁸*, b. Dec. 1, 1869, Gordon co., unm., with father, Plainville, farmer.

16560.

Martha⁷ Franklin (*Wylie⁶ Franklin, Shadrach⁶ Franklin, Mary⁴, John³, Alexander²*), m. Blount co., Tenn., Jan. 20, 1869, as 2d wife, William Hardin Taliaferro, b. Hamilton, Hamilton co., Tenn., Mar. 15, 1830, d. Blount co., n. Concord, Dec. 8, 1876, a s. John and Martha (Wright). Ch.: 17224 *Charles Franklin⁸ Taliaferro*, b. Jan. 15, 1870, B. co.

Mrs. *Pattie⁷ (Franklin) Taliaferro* relates many adventures during the late war; the Franklins were Whigs in the Revolution, and sided with the South in the Civil War. She has furnished the greater part of these Franklin records. Residence: Concord, Knox co., Tenn., 1884. William Hardin Taliaferro, after m., bought a farm; enlisted Co. B, 1st Tenn. Cav., C. S. A. Lost nearly all in the war, property mostly negroes. Free Mason. Was buried with Masonic honors, at Holston College. He m. 1st, Hamilton co., Tenn., July 20, 1854, Rachel Maranda Wood, b. Mar. 8, 1834, d. Hamilton co. July 4, 1861, da. Jonathan and Margaret. Ch. b. Hamilton co.: *Maggie M. Taliaferro*, b. Oct. 1, 1856, m. George Johnston, ed. at Holston College; John Wood Taliaferro, b. Sept. 8, 1858, is blind, ed. at Nashville Blind Asylum.

16561.

Elizabeth¹ Franklin (*Wylie⁶ Franklin*), died at her father's, Feb. 16, 1868, a. 34, m. Dec. 16, 1852, James A. Loville of Surry co., N. C., he was killed at Manassas Junction (Bull Run), Va., battle [July?], 1861. Tradesman. Member Co. I, 21st N. C., C. S. A. Ch.: 3 d. bef. 1884.

+17225 *Walter Wylie⁶ Loville*, b. Sept. 19, 1853.

16564.

Lucinda¹ Franklin (*Wylie⁶ Franklin*), m. Blount co., Tenn., Nov. 1, 1881, as 2d w., James M. Callaway, b. Knox co., Tenn., Nov. 20, s. Shadrach and Mary (Hendrex). Ch.: 17226 *Mary Mat⁶ Callaway*, b. Aug. 8, 1882, K. co.

James M. Callaway, of Concord, Tenn., 1884, farmer. He m. 1st. Ch.: Samuel Callaway, b. 1862; Frank Callaway, 1864.

16565.

Shadrach Cleveland¹ Franklin (*Wylie⁶ Franklin*), m. Surry co., N. C., Feb. 18, 1880, Martha Whitlock, b. S. co., Sept. 23, 1851, d. n. Mt. Airy, N. C., Sept. 22, 1884, youngest da. Hon. Charles and Celia (Roberts). Ch.: 17227 *James Whitlock⁶*, b. June 3, 1881, on Stewart's Creek, Surry co. 17228 *Charles Wylie⁶*, May 27, 1883, on Tenn. river, Blount co., Tenn.

Hon. *Shadrach Cleveland¹ Franklin* entered C. S. A. 1863, 45th Va. reg. Fought in Valley of Va. under Gen. Breckenridge and Gen. W. E. Jones; was taken prisoner by Gen. Hunter, June 9, 1864, remained at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., to Mar. 4, 1865, then was paroled and returned home. Was educated at Rockford Seminary, N. C., leaving there 1866; took charge of his father's farm, Surry co., to 1869, bought and resided on a farm near Knoxville, Tenn., to 1883, then sold it and purchased, and has since occupied, his farm near Mount Airy. Member of the N. C. House of Representatives, 1887.

16572.

Joseph Ponsonby¹ Rogers (*Matilda⁶ Nall, Mary⁶ Franklin, Mary⁴, John², Alexander²*), m. near Rogersville, Tenn., Apr. 6, 1859, Mary Frances Johnston, b. n. R. Nov. 3, 1833, 1834, a da. Joseph Rogers and Diana (Beal). Ch. b. n. Galbraith's Springs, Hawkins co., Tenn.: 17229 *Thomas Amis⁶*, b. Feb. 22, 1860, d. Sept. 26, 1872.

17230 *John James⁶ Rogers*, b. Feb. 17, 1861. 17231 *Henry Franklin⁶*, June 9, 1862. 17232 *Joseph Johnston⁶*, July 20, 1863.

17233 *Matilda Caroline⁶ Rogers*, b. Sept. 11, 1864, m. near Mooresburg, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1886, Lafayette Kirkpatrick of Hamblen co., Tenn., s. Pleasant and Harriet (Rutherford). Of Mooresb. 1889, farmer. Ch.: 2.

17234 *Robert Cleveland Nall⁶ Rogers*, b. Jan. 1, 1866, d. Dec. 17, 1875. 17235 *Charles Taliaferro⁶*, b. Jan. 1, 1867. 17236 *Lynn Holmes⁶*, b. Jan. 20, 1868, d. Sept., 1882. 17237 *Mary Ella⁶*, born Mar. 3, 1869; *Jessie Atwood⁶*, b. Mar. 3, d. July 20, 1869. 17238

*Hugh Franklin*⁵, b. Mar. 3, 1870; *Jesse Atwood*⁵, b. July 12, 1871, d. June 1, 1872; *Clarence Park*⁵, b. Sept. 6, d. 12, 1872. 17239 *Rufus Nutty*⁵ *Rogers*, b. Dec. 29, 1874; *Diana May*⁵, b. Sept. 29, 1877, d. Sept., 1883; *Ross Roy*⁵, b. Dec. 29, 1879, d. July 12, 1880. *Joseph Ponsonby*⁷ *Rogers*, residence, Galbraith's Springs, P. O., Dell Monell, Tenn., 1885, farmer.

Johnston ancestry:—John¹, from Ireland, d. n. Rogersville, July, 1829, m. Mary E. Rogers, she d. R. June, 1848, da. of James Rogers, who died in Ireland; Joseph Rogers² Johnston m. Diana Beal².

Beal ancestry:—2 arms: BEAL or BEALL; 6: BEALE: (der. fr. William Beale, portreeve of Maidstone, Eng., close of 14th century). Sa. on chev. or betw. 3 griffins' heads erased ar. 3 estoiles gu. *Crest*—Unicorn's head, estoiles. . . . John¹, b. Md., of Va., m. M. E. Bertram, b. Md., da. of Julius Bertram, who was b. Germany, was sold by Prince of Ger. for £30 to Geo. III, Hessian, deserted British and fought for the Americans, and d. aged 122 years; Diana² Beal.

16573.

*Thomas Amis*⁷ *Rogers* (*Matilda*⁶ *Nall*), b. n. Mooresburg, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1822, m. n. M. Oct. 28, 1869, Mary Matilda Leftwich, born Bedford co., Va., Oct. 9, 1839, a da. James and Mary (Brown). Ch. b. in the old homestead, n. Mooresburg:

17240 *Minnie Blevins*⁸ *Rogers*, born July 25, 1870, m. near Mooresburg, May 7, 1889, George McNutt Kyle, born Hamblen co., Tenn., Sept., 1867, s. Robert Massengill and Anne (McNutt). She was educated at Rogersville Female college. Residence: Walnut Hill, Hawkins co., Tenn., farmer and miller.

17241 *James Leftwich*⁸ *Rogers*, b. Dec. 7, 1872.

17242 *Thomas Amis*⁸ *Rogers*, b. Mar. 7, 1875.

17243 *Matilda*⁸ *Rogers*, b. Jan. 19, 1878.

17244 *Mary Brown*⁸ *Rogers*, b. Feb. 25, 1882.

*Thomas Amis*⁷ *Rogers*, Esq., was born in the house where he still lives, in Hawkins co., Tenn., near Mooresburg, which is his P. O. address. Was educated at Rogersville, Tenn. Farmer.

Leftwich ancestry:—1 arms: (Shropshire, Eng.). Ar. on a fesse engr. az. 3 garbs or. John¹, b. Northumberland co., Va., of Bedford co., Va. (brother to Gen. Joel Leftwich, b. B. co., 1759, capt. in Revolution, wounded at Guilford, Brig.-Gen. under Harrison at Ft. Meigs, war 1812—see *Allen's*, 520, *Drake's*, 540, and *Rev. John Lauris Blake's Biographical Dictionaries*), m. Susan Smith; Capt. James² Leftwich, m. Mary Brown, da. of Reuben (of Bedford co., b. and d. Franklin co., Va.) and Elizabeth (McGhee) Brown.

16582.

*Meshach*⁷ *Franklin* (*Columbus B.*⁶ *Franklin*, *Meshach*⁶ *Franklin*, *Mary*⁴, *John*³, *Alex*²), m. Glade Spring, Washington co., Va., Nov. 23, 1870, Nannie Beattie Dickinson, b. Grayson, Va., August 10, 1850, da. William Bourn and Mary Elizabeth (Edmondson). Ch.: *William Bernard*⁸, b. Sept. 24, 1871, Carpenteria, Cal., d. C. Nov. 1, 1873. 17245 *Grace Eugenia*⁸, b. Oct. 12, 1874, C. 17246 *Meshach Ernest*⁸, Dec. 11, 1877, C.; *Bernard Edwards*⁸, Aug. 16, 1879, C.; *Ellen*⁸, Jan. 13, 1882, C.; *Mary Elizabeth*⁸ *Franklin*, Oct. 24, 1884, Saticoy, Ventura co., Cal.

Mr. *Meshach*⁷ *Franklin* was in C. S. A., private Co. B, 17th Miss.; Barksdale's Brig., Longstreet's Corps, 3 years; wounded in these battles: Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Knoxville, and between Richmond and Appomattox C. House, wounded on the day before Lee's surrender. Residence, Early Grove, Miss., to Mar., 1869, Carpenteria to 1883, and since at Saticoy 1886, merchant and farmer.

16583.

Richard Gwyn⁷ Franklin (*Columbus Bernard⁶ Franklin, Me-sach⁶ Franklin, Mary⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹*), b. Elkin, N. C., Apr. 9, 1850, m. in Wilkes co., N. C., Sept. 7, 1882, Annie Victoria Harris, b. Vox P. O., Wilkes co., N. C., Mar. 15, 1864, a da. Fletcher Asbury and Sarah Henry (Moore). Ch. b. Elkin: 17247 *Jesse Harris³ Franklin*, b. Aug. 14, 1883; *Columbus Bernard³ Franklin*, b. Mar. 13, 1885.

Hon. *Richard Gwyn⁷ Franklin* grad. Trinity Coll., Randolph county, N. C., 1868, with first honors; remained on his father's farm at Early Grove, Miss., to 1865, when he was a merchant one year with W. H. Bailey; went to Cal. fall of 1868, engaged in stock raising to 1880; held several high county offices of Santa Barbara county, Cal., returned, 1880, to Elkin, purchased his grandfather Gwyn's old homestead; was unanimously nominated, 1882, high sheriff for Surry co., but declined to run; was elected, Nov., 1884, State Senator from 33d District—Surry and Yadkin counties. Is a practical civil engineer and surveyor, chief engineer of R. R. and farmer. Residence, Elkin, 1885.

16589.

Mary Anne⁷⁻⁸ McDonald (*Anne⁶⁻⁷ Franklin* { *Mary Graves⁶, Abednego⁶ Franklin, Mary⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹* }, d. n. Marietta, Ga., 1881, a. 58, m. Alexander S. Atkinson. Residence, Marietta 1895; lawyer. Ch.: *Buswell⁸⁻⁹ Atkinson*.

17248 *Lilla Caroline⁸⁻⁹ Atkinson*, m. Irwin. *Spencer Rolone⁸⁻⁹ Atkinson*.

17249 *Ella McDonald⁸⁻⁹ Atkinson*, m. Blonta. *Dean Dunwoody⁸⁻⁹ Atkinson*; *Samuel Costey⁸⁻⁹ Atkinson*.

17250 *Ann Eliza⁸⁻⁹ Atkinson*, m. Marietta, 1867, Robert de Treville Lawrence, b. Beaufort, Beaufort county, S. C., 1841, s. Samuel and Amanda (Bolon). Robert de Treville Lawrence, C. E., grad. Columbia, S. C., 1860. Residence, Marietta, civil engineer. Ch.: *Alexander A.⁹⁻¹⁰ Lawrence*, b. 1869; *Amanda Bolon⁹⁻¹⁰ Lawrence*, Feb., 1871; *Robert de Treville⁹⁻¹⁰ Lawrence*, Oct., 1872; *Samuel⁹⁻¹⁰ Lawrence*, 1874; *James Bolon⁹⁻¹⁰ Lawrence*, 1879; *Moryon McDonald⁹⁻¹⁰ Lawrence*, 1881.

16591.

Robert M.⁷⁻⁸ Franklin (*Benjamin Cleveland⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*), m. Sarah F. Shields of Kentucky. Of Galveston, Tex., 1895, lawyer. Ch.: 5 living: *Benjamin R.⁸⁻⁹ Franklin*; *Sidney J.⁸⁻⁹ Franklin*; *William B.⁸⁻⁹ Franklin*. 17251 *Caroline W.⁸⁻⁹ Franklin*, m. C. M. Kemp. *Martha A.⁸⁻⁹ Franklin*.

16592.

Bernard⁷⁻⁸ Franklin (*Leonidas⁶⁻⁷ Franklin*, { *Mary Graves⁶, Abednego⁶ Franklin, Mary⁴, John³, Alexander², Alexander¹* }, m. Isabella Victoria Harris, b. in Alabama, da. of Sampson Willis and Paulina T. (Thomas) Harris. s. p.

SOURCES:

- Marriage records of Surry County, North Carolina.
- Bible record of Shadrach Franklin, furnished by Rev. Jerry Q. Gentry, Elkin, NC, and on file in the Surry County Genealogical Association in Dobson, NC.
- Bible record of Charles Smith [grandfather of Nancy Ann Easley], on file in the Jackson County [MO] Historical Society, Independence, Missouri.
- 1860 Federal Census, Jackson County, Missouri.
- Tombstone incriptions.
- Franklin and Hodges files, Gilroy Historical Museum, Gilroy, California.
- Biography of Shadrach Franklin, History of Holt and Atchison Countys, Missouri, published by Goodspeed Publishing Company, Saint Louis, Missouri, c. 1882, pp. 765-6.
- Cleveland, Edmund Janes [sic] and Horace Gilette Cleveland, comps., The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families, c. 1899, published by The Case, Lockwood, & Brainard Company, Hartford, Connecticut, vol. III, pp. 2110-2111.
- Cass County, Missouri, deeds.

December 19, 1995

Dear James,

I haven't heard from you since I sent you materials on the Franklins. I sure hope you received it. I would like to have anything that you could send me on the Franklins. It is difficult to search when you don't live in the immediate area. I really appreciate the information you sent, and am trying to get other things done, so I can work much more on the families in 1996.

I hope you are well. Please may I hear from you.

Anna Ruth

I do need the will of
William Bowles, Sr and marriage
Bond.

May our lives
be a celebration of thanks
for God's Gift of Love,
and for the new life that's ours
through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Merry Christmas to you
and a Happy New Year.

Anna Ruth Davidson
211 Norwood Drive
May, TN 37615-3860
Tele: 1-423-477-7601

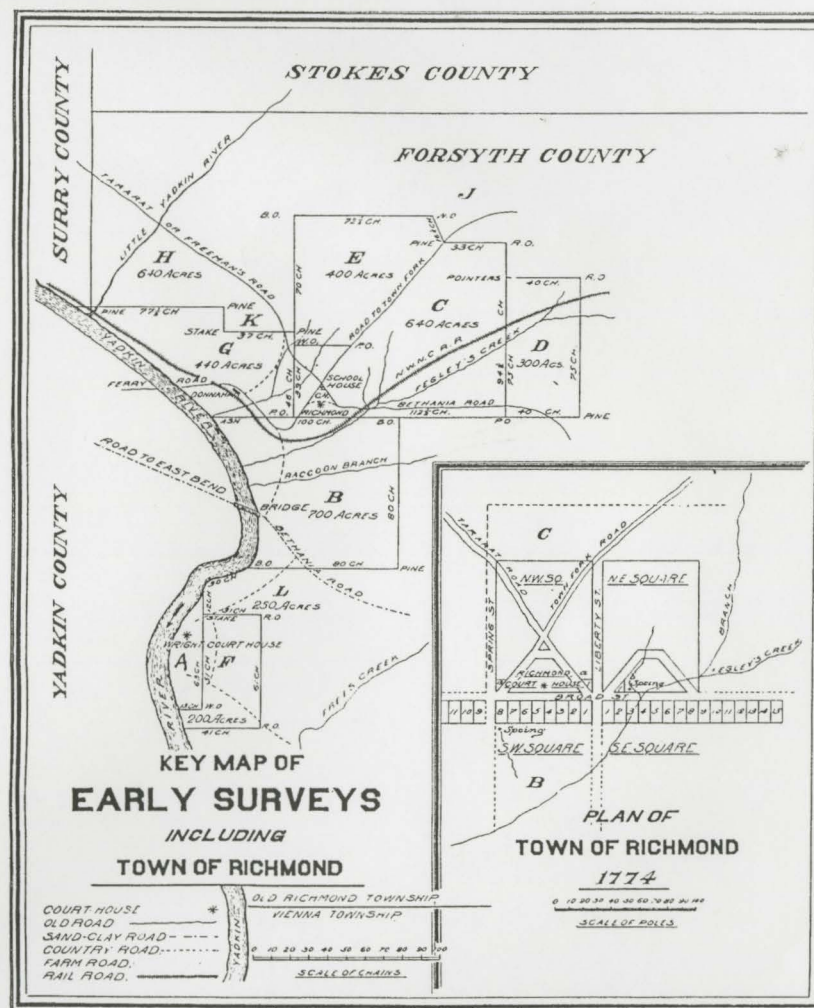
THE WRIGHT COURT-HOUSE

[Editorial.]

The Act of Assembly of 1771, which erected Surry County, provided that its Courts should be held at the home of Gideon Wright, and according to custom General Musters were held at the same place. It is significant of the utter oblivion which has fallen upon its history that the editor of this volume made two expeditions into the neighborhood where an old Moravian map showed that Gideon Wright lived, (page 433, Vol. I, this series) without finding any resident who had ever heard of the Wright Court House! Finally the search was successful, and on a third visit the site was pointed out, and the basis laid for further investigation.

The name of Gideon Wright appears quite often in the records of Wachovia. As a Justice of the Peace he sat in the County Court; and he came to Bethabara at intervals. During the trouble with the Regulators he sided with Gov. Tryon, as did the Armstrongs and Martins, and rose to the rank of Colonel. When the Revolution began the Armstrongs and Martins took up arms for the country, and Col. Wright remained loyal to the King. He was among those called by Gov. Josiah Martin to rouse the Loyalists prior to the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, but there is no record of his having obeyed the summons. In 1775 Col. Alexander Martin expressed the fear that Col. Wright and his brother were "obstinate enemies" of the country; and Gen. William Lenoir, when applying for pension after the War, stated that he had helped to arrest the Tory Gideon Wright and take him to prison at Richmond, but nothing serious can have been proved against him for in the spring of 1780 the State of North Carolina gave him a Grant for 200 acres of land, although the land of certain active Tories was being confiscated. He did join in the Tory uprising of the summer of 1780, but was not sufficiently prominent to bring about the seizure of his land even then, and there is a family tradition that before his death he had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the State Government.

The history of the Wright Court-House falls into the period between the beginning of the Regulator struggle and the beginning of the Revolution, when Col. Gideon Wright ranked in the Colony as a man prominent on the side of law and order. It has always been customary to place the Court-House in the center of a County, apparently without any regard to accessibility or the possibilities of town development, and the man with a house somewhere near the center, and the necessary



KEY MAP OF WRIGHT AND RICHMOND COURT-HOUSE TRACTS

you help on Mary Ellen
Franklin/Evans line, let
me know.

It is trying to snow
a little here, now. we
were down at our son's
and family in Spartanburg
last week.

My husband and I are
retired teachers. I retired
in 1985. we keep real
busy with volunteer work,
etc. I don't get to the
genealogy as much as I
need to! Hope to do
more this summer.

Again, thanks.

Anna Reeth Davidsoe
211 Norwood Dr.
Cray TN 37615

March 6, 1996

17 April 1996

Dear James,

I've been trying to go
through the material on the
Franklin/Boules. You must
know that I appreciate the
material very much. I've been
to Dobson three or four times,
but it is so difficult to get
information on short trips!

I am enclosing \$10.00 for
the postage \$1.92, and the
rest to go on the copying.
Maybe, this will help some
on the cost. I do appreciate
what you are doing for
me. Thanks.

In the letter the lady
asked if you were the
one who retired, and
was going to write the
Franklin history. I hope
you are! If I can give

State of North Carolina,

Surry COUNTY.

415
Office of Register of Deeds,

Nov 31st, 1888.

TO ANY ORDAINED MINISTER OF ANY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OR ANY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF SAID COUNTY:

George W Bridgman having applied to me for a **LICENSE** for the Marriage of George W Bridgman of Surry Co N.C. aged 46 years, color white the son of George Bridgman and E. Bridgman the father now dead the mother dead resident of States Ls N.C.

And Priscilla Cox of Surry Co N.C. aged 40 years, color white daughter of Richard Cox and Mahalia Cox the father dead the mother dead resident of Surry Co N.C.

And the written consent of _____ the _____ of the said _____ to the proposed marriage having been filed with me.

And there being no legal impediment to such marriage known to me, you are hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the date hereof, to celebrate the proposed marriage at any place within the said county.

You are required, within two months after you shall have celebrated such marriage, to return this License to me, at my office, with your signature subscribed to the certificate under this License, and with the blanks therein filled according to the facts, under penalty of forfeiting two hundred dollars to the use of any person who shall sue for the same.

W W Funnell Register of Deeds.

George W Bridgman, being duly sworn, says: That the parties applying for License are of lawful age, and that so far as he is informed and believes, there is no lawful cause or impediment forbidding said marriage.

Witness: W W Funnell R.D.

G W Bridgman

State of North Carolina,

Surry County.

I, Alex Starnes, a Baptist Minister united in Matrimony Geo W Bridgman and Priscilla Cox the parties licensed above, on the 1st day of April 1888, at Geo Bridgman's Res in Pilot Township, in said county, according to law.

Witnesses present at Marriage:

J. H. A. Boyles of Surry Co.

Alex Starnes

State of North Carolina

Office of Register of Deeds

Surry County

November 18th 1911

To any Ordained Minister of any Religious Denomination, or any Justice of the Peace of said County:

I, J. Thompson having applied to me for a LICENSE for the marriage of James R. Franklin, of Forsyth Co. N.C., aged 25 years, color white, the son of Jas. Franklin and the father now, the mother, resident of and Lillie Butcher, of Surry Co. N.C., aged 24 years, color white daughter of Amos Butcher and Mary Butcher the father living, the mother living, resident of Surry Co. N.C.

* And the written consent of, the of the said, to the proposed marriage having been filed with me:

And there being no legal impediment to such marriage known to me, you are hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the date hereof, to celebrate the proposed marriage at any place within the said county.

You are required, within two months after you shall have celebrated such marriage, to return this license to me, at my office, with your signature subscribed to the Certificate under this license, and with the blanks therein filled according to the facts, under penalty of forfeiting two hundred dollars to the use of any person who shall sue for the same.

No. Register of Deeds.

- 1. Name of person applying for license. 2. Name of man to be married, in full. 3. Residence. 4. Age. 5. White or colored. 6. Father of man to be married. 7. Mother of man to be married. 8. Living or dead. 9. Living or dead. 10. Residence, if known; if not, state unknown. 11. Name of woman to be married, in full. 12. Residence. 13. Age. 14. White or colored. 15. Father's name. 16. Mother's name. 17. Living or dead. 18. Living or dead. 19. Residence, if known; if not, state unknown. * If both parties are over 18 years of age, strike out.

J. Thompson being duly sworn, says: That the parties applying for License are of lawful age (i. e., each are over 18 years of age), and, so far as he is informed and believes, there is no lawful cause or impediment forbidding said marriage. I further swear that the answers appended to the questions asked me are correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on day and date above written. Register of Deeds Affiant

State of North Carolina

Surry County

I, Newton McCann, a Justice of the Peace united in matrimony James R. Franklin and Lillie Butcher the parties licensed above, on the 19 day of November 1911, at Newton McCann in B. J. Township, in said County, according to law.

*WITNESSES PRESENT AT MARRIAGE: Plessee of Snow Bartie m. Cannon Carrie m. Cannon all of good Spring Newton McCann Officiating Officer

- 1. Name of person officiating. 2. If Minister, of what denomination? If Justice of the Peace, so state. 3. Name of man married. 4. Name of woman married. 5. Place of marriage. 6. Township. * At least three persons present at marriage must sign as witnesses.

FAMILY GROUP NO.

Husband's Full Name ORA "VANCE" MARION

This Information Obtained From:

| Husband's Date | Day | Month | Year | City, Town or Place | County or Province, etc. | State or Country | Add. Info. on |
|----------------|-----|-------|------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Birth | Feb | | 1884 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| Chr'nd | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 1 | Sep | 1915 | | Surry | NC | |
| Death | 30 | Oct | 1972 | Elkin | Surry | NC | |
| Burial | | | | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | |

Places of Residence

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------|--|---------------|--|
| Occupation | Farmer | Church Affiliation | | Military Rec. | |
| Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. | | | | | |

His Father Rev. Thomas Gideon Marion Mother's Maiden Name Perlina Wilmoth

Wife's Full Maiden Name JULIA W. GARNER

| Wife's Date | Day | Month | Year | City, Town or Place | County or Province, etc. | State or Country | Add. Info. on W |
|-------------|-----|-------|------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Birth | | | 1878 | | Yadkin | NC | |
| Chr'nd | | | | | | | |
| Death | 10 | Oct | 1965 | Elkin | Surry | NC | |
| Burial | | | | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | |

Places of Residence

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|
| Occupation if other than housewife | | Church Affiliation | |
| Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. | | | |

Compiler Her Father Frannis Armstead Garner Mother's Maiden Name Mary Jane May

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| Sex | Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth) | Children's Date | Day | Month | Year | City, Town or Place | County or Province, etc. | State or Country | Add. Info. on Child |
|-----|---|-----------------|-----|-------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | 1 | Birth | | | 1916 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| | Olga E. | Mar. | 24 | Dec | 1935 | Hillsville | Carroll | VA | Divorced |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Death | | | | | | | |
| F | Prather Coy Stanley | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | Birth | | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | Burial | | | | | | | |

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1935

WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL

T. G. Marion, 90, Retired Pastor, Dies

Special to the Journal

BOONVILLE, Feb. 8.—The Rev. Thomas G. Marion, 90, a retired Baptist minister, died at 8:30 a.m. today at his home near Crutchfield. He had been in declining health for about 12 years.

He was born in Surry County, where he was an active Baptist minister until his retirement about 12 years ago.

He was married three times, first to Miss Perlina Wilmoth, second to Miss Isabel Wall and third to Miss Margaret Burton.

Survivors include three sons, O. V. Marion of Crutchfield, Basie Marion of Dobson and Robert Marion of the home; a daughter, Miss Verlie Marion of the home; nine grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p.m. Wednesday at the Mount Hermon Baptist Church by the Rev. G. L. Tilley. Burial will be in the church cemetery.

KEY

YADKINVILLE - Mrs. Grace Marion Key, 78, of Rt. 7 Yadkinville

and formerly of Shacktown rd., died Saturday afternoon at Hoots Memorial Hospital. She was born July 5, 1916 in Surry County to J.L. and Myra Shore Marion. Mrs. Key was a member of Mulberry Primitive Baptist Church in Surry County. She was preceded in death by her husband, Collier R. Key in October 1972. Surviving is her sister, Mrs. Atteree Marion Frazier of Yadkinville. Funeral services will be held 2 p.m. Monday at the Mackie-Gentry Funeral Chapel by the Rev. Eddie Mishoe. Burial will follow in the Mulberry Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery. The body will lie in state 30 minutes prior to the service. The family will receive friends from 7-9 p.m. Sunday at Mackie-Gentry Funeral Home in Yadkinville.

SUNDAY 15 MAY 1994

MARION

Mr. Russell Aubrey Marion, 72, of Jean Drive died Saturday, July 22, 1995, at Baptist Hospital. Mr. Marion was born January 7, 1923 in Winston-Salem to Wiley and Celeste Gentry Marion; was a graduate of R.J. Reynolds High School, a member of Salem Baptist Church for over sixty years, a former radio announcer with WAIR & WSJS, Past President of the Western Electric Pioneers and was retired from the Personnel Dept. of Western Electric after 30 1/2 years. He was active in the Republican Party and was an Army veteran. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Susan Miller and husband, Stephen, of Greensboro, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams and husband, Jerry, of Winston-Salem; one son, Mr. Russell A. Marion II and wife, Gail, of Clemson, S.C.; three grandchildren, David and Caroline Marion of Greensboro and Cathy Marion of Clemson, S.C.; one brother, Rev. Rosser E. Marion of Fuquay-Varina. A graveside service will be held Monday at 11 a.m. in the Morris Chapel United Methodist Church cemetery by Rev. Wayne Fulton, Dr. Ken Peters and Senator Ham Horton. The family will receive friends from 7:30 - 9 p.m. Sunday at Vogler and Sons Main Street Funeral Home. Memorials may be made to Salem Baptist Church, 429 S. Broad St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101 or to Piedmont Bible College, 716 Franklin St., Winston-Salem, NC

B. V. S.—Form 11

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

26-477

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Registration Dist. No. 26-09 Certificate No. 5

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County: Swain
(b) Township: Swain
(c) City or town: Camden
(d) Street, hospital or institution: St. Paul's R.D. #2
(e) Length of stay in hospital or institution: 2 (Yrs., mos., or days)
In this community: Yes, mos., or days

2. HOME (USUAL RESIDENCE) OF DECEASED:
(a) State: N.C.
(b) County: Swain
(c) City or town: Camden
(d) Street or R.F.D.: R.D. #2
(e) Is place of residence in corporate limits? No
(f) If foreign born, how long in U.S.A.? No years.

3(a) FULL NAME: Sarah C. Calline

3(b) If veteran, name and grade: Commuter

4. Sex: Female 5. Color of hair: Brown 6(a) Single, married, widowed, or divorced: Married

6(b) Name of husband or wife: Richard Calline

7. Birth date of deceased: June 27 - 1884 years.

8. AGE: 83 Years 7 Months 27 Days If less than one day, hrs., mins.

9. Birthplace: Swain Co. (City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)

10. Usual occupation: None

11. Industry or business: None

12. Name: Superior Mills

13. Birthplace: N.C.

14. Maiden Name: Frances Franklin

15. Birthplace: N.C.

16(a) Informant's Signature: Walter Calline

(b) Address: Camden

17(a) (b) Date thereof: 6/2/40

(c) Cemetery: St. Paul's (Month, day, year)

(d) Location: St. Paul's

18(a) Funeral director: Morganer Funeral Home

(b) Address: 1200 W. 1st St. N.C.

19(a) 6/4 (b) 1940 (c) Camden N.C. Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20. Date of death: 6-2-40 at 3:00 P.M.
21. I certify that death occurred on the date above stated; that I attended deceased from 5/24 1940 to 6/28 1940 and that I last saw him alive on 5-28-40

Immediate cause of death: Chyloemia Duration: 19

Due to: None

Due to: None

Other conditions: None (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death)

Physician: None Underline the cause to which death should be charged statistically.

Major findings: None

Of operations: None

Of autopsy: None

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:

(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify): None

(b) Date of occurrence: None

(c) Where did injury occur? None (City or town) (County) (State)

(d) Did injury occur about home, on farm, in industrial place, in a public place? None (Specify type of place)

(e) Means of injury: None

23. Signature: Walter Calline Date signed: 6-30-40 M.D.

Address: Camden N.C.

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. The correct age is especially important. PHYSICIANS: Please write the causes of death clearly and legibly.

MARSHALL

WALNUT COVE — Mrs. William F. (Iva I.) Marshall, Sr., 97, of Walnut Cove, died Friday at her home. Mrs. Marshall was born August 6, 1901 in Grayson County, Virginia to the late Joseph and Elizabeth Nichols Isaacs. She was a homemaker and had lived in Stokes County for the last 73 years. She was the oldest living member of First Baptist Church where she attended for 69 years. She taught Sunday School there for many years. Mrs. Marshall was preceded in death by her husband, Mr. William F. Marshall, Sr., who died in 1979. Survivors include two sons, William F. Marshall, Jr. of Walnut Cove and Joe I. Marshall of Madison; grandchildren, Elizabeth M. O'Neal of King, Iva Jane Vance of Asheville, Joe I. Marshall, Jr. of Smithfield, William Bynum Marshall of Sparta; ten great-grandchildren; one niece, Iva Putman of Morganton. Funeral services will be held Sunday at 2 p.m. at First Baptist Church. Rev. Bill Fryar will officiate. Burial will follow in Salem Chapel United Church of Christ Cemetery. The family will receive friends in the fellowship hall of Salem Chapel United Church of Christ following the graveside service. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to Salem Chapel United Church of Christ Cemetery Fund, c/o Arthur Johnson, 8886 U.S. Highway 311, Walnut Cove, N.C. 27052. Burroughs Funeral Home of Walnut Cove is serving the Marshall family.

FAMILY GROUP NO.

Husband's Full Name WILLIAM NATHAN MARION ("BILL")

This Information Obtained From:

| Husband's Data | Day | Month | Year | City, Town or Place | County or Province, etc. | State or Country | Add. Info. on H |
|----------------|-----|-------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1900: # | 25 | May | 1867 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |

Marsh Tws. Surry County, NC

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1940

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|-----|------|--------------------------------------|-------|----|--|
| Birth | 25 | May | 1867 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| Chr'nd | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 13 | Jun | 1889 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| Death | 12 | Mch | 1940 | Elkin | Surry | NC | |
| Burial | | | | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | |

WILIAM NATHAN MARION
 Elkin.—William Nathan Marion, 74, died Tuesday morning in Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital. His condition was critical when he was admitted to the hospital Sunday. He was a native of the Crutchfield community but had resided here with his son-in-law and daughter since the death of his wife.
 Surviving are seven sons, and four daughters, Jack, Ernest and Wiley Marion of Winston-Salem, Early, Dan and Eugene Marion and Mrs. O. N. Harris of Elkin, Mrs. Henry Harris of Jonesville, Mrs. Raymond Johnson at Crutchfield, Mrs. Coy Johnson of Elkin, also 27 grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and one brother, L. C. Marion of Crutchfield. The funeral service will be conducted Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from Mount Hermon Baptist Church of which he had long been a member. Rev. T. S. Draughn will conduct the service. The body will lie in state in the church from 1 o'clock until the funeral hour. Burial will be in the church cemetery.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|
| Compiler | Places of Residence | | | | | | |
| Address | Occupation | | Church Affiliation | | Military Rec. | | |
| City, State | Other wives, if any, No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. | | His Father | | Mother's Maiden Name | | |
| Date | Wife's Full Maiden Name | | Azariah Marion | | Sarah Franklin | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------|------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Wife's Data | Day | Month | Year | City, Town or Place | County or Province, etc. | State or Country | Add. Info. on W |
| Birth | 27 | Apr | 1873 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| Chr'nd | | | | | | | |
| Death | 27 | Mch | 1936 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| Burial | | | | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Her Father | Ambrose W. Wilmoth | | Mother's Maiden Name | | | | |
| | | | Lucinda Whitake | | | | |

| Sex | Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth) | 1900: 6/5 | Children's Data | Day | Month | Year | City, Town or Place | County or Province, etc. | State or Country | Add. Info. on Child |
|------|---|------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | 1 | Jack | Birth | Sep | 1891 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | | |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| M | | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | Julius | Birth | 17 | Apr | 1892 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* (-1941) | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| M | | Myra Shores | Death | 28 | Dec | 1955 | Mocksville | Davie | NC | |
| | | | Burial | | | | Union Cross Baptist Church Cemetery | | | |
| | 3 | Charlie | Birth | Mch | 1895 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | | |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| M | | | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | Ernest A. | Birth | 13 | Apr | 1896 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | 8 | Jan | 1917 | | Surry | NC | |
| M | | Collie Gentry | Death | 24 | Jul | 1951 | Winston-Salem | Forsyth | NC | |
| | | | Burial | | | | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | |
| | 5 | [Child] | Birth | ca | 1897 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | | |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Death | ca | 1897 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | | |
| ? | | | Burial | | | | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | unmarked |
| | 6 | William "Daniel" | Birth | 5 | Apr | 1898 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | 1900: 1899 |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| M | | | Death | 6 | Sep | 1973 | Elkin | Surry | NC | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Jesse "Eugene" | Birth | 10 | Dec | 1900 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | Eva |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | 8 Aug 190 |
| M | | Eva Johnson | Death | | | | | | | 5 Dec 197 |
| | | | Burial | | | | Little Richmond Baptist Church Cem | | | |
| | 8 | Wiley Wilmoth ("Ola") | Birth | 26 | Oct | 1902 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | | | | | | | |
| M | | Celestie Gentry | Death | 4 | Feb | 1963 | Winston-Salem | Forsyth | NC | |
| | | | Burial | | | | Forsyth Memorial Park, Winston-Salem, | | | NC |
| | 9 | Leola ("Ola") | Birth | 21 | Jun | 1905 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | Ongie |
| | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | 11 | Jul | 1925 | | Surry | NC | 10 Jun 1901 |
| | | | Death | 6 | Aug | 1968 | | | | 19 Nov 1968 |
| F | | Ongie M. Harris | Burial | | | | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | |
| | 10 | Gurtie | Birth | | | 1908 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | |
| over | | Full Name of Spouse* | Mar. | 13 | Mch | 1926 | | Surry | NC | |
| F | | Henry Harris | Death | | | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | | | |

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WINSTON-SALEM (N. C.) JOURNAL

Additional Children and Sources:

| Husband's name | | Wife's name | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Sex | Children's Names in Full (Arranged in order of birth) | Children's Date | Day Month Year | City, Town or Place | County or Province, etc. | State or Country | Add. Info on Children | |
| F | 11 Vallie A. | Birth | 25 Jul 1910 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | Coy b. 30 May 1906; d. | |
| | Full Name of Spouse | | Marr. | Surry | | NC | | |
| | James McCoy ("Coy") Johnson | | Death | 20 Mch 1978 | | | | |
| | | | Burial | Little Richmond Baptist Church Cem | | | | |
| F | 12 Louisa | Birth | 1911 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse | | Marr. | 6 Dec 1930 | Surry | NC | | |
| | Raymond Johnson | | Death | 4 Sep 1943 | | | | |
| | | | Burial | Mount Hermon Baptist Church Cemetery | | | | |
| M | 13 Early T. | Birth | 1914 | Marsh Township | Surry | NC | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse | | Marr. | | | | | |
| | | | Death | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | |
| | 14 | Birth | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse | | Marr. | | | | | |
| | | | Death | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | |
| | 15 | Birth | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse | | Marr. | | | | | |
| | | | Death | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | |
| | 16 | Birth | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse | | Marr. | | | | | |
| | | | Death | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | |
| | 17 | Birth | | | | | | |
| | Full Name of Spouse | | Marr. | | | | | |
| | | | Death | | | | | |
| | | | Burial | | | | | |

Sources for Husband:

Sources for Wife:

Sources for Children:

Additional Information:

WILLIAMSON

Mr. Wilson Paul Williamson, 76, of Patria Street, died Wednesday, November 13, 1996, in Forsyth Memorial Hospital. He was born December 21, 1919 in Surry County to Benjamin Henderson and Ada Marion Williamson. Mr. Williamson was a veteran who served in the United States Navy during World War II and had retired from Western Electric after 31 years of service. Surviving are two sons, Jimmy P. Williamson and wife, Susan, Tommy G. Williamson and wife, Janet, all of Winston-Salem; three grandchildren, Michelle, Chris and Julie Williamson. Also several nieces and nephews. Funeral service will be 3 p.m. Friday at Oaklawn Baptist Church by Rev. Kevin Kilbreth. Burial will follow in Oaklawn Memorial Gardens. The family will receive friends from 7 to 9 p.m. Thursday at Hayworth-Miller Silas Creek Chapel.

Thursday, November 14, 1996

McCRAW

BOONVILLE — Mrs. Lillie Williamson McCraw, age 80, died Thursday, March 9, 1995 at Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital in Elkin. She was born January 26, 1915 in Surry County to the late B.H. and Ada Marion Williamson. She was married to Emmett McCraw, who preceded her in death on May 16, 1990. She is survived by a daughter and son-in-law, Carolyn and Johnny Stokes of Boonville; a daughter, Lorene McCraw of the home; two granddaughters, Sherry Darnell and Sharnan Stanley; three great-grandchildren, Crystal Walker, Nichole Darnell and Daniel Stanley; and one brother, Paul Williamson of Winston-Salem. Funeral services will be Saturday at 2 p.m. at Mount Herman Baptist Church by the Rev. Larry Stone and Rev. Jimmy Tucker, with burial in the church cemetery. She will lie in state from 1:30-2 p.m. The family will receive friends from 7-9 p.m. Friday evening at Mackie-Gentry Funeral Home and Chapel in Yadkinville and at other times at the home, 616 Hwy. 67, Boonville.

*Joseph B Williamson
1910
1981 in High Point*

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1968

B. H. Williamson

Benjamin Henderson Williamson, 84, of 337 Monmouth Street died yesterday at Forsyth Memorial Hospital. Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

He was born in Surry County and was a retired employe of Fogle Furniture Co. He was a member of Mount Herman Baptist Church.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Rosa Rothrock Williamson; two daughters, Mrs. Dovie Barker of 229 Monmouth Street and Mrs. Emmett McCraw of Boonville; and three sons, J. B. Williamson of High Point, W. P. Williamson of 2846 Patria Street and Clyde Williamson of Boonville.

The body is at Voglers Chapel.

/11/2000 FORSYTH

d. 27 BONE
Williamson
Rites to Be Held Monday

Funeral services for Mrs. Ada Lenora Williamson, 55, of 1512 Lomond street, will be held at the home at 9 o'clock Monday morning and at Mount Herman Baptist Church, near Crutchfield, at 11. Rev. T. S. Draughn and Rev. Wilbur Hutchins will officiate and interment will be in the church graveyard.

Mrs. Williamson, wife of B. H. Williamson, died at a local hospital yesterday morning at 1:15. She had been in declining health for some time, her condition becoming serious two months ago.

A daughter of the late Rev. Thomas G. Marion and Palma Wilmouth Marion, she was born September 26, 1888, in Surry county. She was married to Mr. Williamson, who is associated with Unique Furniture Company, on December 6, 1904, and had lived in Winston-Salem for the past nine years. She was a member of Mount Herman Baptist Church.

Survivors include the husband; two daughters, Mrs. John Pettyjohn, of Winston-Salem, and Mrs. Emmett McCraw, of Boonville; four sons, Byrd Williamson, of High Point; Emmett Williamson, of Fort Bragg; Paul Williamson, of Newport News, Va., and Clyde Williamson, of Winston-Salem; nine grandchildren; one brother, O. V. Marion, of Crutchfield; two half-brothers, Bausie Marion, of Dobson, and Hobert Marion, of the United States Army; one half-sister, Miss Verlie Marion, of Crutchfield.

Pallbearers will be R. O. Griffith, Sidney Kiger, Alfred White, Raymond Martin, Bunyon Smith and Sanford Campbell.

THE WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1932

Surry County Boy Claimed by Death

Thomas Allen Williamson Dies at Local Hospital;

Thomas Allen Williamson, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williamson, of Dobson Route 2, near Crutchfield, passed away yesterday morning at 2:45 o'clock at a local hospital after an illness of two months. His condition had been serious for one day.

He was born in Surry county, near Crutchfield, April 23, 1922, a son of B. H. and Ada Marion Williamson. He spent his entire life in Surry county and attended Little Richmond School and Mount Hermon Baptist Church and Sunday School. Mr. Williamson is connected with the Unique Furniture Company.

Surviving are the parents; two sisters, Mrs. John Pettyjohn of this city, and Mrs. Emmett McCraw, of Crutchfield; and four brothers, J. B., Paul and Clyde Williamson, of Crutchfield, and E. H. Williamson, of this city.

The funeral will be held at the home this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and at Mount Hermon Baptist Church at 2 o'clock. Rev. T. S. Draughn will officiate. Burial will follow in the church graveyard.

FORSYTH CO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mary Franklin (May), d. Mooresburg, Hawkins county Tenn., Feb. 7, 1836, a. 65 m Surry or Stokes co., N. C., Feb, 1794, robert Nall, b. Orange co., Va., Sept 24, 1767 d. Lake co., Tenn., 1858, s. William and Holloway). From Ornage county; settled in Ashe co., N. C., rem to Knox co. Tenn., farmer: Chi

16196 Frances Franklin Nall, b. Oct. 28, 1797, Rogersville, Hawkins co., T
m. James Franklin 16184

16197 Matilda Nall, b. Mar. 20, 1799 Ashe co., N. C.

Abner Nall, b. Nov. 24, 1801, Hawkins co., d. May 16, 1803.

16198 Abner Franklin Nall, b. Apr. 6, 1805. Hawkins Co.

16199 William Holaway Nall, b. Mar. 1, 1807, H. co., d. Obion county, Ten
Oct. 10, 1846, m Mooresburg, 1830, Eliza Moore, born M., died
winter 1885-1886, da. Ewell and Nacny (Creed). Of Mo. 1886,
farmer, s. p. ~~16200~~

16200 Mary Cleveland Nall, b. Oct. 30, 1810, H. co., d. Apr. 12, 1811

16201 Robert Cleveland Nall, b. July 12, 1812, Hawkins co., d. n.

Tiptonville, Lake co., Tenn., 1882, m. Obion co., 1843.

Bolly ann Eastwood. Lived near Tiptonville, on Miss. river.

Ch.: Several; Frances F. Nall, unm., of Tiptonv., 1885

John Franklin West Tolson - also
children -

John Franklin born in Orange
Co Va. at Girty County N.C. Mar.
24 1760 died in Surrey, Sept
29 1823 married Mackey Parkin

John Franklin married Rebecca
Robertson she died before 1885

Rebecca of Cotwell born the
lived on the Yadkin River
2 miles west of Rockford

John married to Miss

Ziza or Elizabeth married

Dr Benjamin Franklin

Sarah Anne Franklin

Henry Cleland

"

Ann P -

Article 7 -

James T born Jan 19 1794 Surrey

Co. Franklin Franklin -

John Franklin was in the

State of King's Mt and

Franklin's Court House - became

member before the War 1794
Co. Va. Regiments of 1793

Lee's Summit, Mo.
March 11, 1995

Dear Mr. Cockerham:

A brief reply to your inquiries:

(1) No data on Thompson's first name.

(2) Wesley Yankee built place:

1860s Lees Co. Census

Yankee, Wesley 36 m Ky.

Sarah 33 $\frac{w}{f}$ N.C.

Geo. A. 16 m Mo.

Samuel 14 m Mo.

Joel 11 m Mo.

(3) Children of second marriage

Emma H. Houston no dates

Buried Bain Knot Cem. Johnson Co

(4) I knew the Kinkadee Martin

and Samuel Dwyer families. All

their relatives are dead

Sincerely,

Mildred Shawhan

Mrs. James B. Shawhan
33901 East
Lone-Jack-Lee's Summit Road
Lee's Summit, MO 64086



Mr. James E. Cockerham
5300 Shattalon Drive #330 D.
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106-1917

of higher reaching ladders for possible use on the three story buildings, also the need of repairs at the Eureka building.

A permit for saloon license was granted Ed. Rohr.

The audited claims of the past month were approved and warrants ordered drawn for payment. Board adjourned.

The Value Of Organization.

The value of an organized Improvement Club or Board of Trade was shown this week in Hollister. Some weeks ago a gentleman stopped over in Gilroy and wanted to establish a condensed milk factory here. He was referred to Dr. Chesbro as Mayor of the city. The Doctor is a busy-man. He has no time to run about the country interviewing our dairymen, to see if they would sell their milk to a factory instead of making cheese, so he gave the man no encouragement. We had no organized body to take the matter in hand, and ascertain if the supply of milk could be secured. This week the gentleman appeared before the Hollister Improvement Club who lost no time in donating a site and boring a well thereon. This industry will employ 15 men at the start. Another instance of enterprise in our sister town is shown in the prompt action in subscribing for 10,000 shares of stock in the Mt. Whitney Fruit Co. of Oakland which will move its plant to Hollister when 40,000 shares are taken. Gilroy is losing all these industries on account of a lack of organization, while Hollister which is off the main line is forging ahead on account of the enterprise shown by its Improvement Club.

Business men of the State are appealed to by the California Board of Trade in circular letter and through the press, to give active support to its efforts to draw the attention of the world to California. The work of the Board will augment the business of every county in the State and no class of men should be more ready to give financial aid to this end than traders. If any business man in Gilroy wishes to read a pamphlet on the "Duty of the State Board of Trade," or any one has an eagle to contribute to advertising work of the Board, he can communicate with Arthur R. Briggs, Ferry Building, San Francisco. If it is the wish of our business men to secure to this valley a share of the new comers to the State, they must co-operate with either the local or State Board of Trade

died Feb. 28th, leaving an estate consisting of three lots and two dwellings in the city of Gilroy, valued at \$2500. The next of kin and heirs at law are Robert C, J. W, Chas. E, J. S, Richard Elsie K, Harry and Benjamin Fredrickson. E D. Crawford is attorney for the petitioner and March 18th is set for hearing.

Notice of Street Work

Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Gilroy, on the 11th day of January, 1904, passed a resolution of their intention to order the following street work done, to wit:

The construction of a concrete or artificial stone sidewalk and the construction of a concrete curb and gutter on the East side of Monterey street, between Martin and Sixth Streets, in accordance with the maps and diagrams, surveys and specifications, on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City of Gilroy.

For further particulars of said work reference is hereby made to said resolution of intention on file in the office of the City Clerk.

Said street work is hereby ordered done.

By order of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Gilroy.

Gilroy, Cal., March 7, 1904.

C. N. Hoover,

(Seal)

City Clerk.

GAULAN HILLS MEM PARK
GILROY, CA

William Casley Franklin / Marwin
30 June 1843 / 1850
25 Dec 1908 / 1913

Muriel V. Franklin / John V. Wentworth
11 Oct 1889 / Calif. Inf. COA 2 BN
6 Oct 1980 / 501 Inf Vietnam
20 Jan 1943 - 12 Apr 1971

John W. Martin / Adeline A.
1821 - 1913 / 1828 - 1912

Abner A. Martin / Carrie S.
1861 - 1944 / 1865 - 1944

Lottie Martin / Bert W. Martin
1869 - 1948 / 1866 - 1927

Philip J. Bergwitz / Letitia
25 Sept 1883 / 1 June 1882
3 Nov 1947 / 1 Nov 1978

Grant Wells / Anna
1866 - 1966 ✓ / 1865 - 1936
Marion / East Hill

Samuel Hill New York
Crown N

Pleasant C. Hodges / Judith F.
19 July 1825 / 13 Sept 1824
9 Feb 1805 / 5 Mar 1704

John J. Franklin / FOOTSTONER
4 Jan 1799 / PCH JFH
12 June 1886 / JTF CHF

[Faint mirrored handwriting from the reverse side of the page, including names like "John J. Franklin" and dates like "1799" and "1886"]

Carpinteria

California

Edward Franklin

11 Jan 1866

5 April 1928

M E Franklin

w/o J. H.

d. 16 July 1873

34y.

A. E. Thurmond

1843

1911

E. W. J.

1848

1927

Eddie d/o

23 April 1853

11 Oct 1890

May D. Dickerson

L. Washington Co., VA

16 Feb 1821

27 Jan 1896

Jessie C. Thurmond

d/o J. R. & R.

d. 7 Nov 1875

Um James Thurmond

1883 - 1928

5 mos.

Thomas J. Thurmond

1881 - 1905

John Richard Thurmond

1848 - 1928

Ada. Liza Rosamond

1849 - 1913

Walter Thurmond Steiner

1952 - 1957

Hugh Guyon Thurmond

1885 - 1939

Belle S.

1880 - 1976

Jessie

1917

Robert M. Clarke / Edna J.
1879-1943 / 1876-1951

Thurmond Clarke / Robert M. Clarke Jr.
1902-1971 / 1908-1966

Mary Gwynne Franklin
1903-1972

Gideon Edwards Franklin / Annie G.
1855-1935 / 1865-1922

Sallie J. Ford.
1852-1905

Wm. Leonard Franklin / Ernest M. Franklin
24 Sept 1871 / 1876-1939
1 Nov 1823

Meshack Franklin
15 Jan 1846
27 Aug 1886

Robert Hunter Thurmond / Emily Bass
1870-1952 / 1877-1931

George M. Owens / Grace Franklin
1872-1943 / 1874-1942

39-150

43-080

B 39 P 150

Lie Fries Franklin MUS

D. 19 Nov 1888 Surry

D. 6 Jan 1953 Mt. Airy

bn. Antioch

F. Shade Franklin ly.

m. Belle Kepp

B. 43 P 80

Joy Whitlock Frankh MUS

P. 27 May 1881 Mt. Airy

D. 22 Aug 1958 Dumb, Dumb VA.

bn. Antioch

F. Shade Frankh

M. Martha Whitlock

w. Bette McGeer

SOLON P. GRAVES s/o REV. BARZILLAI GRAVES & URSULA WRIGHT
B 14 Feb 1784 Caswell Co., NC 13 April 1784?
D. 28 APR 1862 Surry Co., NC 23 April 1827?

1) MEEKY ANN 25 Nov 1819 - 25 Feb 1853
M. REV. MILES FOY

2) SARAH EMILY
M. MATOR Joseph W. HACKETT (d. 1872) in Surry
(Edwin Graves, Alce, Robert Lee, James) of Wilke

3) MARY URSULA (c 1823 - 27 Jun - 1856) ROCKFORD
M. COL. HARRISON MOFFET WAUGH

4) ELIZABETH FRANKLIN (c 1827 -)
NEVER MARRIED

5) JESSE FRANKLIN (31 AUG 1828 - 9 Nov 1894) FROM N.C. Supreme Court
M. 26 JAN 1858 MARY ELIZABETH PORTER of Lytle Co, VA
d/o Stephen & Margaret
only for 3 days

6) MARGARET ISABELIA (c 1832 -)

7) BARZILLAI YANCEY (c 1836 -)
first mayor of WA King

M @ Mattie L Rankin of Wilmington

② Mary Moore of Stulen Co NC

(A) Wm.

(B) Barzillai Jr.

John Cleveland d. on his estate on Blue Run
m. Martha Coffey (sp Alexander)
Ch.

- ① John Cleveland (ca 1730) d. 1821 in sca Ia. m. Mary ("Mollie") McClann
 - ② Mary
 - ③ dau. m. Gullapier
 - ④ Benj (b. 26 May 1738)
 - ⑤ Robert (b. 5/8 Jan or 8 June or 8 Feb 1744 Orange Co.
 - ⑥ Jeremiah (b ca 1746)
 - ⑦ Larkin b Apr 1748
 - ⑧ unk son
-

Alexander Cleveland, Jr. d. ~~16~~¹⁷⁷⁰ age 111 yrs. Orange Co.,
Va. b. 1659 in Eng. m. Milly Presley d. 1770
[3 days of husband] age 103 yrs. Ch:

- ① John b ca 1695-1700
 - ② Alexander b ca 1698-1710; d. ca 1774-5 m.
Margaret Doolittle
 - ③ Jeremiah b. ca 1700-1712; m. (?)
 - ④ Michael b. ca 1700-1712 m. (?)
 - ⑤ Elizabeth b. ca 1704-1716 m. Rev. James Coffey to N.C.
 - ⑥ William b. ca 1719 d. bet 1780 & 23 May
1788 @ Loudoun Co. VA m. Mary
-

Alexander S. b. bef 1620 in Eng.
m. unknown

SARAH R.

JAMES ALEXANDER LOVILL s/o JAMES LOVILL ("SALLY") PEINDEYTER
B. 1828 SURRY CO., NC
D. 1864 AGE 36 (AFTER BATTLE OF MANASSES)
M. 16 DEC 1852

- 1) WALTER WILEY LOVILL (20 SEPT 1853 - 18 JUNE 1927) ANTIOCH BAP CH
M. 1877 MARTHA ELIZABETH JONES
- 2) SARAH C. LOVILL (1855 . 1865) FRANKLIN FAM CEM
- 3) JAMES A. LOVILL, JR (d. 18 MONTHS) FRANKLIN
- 4) MARY FLORENCE
- 5)

Written by Richard Osgan Franklin

Franklin is of Welsh origin. They came over to Virginia in the early settlement of that colony: the ancestry can be traced back with certainty to Bernard and Mary Franklin who resided in Orange Co., Va. At the commencement of the revolutionary war: Jesse who was the third of seven sons was born March 24th 1760, he was forced to quit school before he was thaire years of age and circumstances never permitted him to resume afterwards. Bernard Franklin had just previous to the breaking out of the war made arrangements to move to Northwest N.C. which was almost entirely unsettled.

Jesse who had volunteered in 1777 had returned to his father's, his term of service being expired: his brothers Jeremiah and Bernard determined to remain in Virginia, his father who had still control of him sent him to make selection of lands and prepare for the family who were to follow the next fall. Going beyond the settlements and mountains he selected a beautiful valley on the head waters of Mitchell's River in Surry County N.C. as their future home. The valley is surrounded on three sides by mountains, the river a crystal stream abounded at that time in trout-running through the valley. Grass and pea vines covered the coves of the mountains. Chesnuts and acorns supplied the hogs instead of grain. All kinds of wild game abounded deer and turkey very plentiful, and bears and wolves were neither few or shy.

In the year of 1780 when the British had over-run South Carolina and were entering North Carolina the Tories united in predatory bands to plunder the Whig families, many such incidences occurred at the Bernard Franklins, taking occasions when Jesses was not at home for they greatly feared him. He had joined Col. Ben Cleveland, his maternal uncle, to drive the Tories out of the country they built a fort on a hill near the town of Wilkesboro. Jesse at this time acted as captain of a small company. In the fall Col. Cleveland determined to attack Col. Ferguson at King's Mountain. Franklin acted as Adjutant of a battalion, the enemy occupied the top of the mountain, the enemy was attacked on three sides: after firing a few rounds the smoke obscured the British troops, and the Americans unable to see faltered. At that critical moment Franklin rode up in advance of the line and perceived the situation of the front, he encouraged the troops to make an other effort, following him they advanced until within good range of the enemy's line and there fired. Col. Ferguson fell and confusion ensued. Capt. Ryanson, being the next higher officer assumed command. They soon surrendered. Capt. Ryanson delivered up his sword to Jesse Franklin saying to him "You deserve it, sir." The sword was kept a long time as a relic, until some gentleman were testing the temper of the metal and broke it into fragments the blade was made into shoe buckles and preserved by the members of the family. The hill is at present in the hands of Mrs. Ambrose Johnson of Wilkes Co.

In the spring of 1781 he left Wilkes Co. to join Gen. Green learning Mrs fathers family was wanting salt, he determined to go by, he set out on a young horse not bridle-les, he went through the mountains out of all settlements to avoid the Tories who were constantly after him on nearly reaching his home, they surrounded him by rifles he was compelled to surrender. They tied his hands behind his back and taking the bridle off his horse tied it around his neck and drew the reins tightly over the limbs above his head, in the way they commanded him to take the oath of allegiance. Although nearly strangled he refused to obey them. Almost maddened by his refusal they boosed the horse thinking he would be left hanging by the neck. The horse stood still until one of them took a brush to strike it, when the bridle broke and he dropped into the saddle. As the wild horse bounded away at full speed he heard many bullets whistle over his head. His escape was providential as he always regarded it. That night he slept in his fathers hay loft, the next day off for Green's army: arrived a short time before the battle of Guilford Courthouse. We know not where he served but was the last man that left the battle of Guilford Courthouse ground on the retreat he felt the wind of a horseman's sword as it passed his cheek. He continued with Green's army but his position is not known, and fighting the Tories until the war was over.

So to his civil services the records show, he was elected to the legislature when quite young. He was fond of retirement and happy in his domestic relations neither sought or desired promotion plain, honest, and very kind but taking the Yellow fever he was sent home. He merely had time to congratulate his family and hasty to wind up the concerns of life, when death came and gathered him to his Fathers. His widow was now left in a sad condition in a strange country far away from relations and surrounded by Tories and Indians who were hostile to her because of the Whiggish principles of her husband. They would come and search the house and the feather beds even seized had holes cut in one end they then would get on their ponies and strew the feathers all along the road. The horses and cattle were then driven up to the door and shot down and the ^{inmates} being unable to move them off sometimes had to abandon the house, and everything being put in the chest and buried under the ground would be destroyed by mildew.

But at last the dangerous times of the revolution passed away and peace and prosperity again returned for too outrageous and notorious had become the acts of the Tories that Col. Cleveland was sent to destroy them, which he did most efficiently, though perhaps not very honorably. The Tories had collected their forces in the Blue Ridge fifteen miles north of the Yadkin and in the brushy mountains four miles south, while the Whigs were on the River. Every man to pass unmolested among the Whigs had to have "a pass" from Col. Cleveland. One day the Col. collected his forces and started for the Blue Ridge getting on the mountain they turned their horses loose to eat grass while they watched above hunting them not one could be found so they returned to the place where they left their horses but they had scattered not one in sight. The fat Col. being weary set down and told his men to hunt them. They all left and had proceeded out of sight when the Tories who were concealed near immediately surrounded the Col. Before killing him they concluded to make him write them all some passes by which they could pass among the Whigs. They compelled him to write them and stationed a man to shoot him as soon as the last one was written: he was almost done still his men did not appear. Only one more to be written, the gun was raised to shoot him, he was very slow writing the last line just then the men returned. They saw his perilous condition fired at the man stationed to shoot him and broke his right arm, killed two or three men and the remainder escaped. They carried the man whose arm had been broken to the Yadkin and coming to a field they saw a little boy plowing. They told him to bring his plow line to them and with these they hanged the unfortunate man. This little boy was James Gwyn. They buried the bones of the giant man on the river bank. In 1841 there came a tremendous freshet and exposed a human skeleton those were the bones of that man. The hatred of Col. Cleveland to the Tories after this narrow escape had no bounds and he resolved to destroy them in any manner whatever. Accordingly he served a proclamation from Wilkesboro that pardon should be to all who would come and acknowledge they had been Tories and join the Whigs.



ISAAC KEEN DAVIS
NOV. 30, 1825 - NOV. 17, 1902
SUSANNA KIRK DAVIS
MAY 1, 1825 - FEB. 1, 1881
CLARA J. DAVIS
MAY 11, 1825 - JULY 1, 1910
HARRIET L. DAVIS
MARCH 19, 1844 - MARCH 22, 1871

DAVIS

GASSETT



ISAAC KEEN DAVIS
Nov. 30, 1822 - Feb. 17, 1912
SUSANNA KIRK DAVIS
Nov. 1, 1827 - Nov. 17, 1911
MARY CONROY
MAY 11, 1810 - AUG. 2, 1891
CHARLES J. KIRBY
MARCH 18, 1844 - MARCH 22, 1912

DAVIS

GASSETT
MAY 18, 1844
OCT. 10, 1912



JOHN T. FRANKLIN

BORN

JAN. 4, 1799

DIED

JUNE 17, 1886





WARREN EASLEY
FRANKLIN
BORN
JUNE 30, 1843
DIED DEC. 25, 1908
MARION
FRANKLIN
1850 - 1918

Mount Airy News
Bicentennial Edition

7-1-76



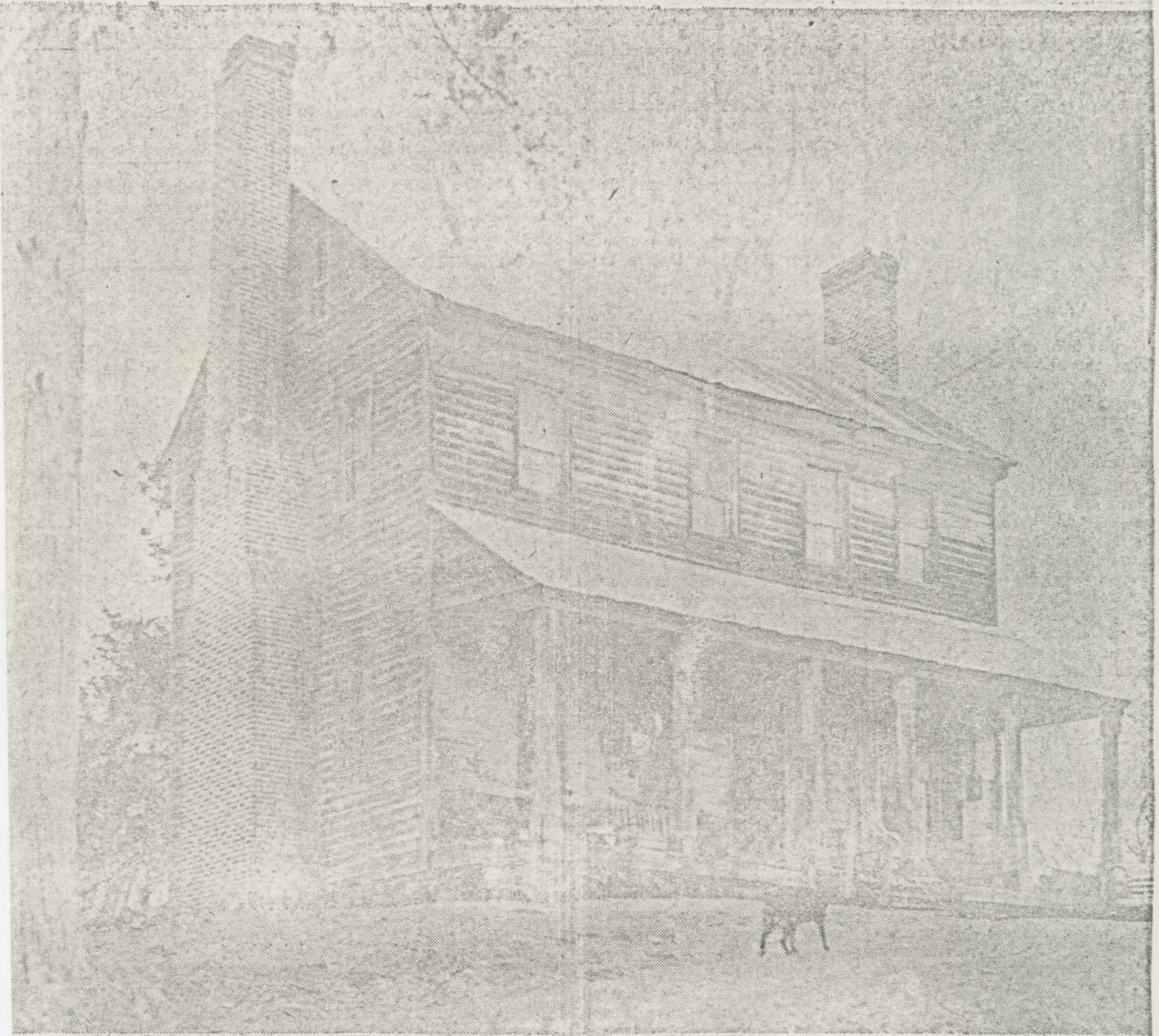
~~Franklin Family~~
The Blewink Family

~~Franklin~~ in front of the old Franklin Homeplace in Lowgap. Franklin was the father of North Carolina Governor Jesse Franklin, and Meshack Franklin, who was a Congressman and member of the N.C. House of Commons. The home was built in 1792.

Surry Co History

Franklin House
Franklin, Jesse
Homeplace

Surry - History



The old house stands atop a hill overlooking Fisher River, as it has for the past two centuries . . . —News Photo

Ancient Surry Home Stands Solid After Two Centuries

By MILTON SEWELL

The Ainy News, Jan. 12, 1962

It was threatening snow and the wind was cold but James (Jim) Blevins was glad to stand and talk about the "old house on the hill", a place where he has personally resided for the past 47 years.

The weathered, tall, two-story structure stands as an eye-catching sentinel on a hill on Haystack Road just west of the Big Fisher River. Its windows overlook the huge bottoms where many years ago the plantation slaves of another era labored in the field crops.

"I've always been told the house was built in 1722," said Blevins, "but I don't recall who was named the original builder."

Pointing to huge stones that served as foundations for out-buildings in the past, Blevins recounted the almost legendary past of the old house.

Jesse Franklin, governor of North Carolina in 1820-21, lived there for a number of years, purchasing the property from an unknown predecessor. While Franklin lived there for a while, it is not the place near Lowgap that is associated with his retirement

years. Blevins said that a lot of old-timers refer to the property as the Franklin homeplace.

New Owners

The place passed from Franklin into the hands of one Sinclair McMickle, who in turn handed it down later to his son Columbus McMickle. Under Columbus McMickle, various persons rented portions of the 2,300 acre plantation and paid rent for the privilege of tenant farming.

During those years, McMickle and a son-in-law, Johnny Kapp, kept a U. S. post office in the house, the postal address of the site being known as "Edwardsville".

Blevins said he acquired the house and 80 acres of land with it about 47 years ago. The rest of the original huge estate was cut up into smaller tracts and sold individually to various persons.

While the house is surely showing the wear and tear of the passing years, traces of its former grandeur still remain for the casual visitor to note. Forty feet long by 32 feet wide (plus an eight foot porch across the front), the imposing structure still retains the original timbers of its initial construction.

A huge 12-inch square log, hand hued, forty feet long undergirds the main structure on the first floor level. A similar timber also supports the second story level, plus yet another such log in the attic. Smaller

row by modern standards, are still sound and used quite regularly by Blevins. Paneling along the stairs, dulled and faded with age, gives hint yet of former glisten and sparkle.

"When I first moved here," said the septuagenarian owner, "you could see yourself in the paneling, it was that shiny. But it takes a lot of polishing to keep it up."

Slave Labor

Quite probably slave labor was utilized in the original construction, for nearby, on the banks of the river, is a one-half acre cemetery containing a number of graves, commonly reported to be those of the early slaves.

Not too far away, in a field south of the house, is a smaller tract containing the graves of Columbus McMickle, his wife and four daughters, according to Blevins. "I used to keep it cleaned up, but I've got to where I can't do it any more," he said.

More traces of early industry are discernible in the ruined foundations of buildings that once

framing was cut out with a "slash" saw. Boards were planed by hand. Huge stones from the area were utilized as foundation supports.

Some of the doors in the structure retain the heavy, massive door locks of the era in which the house was constructed. Gingerly turning a knob, a reporter found the locks work perfectly in spite of their ancient vintage.

A tall, colossal looking chimney towers at either end of the house, still plumb and erect after 240 years. Blevins said he couldn't verify it, but it was reported that the brick used in their construction came from England as part of the "ballast" carried by the sailing vessels of that day on their westward voyages.

The stairs, while somewhat nar-

stood nearby. A large smokehouse contained almost unimaginable quantities of farm produced meat. A loom house once housed the equipment where slaves would weave cloth.

Some old logs remain, still "sound as a dollar", that were used in years gone by to bring water from a spring several hundred yards away to the house. The logs were hollowed in the center, tapered on one end and bevelled from the center on the other end. Placed end to end and inserted one into the other they made an efficient if somewhat primitive water carrier system.

Now faded with age, the old house seems destined to perish with the passing of the years. Then the memory of it, as with the memory of its earliest inhabitants, will pass from the scene.

But while it lasted, it had an active part in the history of the region.



... Jim Blevins is still active at 74 years of age ... —News Photo

October 14, 1980

Miss Ruth Minick
341 Franklin St.
Mt. Airy, North Carolina

*Ans.
Oct. 16, 1980*

FRANKLIN

Dear Miss Minick:

I am trying to determine the parentage of Stephen Franklin, my great-great-great grandfather. According to the information in his Revolutionary War pension papers, he was born circa 1761 in Orange County, Virginia, where he first entered the service. His family later moved to Wilkes County, North Carolina where he re-entered the service in the North Carolina line. He served under Captain Larkin Cleveland and Col. Ben Cleveland, and fought in the battles of King's Mountain, New River, and Catawba River. He moved to Fayette County, Kentucky in 1788, and died in Anderson county, Kentucky sometime in 1835.

As you can see, his early life is similar to his contemporary, Jesse Franklin. I am wondering if Stephen is somehow related to Bernard Franklin, either as a "lost" son or a nephew. The name "Barnard Franklin" is written on the back of Stephen's Revolutionary War pension papers, but there is no explanation given for its presence. Also, in the generations following Stephen, the names "Barnard" and "Barnett" occur with great regularity. I know that Bernard Franklin had brothers--George and Lawrence, Jr.--but I have not found any information regarding their whereabouts in the 1760's, or who their children might be.

I visited Orange County, Va. and Wilkes and Surry Counties, N.C. this summer and that's how I learned of your association with the Bernard Franklin family. If you can shed any light for me, or tell me who I might contact for further information on this possible connection, I will gladly reimburse you.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

Kathy Rosenwinkel

Mrs. James Rosenwinkel
210 S. Finley
Lombard, Illinois
60148

P.S. While I was at the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh, I found the photostatic copy of the will of Bernard Franklin. It was located in the special family files under "Franklin." It was donated by Miss Mary Butler Harvey of 6314 Three Chopt Road, Richmond, Virginia 23226.

1778-

The county was now involved with the country at large in all the hardships of war and these, sufficiently great at any time or under any circumstances, were more than doubled by the fact that the enemy with whom the war was waged was domestic as well as foreign. The frequent calls for men, military stores, provisions, etc. which had to be furnished for the army from all parts of the state, together with the report of the successes or disasters which attended the American Army to the north, were enough to keep the people in a constant state of suspense. At each success of the British the Tories became more emboldened in their attacks on the Patriots. To quote a familiar turtu- "It was a time that tried men's souls."

The Battle of King's Mountain

The war came south in the winter of 1778 when Savannah fell and all of Georgia came under British rule. On May 12th, 1780, Charleston surrendered to British forces under Sir Henry Clinton, assisted by Lord Charles Cornwallis, the newly appointed British commander for the south. This was a terrible blow to North Carolina as well as to her sister state. From this state had gone two brigades and about 1000 militiamen; resulting in the loss of 815 Continental soldiers and officers and about 600 militia from North Carolina being taken prisoners-of-war.

Soon after this Sir Henry Clinton sailed north, leaving Lord Cornwallis to complete the conquest and re-establish British rule. He began his march toward the west where rebellion was strongest, and was heartened by the news of the British victory over American forces under General Gates at Camden, South Carolina.

The hopes of the American Colonies were at their lowest ebb. This victory strengthened the conviction of Cornwallis that North Carolina would soon be in British hands. In England it was reported that North Carolina was considered as only a road to Virginia.

Lord Cornwallis had sent Major Patrick Ferguson, with a force of about 900 men westward to subdue the People of the mountain regions who had been stubbornly resisting the British movement at every turn. Ferguson sent a messenger into Rutherford County to warn the people to desist from their opposition to the British or he would march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders and lay waste the country.

The hopes of the patriot for his cause was dimmed and many took protection under the British standard. Tories from both states formed a large part of Ferguson's army.

Confident that Major Ferguson could handle his assignment, Cornwallis had marched his army to Charlotte, there to await his arrival when they would then continue the complete subjugation of North Carolina.

But neither he nor Ferguson knew the spirit of the Carolina frontiersmen. Firm as their native mountains they refused to be turned from the course they had chosen. From the eastern borders of Surry County, across the Hollows and the Blue Ridge Mountains to the lands that would some day be Tennessee, they came to join the men of Rutherford and Burke.

Down from the neighboring hills of Virginia came a troop of 400 men. The thrilling account of their maneuvers and the battle itself is told in a report written by the officers who commanded the American

The Major carried him to Colonel Cleaveland who ordered the culprit to place his thumbs in a notch in an arbor fork and hold them there for fifteen lashes. The punishment was well inflicted by a Capt. Beverly whose enthusiasm carried beyond the specified number, whereupon the Colonel ordered him to stop or receive punishment himself. Tradition says that on more than one occasion the culprit receiving punishment for his misdeeds was so impressed with the fair treatment of the Colonel that he asked to be allowed to join his company.

A band of Tories had their retreat on the north side of the Sauratown Mts. in a natural cave which later became known as Tory House. From this hiding place they came to prey on the settlers in that region, stealing horses, cattle and other property. Sometimes they killed the animals and left them in the fields. On one occasion they killed five horses belonging to Matthew Moore, a prominent Whig, by knocking them in the head with tomehawks, giving the impression that they had been killed by Indians.

Let it be said here that there were many honorable men who believed the revolution was wrong, men who remained loyal to England but they did not enter into the tactics of the "Bad Tories", the lawless bands which infested the county. These were the ones who made Tory a hated word. It was such bands as these that Colonel Cleaveland had to deal with in the years between 1775 and 1779 when the war entered the south.

One biographer has this to say of the Colonel-

"It was only by prompt and harsh treatment, administered by a rough and unsparing master, that the Whig families of the communities were saved from insults, cruelty and plunder. He was known and hated by all the Tory settlements for miles around. In his dealings with the enemy he was often cruel sometimes brutal; yet it must be remembered that he was dealing with thieves, traitors and cowards with whom milder measures would have had little or no influence. Indeed it is difficult to predict what would have been the conditions and dangers in this section had it not been for daring "Old Ben" and other similar spirits who dwelt in its borders. Ben Cleaveland, an honest and sincere patriot who loved his people and his country; to all Tories the terror of terrors but to all others the "Jolly Old Round-about" of the Yadkin." end of quote.

Jesse Franklin

It was about this time that a family moved down into Surry County which was to greatly enrich the heritage of its people, whose lines have reached down through the steady growth of community life to the present time. The family was that of Bernard Franklin of Orange County, Virginia, who came in 1777 to settle on Mitchell River. The seventeen year old son Jesse, a future Governor of North Carolina, lost no time in joining his uncle, Colonel Cleaveland, as the family aligned themselves with the cause of freedom. By so doing they became targets of the marauding Tories. The troubles they had with these bands is told in the story and incident section following the account of the war.

Franklin House Burned

Changing Past to Present

By Arlene Edwards

Staff Reporter

LOWGAP — The verb on the only historical marker in this tiny community is going to have to be changed from present to past tense.

The marker explains that a former resident of Lowgap, the late Jesse Franklin, was:

"Governor, 1820-1821; officer in the American Revolution; Congressman; United States Senator. His home stands ¼ mile south."

The governor's home no longer stands ¼ mile south.

It was burned on a snowy Friday night in early February by members of the Franklin Fire Department.

The department was asked to destroy the house by O. B. Ashburn of Mount Airy, who had bought it and 98 acres of land surrounding it a month earlier.

A group of Mount Airy residents interested in restoring the house asked Ashburn, during that month, to keep the house for them until they could raise the money to buy it and several acres around it.

Ashburn said the former owner told him people had talked about restoring the house for several years but had never been able to get the

money together to do it.

He decided to get rid of it, he said, because "it was dangerous . . . these wasn't anything left to build to. The porches and the roof had fallen in. Nobody had taken any interest in it. It was just an abandoned house."

A former resident of Lowgap, who visited the house with his grandmother two months before it was burned, recalled that she had commented about how "the roof didn't even leak."

Vandals had broken windows and stolen stair rails, and marble slabs had been removed from the fire places, he said, but the original house was still structurally sound in December.

The last occupant of the house, C. L. (Cape) Matthews, was 90 years old when he died in a downstairs bedroom in 1957. He had owned the house and 150 of the original 411 acres for 43 years, but was not able, during his last years, to care for it as he had when he was younger.

The house had not been empty since Franklin had it built on the prettiest hilltop in the desolate area in 1795.

And emptiness did not suit it. It had been going downhill steadily since Matthews died.

The house had eight rooms, four hallways, a two-room at-

tic and a full basement, which was partitioned into small dirt rooms for the slaves' quarters. Eight doors led from the house onto the porch that encircled it. Two massive chimneys, which oldtimers said were made of brick made on the estate, stood at each side of the front section of the house.

Judge Spencer Adams, in an address in 1907, the year after Franklin's ashes were moved from a family cemetery on the estate to the Guilford Battleground, described the Franklin home as "one of the finest places in Western North Carolina."

"The Franklin home," he said, "was located in a small but beautiful valley, surrounded on three sides by the mountains that, in those days, abounded with all kinds of game. Pea vines furnished abundant food for man and stock; Mitchells River was filled with mountain trout, and is one of the most beautiful streams I ever saw.

"This place was far removed from civilization, in the primeval forest . . . The selection of this place gives an index to the character of the man. Neither the mountains, the wild beasts, nor the hostilities of the inhabitants of that region deterred this young man."

FRANKLIN

2825 Rothgeb Dr.
Raleigh, N.C.

27609

Jan. 31, 1976

Miss Ruth Minick, Treasurer
The Surry County Historical Society
341 Franklin Street
Mount Airy, N.C. 27030

Dear Miss Minick:

I enclose my check in the amount of \$10.00. Kindly send me several copies (autographed, please) of How Come Surry County, which you have written as well as the free Historic Sites of Surry County.

My husband and I attended the dedication of the statue of Col. Ben Cleveland at the Wilkes County Court House last year. We were delighted to have been there and to meet the various people who attended the occasion.

While I was on jury duty this past week here in Raleigh, I noticed that a Mr. Franklin was a member of

2) The Wake County Commissioners who were responsible for having erected the previous courthouse on the ~~site~~^{site} the present one - The name Franklin caught my eye, and I am wondering if he could be a descendant of Barnard Franklin of Surry County. I shall look more carefully at the name as well as the date of this earlier courthouse later on.

Best wishes to you and to the Surry County Historical Society. I shall look forward to reading these booklets, which I saw reviewed in The North Carolina Historical Review, January 1976.

I may order extra copies of these booklets later to send to my relatives who are descendants of Robert Cleveland, brother of Mary Cleveland Franklin of Surry County.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth L. Watson

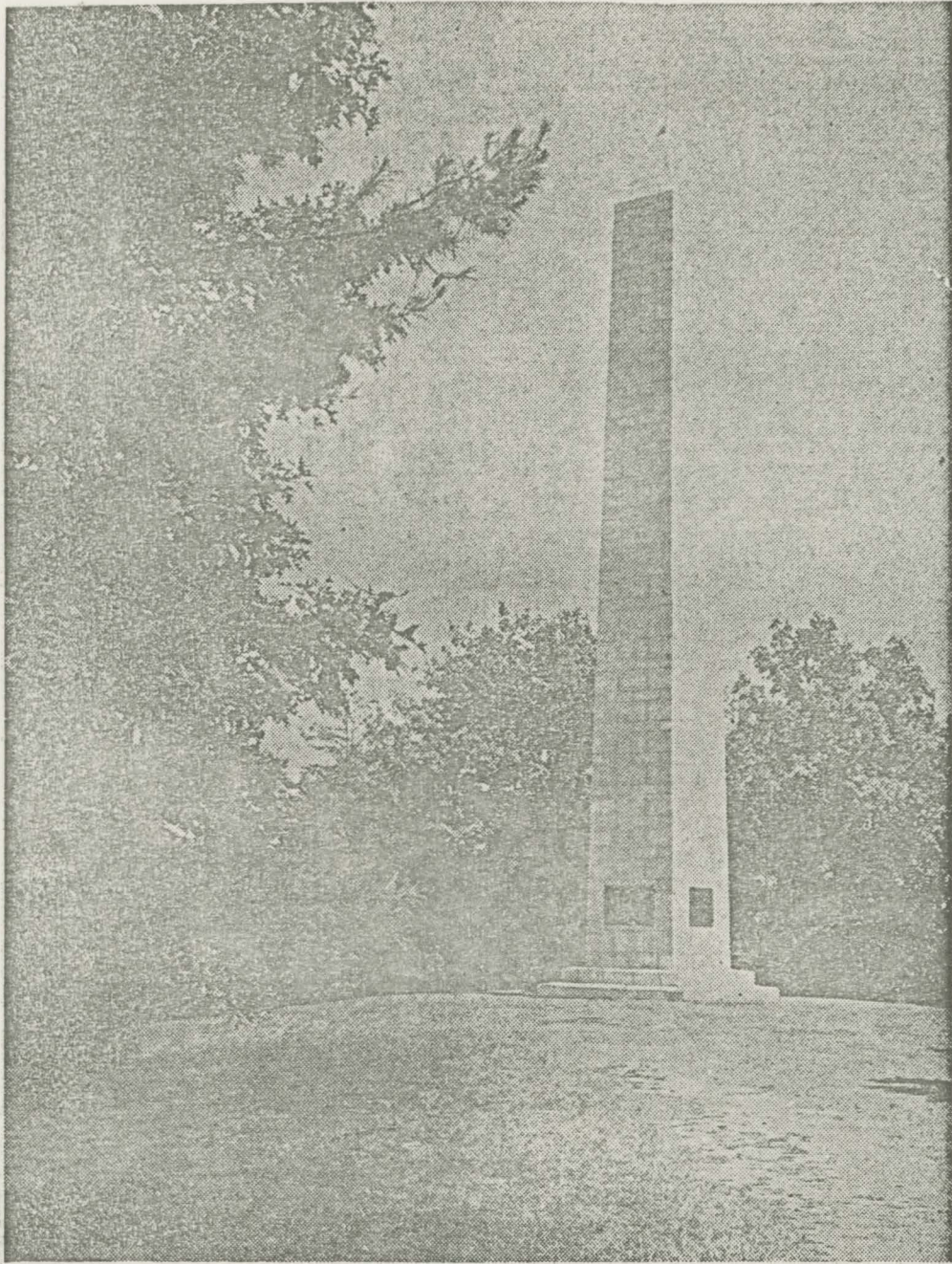
(Mrs.) R. D. Watson

Encl. \$1.00

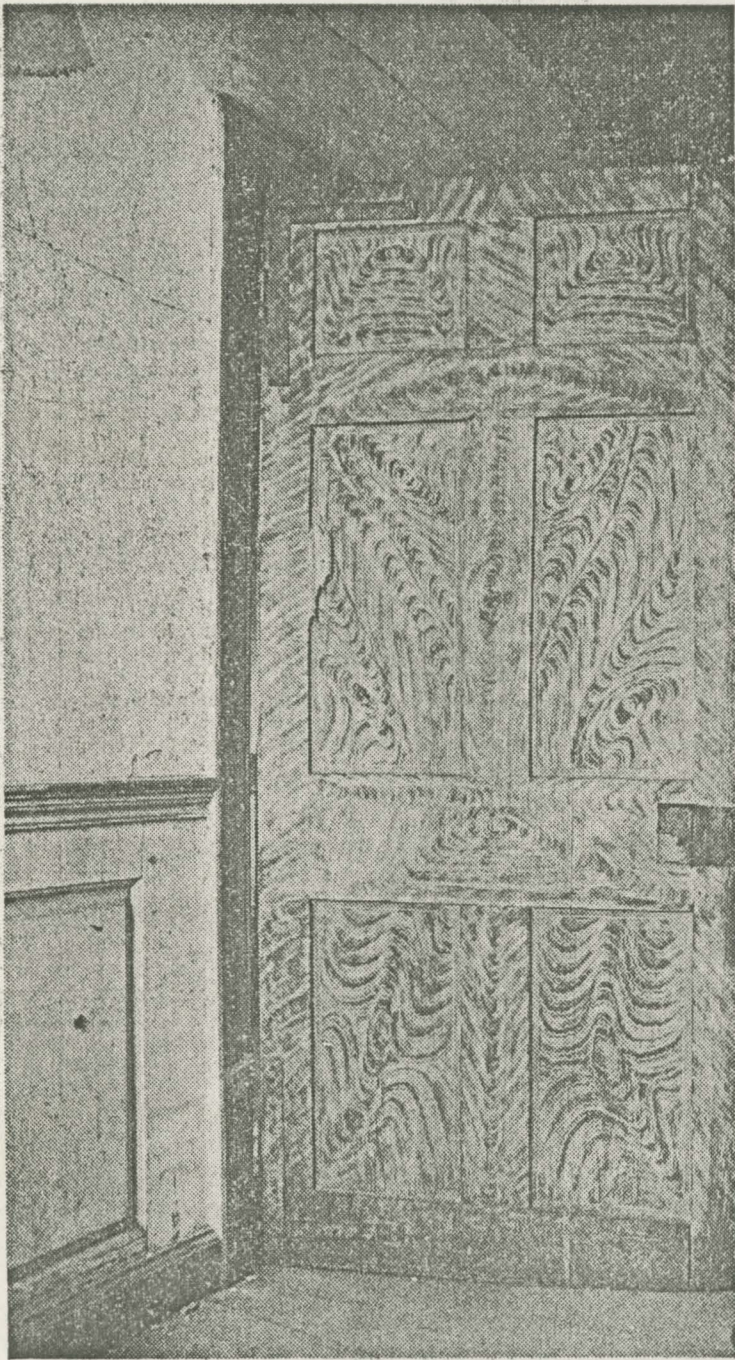
Surry Co. History

P-3

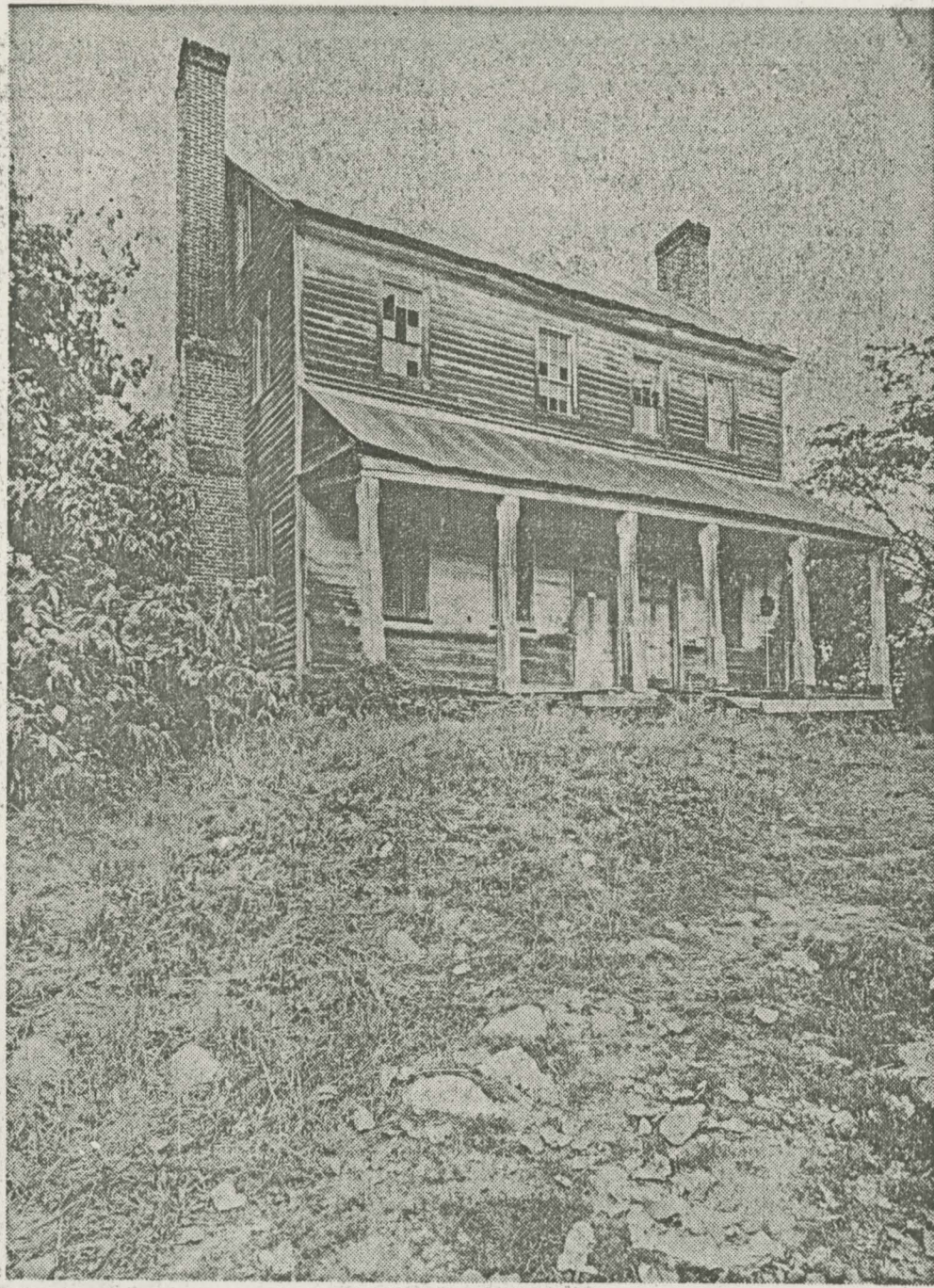
The FRANKLINS
Revolution Monument
Guilford Battleground
Mt. Airy Granite



Surry County, home of both Colonel Winston and Governor Franklin, is further represented at Guilford Battleground by this obelisk of Mount Airy granite.



Dab work covers the house's six-paneled doors.



The old home of Bernard Franklin was built around 1792.

Franklin House

ry Co No 35

Surry History Buffs Get A Chance to Honor One Of Area's Famous Sons

By Arlene Edwards

Staff Reporter

LOWGAP — Surry County's history buffs didn't succeed at first, so they tried and tried again.

And they now, at long last, have themselves one of the most dubious looking successes you're ever likely to see anywhere.

The dilapidated 18th Century home of Bernard Franklin.

They've only made the down payment so far, but the owner, Sam Blevins, has promised them that the house and four acres around it will be theirs if they can raise approximately \$7,000 by the end of the month.

Who, you ask, was Bernard Franklin?

He was the father of Jesse Franklin.

And who, all but a very few of you are no doubt asking, was he?

According to a historical marker on N.C. 89 near here, he was "Governor, 1820-21; officer in the American Revolution; Congressman; United States Senator."

He was, in short, one of the most impressive men who ever made his home in Surry County.

Jesse Franklin's home was still standing five years ago — on the prettiest hill top in this area where he built it in 1795 — and the Surry history buffs had dreams of restoring it.

Their dreams went up in flames in February of 1968, however.

O. B. Ashburn, who had bought the house and 98 acres around it a month earlier, had it burned to the ground under the supervision of the Franklin Volunteer Fire Department.

The history enthusiasts in Mount Airy had asked Ashburn to hold the house for them until they could raise the money to buy it and several acres around it.

And they thought he had agreed to do so.

But when they called Ashburn to tell him they had arranged to borrow the \$8,000 he was asking he said he had changed his mind about selling. He was, he said, going to burn the house the next day.

Ashburn said the former owner had

told him people had talked about restoring the house for several years but had never been able to get the money together to do it.

And he contended that the house was "dangerous . . . there wasn't anything left to build to. The porch and the roof had fallen in. Nobody had taken any interest in it. It was just an abandoned house."

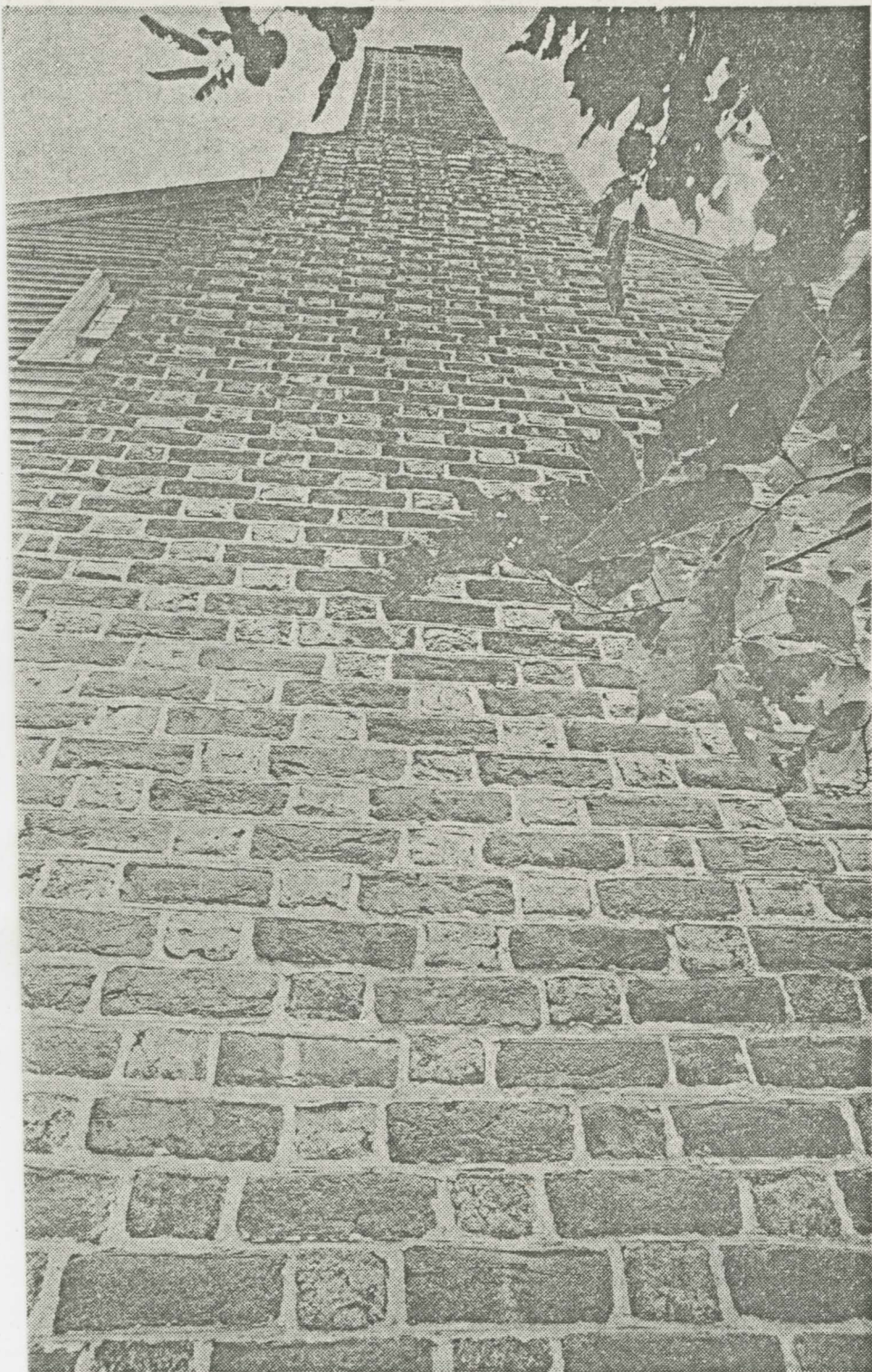
A former resident of Lowgap, who visited the house with his grandmother two months before it was burned, said, however, that his grandmother had commented that day about how "the roof didn't even leak."

Almost five years have passed since the house burned, but there are still people in Mount Airy who get sputtery mad when they think about it . . . and about the marble tombstones that somebody moved from the family graveyard near the house.

These losses have made the history enthusiasts, who have just organized themselves into the Surry County Historical Society, even more determined to preserve the home of Jesse's father.

That house, which is on a hill

No 30



The west chimney is an example of 18th-Century brick work.

overlooking the rich bottom lands of the Fisher River; was built at least two years before Jesse's own house was built.

And historians, while conflicting on a number of details about Jesse Franklin's life, all agree that his father built on a site Jesse had himself selected.

Their story begins in 1769 — the year Jesse was 9 — when his uncle, Benjamin Cleaveland, moved from Virginia down into North Carolina and settled in what is now Wilkesboro.

His move made Bernard start thinking about the advantages of moving his large family into a sparsely settled area.

And when Jesse, by then a young man of 17, had served out his year in the Virginia militia, Bernard sent him south to hunt for a homesite.

With the help of his uncle Benjamin, who was soon to earn himself a place of honor in the state's history through his Revolutionary War victory at King's Mountain, he found the site that is now bisected by Surry County's Haystack Road.

Jesse built cabins for the family to live in until he could return from the war and help build a permanent home.

But if his bridle had not broken at just the right time late one evening back in 1781, he would not have been alive to help build that home.

Jesse, like the rest of his kin, was an ardent Patriot and helped put down the Tories when they were harassing the Piedmont. So they considered him quite a catch when they captured him on a backroad near his father's house, trying to smuggle salt to the family and neighbors.

They bound his hands, tied his horse's bridle around his neck, led the horse under an oak tree and then drew the reins tightly around a limb over his head. Then they commanded him to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown.

Jesse was about to strangle, but he refused. And this so infuriated his

37
captors that they untied his horse, fully confident it would run off and leave him hanging by his neck.

The horse, for some unexplained reason, stood perfectly still . . . until one of the Tories struck it with a bough.

In the split second before the horse bolted away, however, the bridle around Jesse's neck broke and he dropped down in the saddle.

He was out of range of fire by the time the Tories could recover enough to get their rifles and start shooting.

Things weren't much better back at his home.

His mother, Benjamin Cleaveland's sister, Mary, buried all the best bedclothes and table linens in a big box in the garden and then planted potatoes to disguise the fresh dirt.

And his old maid aunt, Aunt Betty Wells, tucked all the family's gold and silver in a stocking, hid it under her apron and then sat calmly down to knit and make conversation while Tories raided the house.

The box in the garden and the stocking full of treasure were all that was left of the family's property by the time the war was over.

But Bernard Franklin bounced back quickly and with the help of his sons and a few slaves, began the construction of his two-story frame house.

Bricks for the tall chimneys that flank the house were made on the plantation. And the date 1792, written high on one of the chimneys, is considered proof that the house was finished that year.

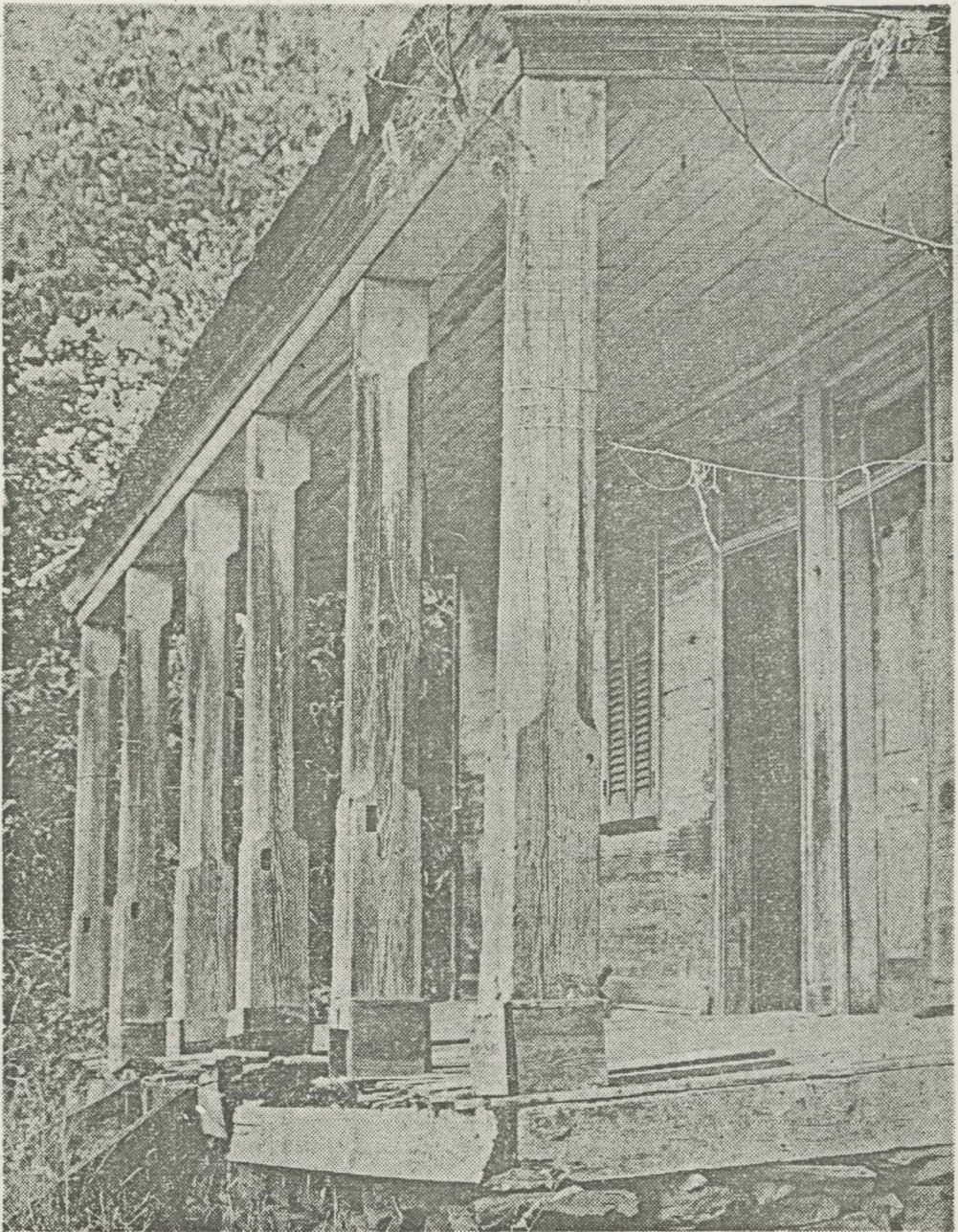
Jesse was not married until two years later so it is assumed that he lived there for a year or so with his numerous brothers and sisters.

One of his younger brothers, incidentally, was also prominent in the political life of his day. The brother, Meshack, served as a member of the House of Commons, as a member of Congress and as a Senator and helped re-write the state constitution.

Bernard Franklin had either eight,

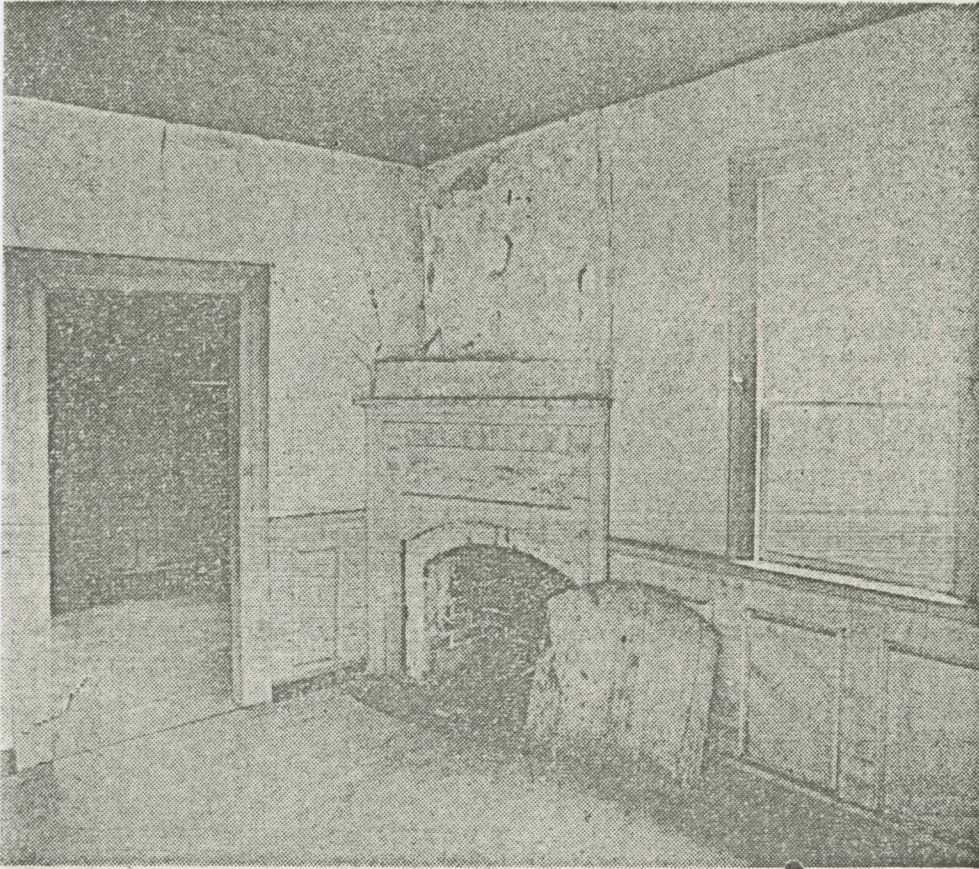
nine or ten children, depending on who is counting.

Mrs. J. F. McNeely of Elkin, a great-great-granddaughter of Meshack, says the family Bible

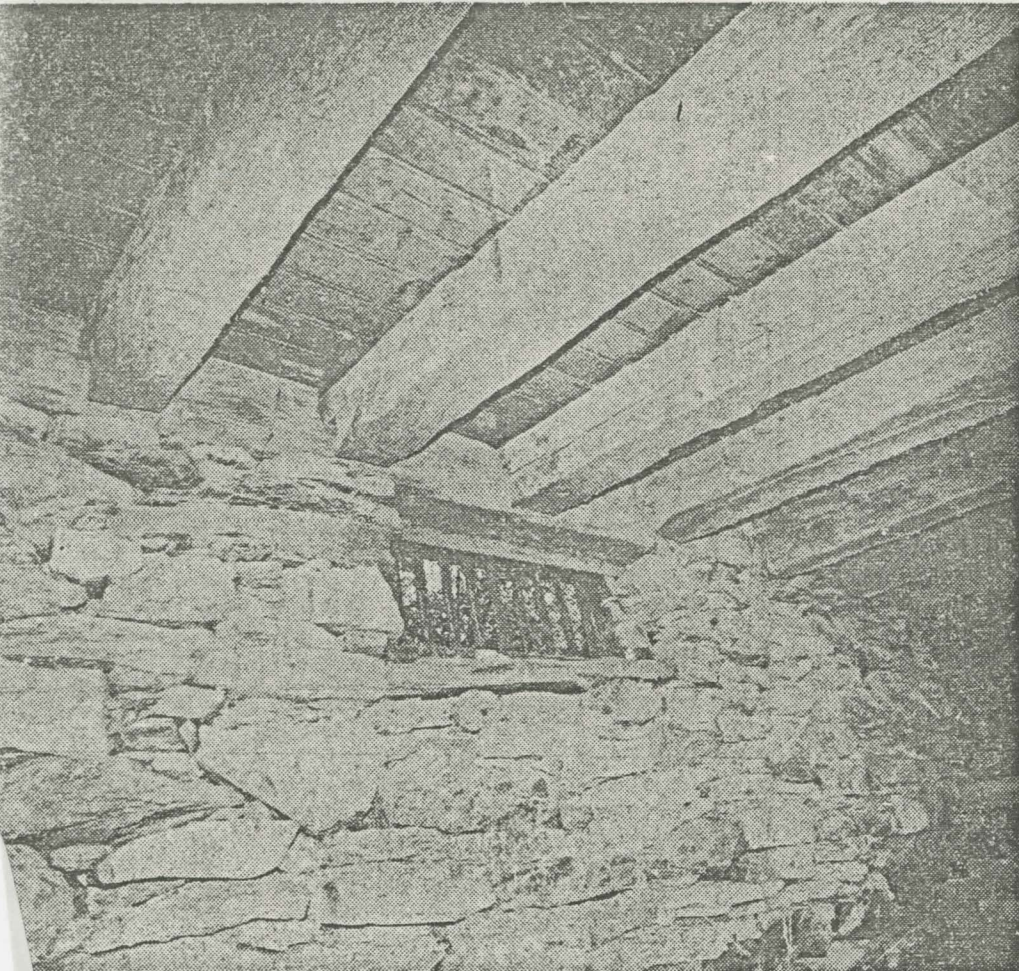


Staff Photos by Frank Jones

Porch columns have four sides at top and bottom, eight in the middle.



An upstairs room has a cantered fireplace with a pine baffle.



as a field stone foundation, hewed log beams and wooden bars at the window

lists nine children and that family records show their descendants scattered throughout Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas and several other states.

And she and other members of the historical society are hoping word of the restoration efforts will reach the ones who share their interest in the family's illustrious ancestors.

Their memories and memorabilia — as well as some of their money — are going to be needed if the house is ever to be restored to its 18th Century splendor.

Complete restoration might cost as much as \$100,000, and the possibility of obtaining federal funds and foundation grants to foot part of the bill is being explored.

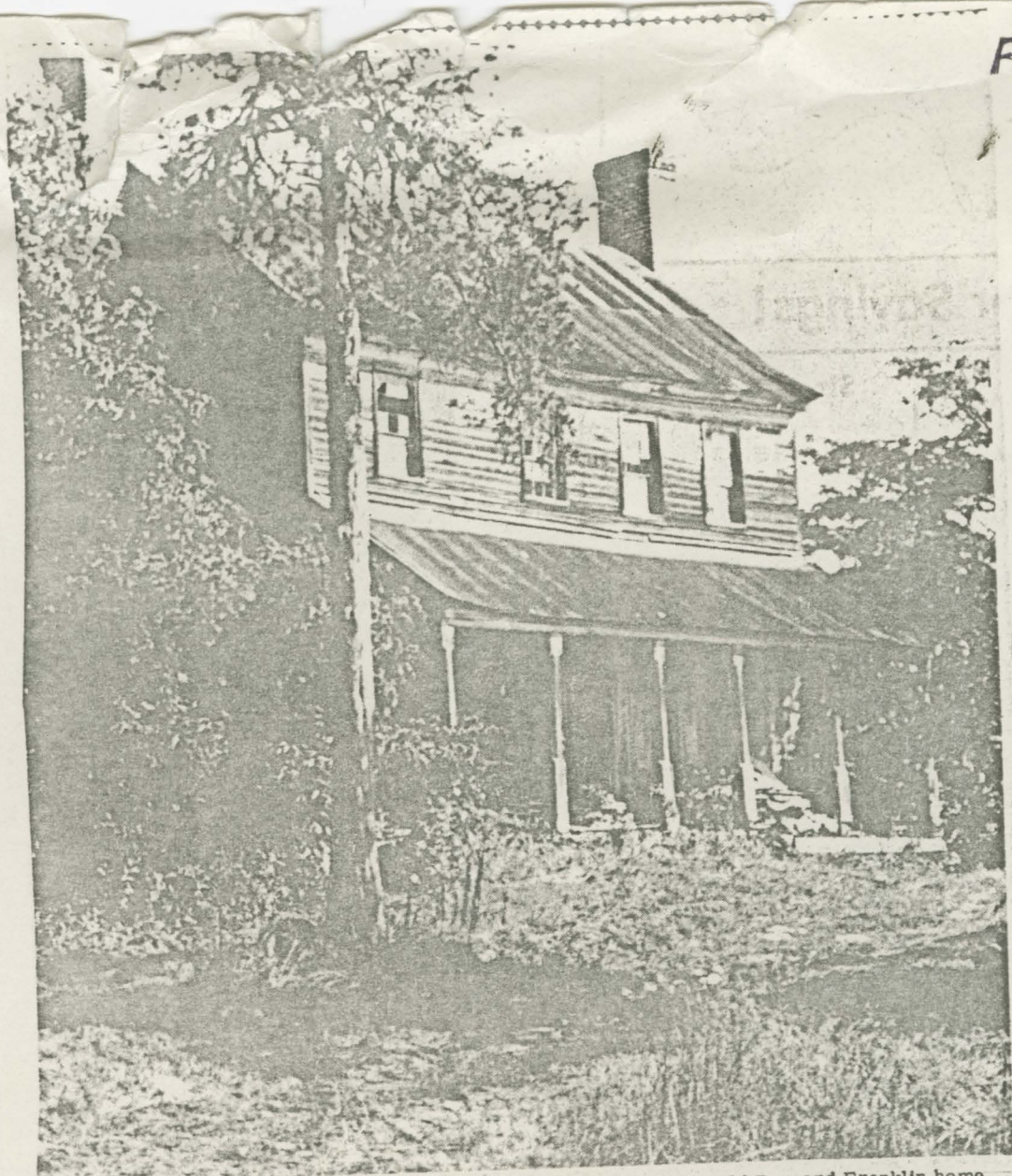
Many thousands more would be needed to acquire the beautiful river bottom land across Haystack Road from the house. It was once part of the Franklin holdings and reportedly contains both an Indian burial ground and a slave graveyard.

But, for right now, the society members will be satisfied to get rid of the termites that are chewing away at the house's foundation and to protect the marbleized wainscoting the corner mantelpieces and the one-piece curving stair rail which are still right where Jesse and his father put them.

Their immediate need is for \$7,000 to finish paying for the house . . . so it will be legally theirs . . . and no new owner can decide to burn it down.

Surry County
History

Franklin



The Surry County Historical Society is planning to restore the old Bernard Franklin home, built in 1792.

Franklin Home

THE TRIBUNE, Elkin-Jonesville, N.C.,

September 29, 1972

Restoration Planned

By Lexa Cummings Groce

Special To The Tribune

Down on the Haystack Road in Surry County, on a bluff overlooking rich bottomlands of the Mitchell River, stands an old two-story house with a double porch, a chimney at each end. One of those chimneys bears the date, 1792.

The yard in front is overgrown, some windows are broken out, but the Barnard Franklin homeplace, is still a solid structure, and its restoration is the first project planned by the newly formed Surry County Historical Society.

The Franklin name is of Welsh origin—they came over to Virginia in the early settlement of that colony—their Surry County ancestry can be traced back with certainty to Bernard and Mary Cleveland Franklin.

Bernard had, just prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, made arrangements to move to northwest North Carolina, which was entirely unsettled.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT of the war, Jesse, the third of Bernard's seven sons, was forced to quit school and volunteer. After his term of service had expired and he returned home, his father sent him to make selection of lands and prepare for the family to follow and settle in North Carolina.

Jesse passed through the valley of Virginia, the Meadows of Dan, and on through the hollows of Surry County, going westward to the headwaters of the Mitchell River. There he selected a site in a beautiful valley, surrounded on three sides by mountains, and set about acquiring land for the homestead. Here the Franklins erected cabins for temporary use. The war delayed the building of a permanent house for several years.

The new Franklin home consisted of eight rooms, plenty at that time to hold the large family. The doors were of the "cross and Bible" style. A spiral staircase wound from the lower hallway upstairs to the bedrooms.

The foundation was solid. The sills were hand-hewn 8x10's of forest pine. Between the outside and inner walls was a brick and mortar insulation.

TO SETTLE IN THIS REGION at this time required courage for men who were in sympathy with the patriots, as it was in-

festes with bands of Tories who could hide away in the caves between their raids.

Jesse joined his uncle, Benjamin Cleveland, as adjutant in the Surry militia, which was engaged in efforts to curb the Tories. The next few years Jesse spent fighting Tories and helping his father protect their home. Jesse, himself, built a home in what is now Lowgap. It was burned down in a fire exercise in 1968.

But for a broken bridle, the story goes, Jesse Franklin would never have lived long enough to become governor of North Carolina. The Tories captured young Franklin and hanged him with his own bridle, but fortune was by his side, for the bridle broke and he escaped.

He was governor of North Carolina in 1820-21, and spent a number of terms in the General Assembly and in Congress. He was appointed by President James Madison to work with Andrew Jackson in securing a commission to bargain with the Chickasaw Indians.

Bernard Franklin died in 1828, but the homestead stayed in the Franklin family until the late 1800s, when it was purchased by the Blevins family. It was occupied until three years ago.

Bernard's descendants are scattered far and wide about the South, but some have remained close to home. Mrs. Mary McNeely of Elkin is a great-great granddaughter, architect John Franklin is a great-great-great nephew, and the author is a great-great-great-great-granddaughter.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY recently made a down-payment on the home and four acres of land, the first step toward its restoration.

The society met last week at Surry Community College in Dobson, and the 40 persons present were told that a charter from the state has been received and by-laws and a constitution are being prepared.

Membership dues were set at \$5 per person, \$10 per family, with all subscribers prior to Dec. 31 being charter members.

The next meeting will be held Oct. 19 at Surry Community College.

April 30, 1989

Dear Marion,

My husband and I will be in Lewisville for a Evans Reunion May 7th and are sending money for the dinner on May 11th at the Edward-Franklin House. We plan to be at the Court house and/or community library on the 9th, 10th, and 11th if our plans work out. (Dobson)

Since apparently you work at the library I was wondering if I could meet you sometime. Too, I was wondering if you knew or could tell me who could help me on the Franklin line. I have some information and will list some for your information to see where my family fits in. I will also send a self addressed envelope so that I may hear from you before I leave here on the 6th of May.

My great grand mother was Mary Ellen FRANKLIN the daughter of Gideon (not Gideon E.) Franklin and Sally Bowles married 19 Feb 1825 in Surry co.

Mary Ellen Franklin married Jarce Elliott Evans in 1850 (probably in Surry county). They moved to Carroll County, Va, and to Hawkins county, Tenn around 1873. Elliott was a confederate from Carroll county during the Civil war, but his brother fought in the Civil war from Surry county, N.C.

I'll list some information on the Franklins. I'm wanting to know who was Gideon Franklin's parents as well as Sally Bowles parents?

Gideon Franklin born about 1805 (census vary)
married Sallie Bowles born about 1807

Children

Elizabeth married Elijah Moore on 29 July 1855
Son (?)

Mary Ellen md Elliott Evans (son of Alexander
Evans and Rebebah)
about 1850

Carolina md Witcher Cox on 01 Feb 1855

Jane md John L. Wilmoth 01 July 1877

Mahala J md Samuel Abraham Jeffitt
on 29 Jan 1840
md 2nd Greene

Sally (Sarah) md Aquiah Marion on 09 Sept 1861

James K Born 1845 md Lydia Melton 31 Aug 1866

Nancy Franklin md —

John W. Franklin md Sarah Jane Burchett 21 Nov 1880

not
in
order
found
some of
children's
names
from
Surry
county
deeds

Census 1830 Surry co N.C.

page 144 Gideon Franklin

- 1 male age 20 to 30
- 1 female age 20-30
- 1 female under 5 years old

1840 census Surry co, N.C. page 47

Gideon Franklin Agric

- 1 male 30-40 years old
- 1 female 30-40 years old
- 1 female 10-15 years old
- 2 females 5-10 years old
- 1 male 5-10 years old
- 1 female under 5
- 1 female under 5
- 2 slaves

1850 census Surry co N.C. North Division - Marsh District
981/981

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|--------|------|--------|----------------------|
| Gideon Franklin | M | W | age 45 | N.C. | farmer | value real estate 30 |
| Sally Franklin | F | W | 45 | | | |
| Jane Franklin | F | W | 14 | | | |
| Mahala Franklin | F | W | 10 | | | |
| Sally Franklin | F | W | 7 | | | |
| James Franklin | M | W | 5 | | | |

* (Mary Ellen wasn't on census. She may have been away from home - but I didn't find her anywhere. I found Elliott Evans in 1850 with mother on census in Surry co, N.C.)
They probably were married in NOV, 1850.

1860 census Surry co N.C. Taken 3rd Aug Page 47
Value real estate \$300 Value personal Property \$250.
farmer

361/361

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| Gideon Franklin | age 53 | N.C. |
| Sally Franklin | age 53 | N.C. |
| Sally Franklin Jr. | age 16 | N.C. |
| James Franklin | age 15 | N.C. |
| Nancy Franklin | age 12 | N.C. |
| John Franklin | age 6 | |

* I have 2 letters one written from John W Franklin in 1874 and one from James Franklin in 1894 to my grandfather who lived in Tenn. The last letter was written from Kapps Mill

1870 census

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------|-----|-------------|
| 33/33 | Gideon Franklin | age 68 | N.W | farmer etc. |
| | Sally | age 63 | | |
| | Nancy | age 22 | | |
| | John | age 18 | | |

1880 census Surry co N.C. Marsh Township District 4

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|--------|--------|------|------|------|
| Gideon Franklin | W M | age 73 | farmer | N.C. | N.C. | N.C. |
| (?) Mahala Franklin | W F | age 72 | | | | |

Note (Is this a second wife?)

* John was in home of sister Sally and witcher Coy

If you or anyone else can steer me in the right direction, I would appreciate it. We have been to the Court house and the Library 2 years ago and 3 years ago.

Would you just let me know 2 things?

- Do you have information that can help me?
- or do you know someone that I can check with?

Telephone
1-615-477-7601

Talked with
them by telephone -
M. Venable

Yours very truly,

Anna Ruth Davidson
211 Norwood Drive
Rt 13 Box 612
Johnson city, Tn
37615

Spelling as in handwritten copy - McKee's papers

Jessie, (married Meeke Perkins) Ex. Gov. of N.C., U.S. senator and vice pres. pro temp

Sarah married Johnathan Unthanks lived and died in Surry Co. N.C.

Mary married Gen. Solomon Graves lived and died in Surry Co. N.C. and Parents of Judge J.F. Graves of Mt. Airy.

James married Francis Mall his 1st cousin and settled in Lincoln Co. Tenn.

Nancy married William Slade, moved to Rockingham Co. N.C.

Hardin P. married Martha Franklin his 1st cousin to Miss. in 1848 and parent of Annie, Meshach, Jessie, James, Mildred and Hardin

Ben and Rebecka Wilborn Childless moved to

Eliza married Dr. Ben Franklin her 1st cousin moved to tenn

Matilda married Samuel Moore.

James Franklin married Francis F. Nall

James died in Lincon Co. Tenn in 1837.

Francis F. Nall died in Lincon Co. in 1868.

parents of:

Mary Anne, Jesse Oladen, Macon, James, Robert Hardin,

Mary Anne married A. J. Gailor living in Lincon Co., Tenn.

Robert Hardin married F. S. Ross and moved to Mexico. Guadalajara of Jalis Co. in 1865.
and parents of James Oladen.

Taliaferro father of Dr. William Franklin, of Tenn.

Dr. Ben Franklin of St. Louis Mo. by

- ① List of birthdate of children of Gov. Jesse Franklin
+ death
- ② ~~Age~~ Death date of Lettie Franklin Cunningham
W/o Shadrach Franklin
- ③ List of dates of birth + death of Wylie J. Franklin

Photos of ① Aunt Polly Franklin
② Gilroy Ct Tombstones
③

Lewinville Septest Joseph

James Walter Franklin

¹⁹⁷²
d. 26 Mar ~~1972~~

age 81 year

1972
81
1891

Eliza Jane Franklin

1 Jan 1862 - 12 Sept 1890

Thomas Franklin

& Nancy Franklin 10 Aug 1810

Thomas Franklin

& Lucy Johnson 24 Jan 1816

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NORTH CAROLINA
STATE ARCHIVES

From SURRY County Wills 1770 to 1970
Name BARNARD FRANKLIN, 1820

In the name of god Amen. I Barnard Franklin of the
County of surry and state of north Carolina calling to mind
that it is appointed for all men to die and being at this
time of sound mind and memory do make constitute and
ordain this my last will and Testament avowing all
other heretofore made. first it is my will and desire
that at my decease my Executors herein after
named cause my Body to be decently Buried
in a plain manner. and that they cause all my
Just Debts there being but few to be punctually
paid. Then Touching the estate with which
it has pleased god to Bless me. I will and do
dispose of in the following manner, first
observing that at the arrival of each of my children
at Lawfull age, I have ^{given} them and each of them
a small portion of property, not materially different
in Value. of which I take no further notice than
to pray god to bless them in its use, ~~and that~~

I have given to my son Jeremiah Franklin one
negro boy Call'd westly, and two hundred dollars
in Cash. To my son Barnard Franklin I have
also given one negro boy Call'd Joseph and the
like sum of two hundred dollars in Cash
also I have given to my son Jeph Franklin
one hundred and twentyfive dollars in Cash
also I have given to my son Abner Franklin
one negro boy Call'd Absalom and ~~two hundred~~
also to my son Shadrach Franklin I have
given one negro boy Call'd Henry and one
hundred and seventyfive dollars in Cash
also to my Daughter Mary Hall I have
given one negro girl Call'd Caty and one
hundred dollars in Cash
also to my son clea shap I have given two
hundred and twentyfive dollars in Cash
also to my son Abednego Franklin I have
given two hundred dollars in Cash

To my son Mark
To my son John
To my son John

To make an Equality in the distribution of my estate
among my Children it is my will and I hereby leave
To my son John Franklin one negro Boy Called
~~My son~~ and the sum of one Hundred dollars -
To my son Abner Franklin I leave the sum of
One Hundred two Hundred and twenty five dollars
To my son Mark Franklin I leave one negro
Girl Called Fereby. To my Grand Children sons
and Daughters of my son Abidnego I leave one
negro Girl Called Mourning and the sum of
twenty five dollars to them Share and Share
alike. they Jointly representing their father in
the same manner as if living -
To my Daughter Mary I leave the sum
of one Hundred and twenty five dollars -
then to my friend Mary Harvey I leave one
feather bed and furniture to her, and her
furniture. I further more leave to my said
friend Mary Harvey one negro Boy Called
Ambrose - During her natural life. and at
her decease it is my will and desire that
my Executors Dispose of the said negro Boy
upon the best Terms in their discretion and
the proceeds thereof to be equally divided -
among all my surviving Children, and my
Grand Children of such as may have died
such Grand Children representing their
parent in the same manner as if such
parent was living - Then the remainder
of my estate it is my will and desire that
it shall be equally divided among all my
surviving Children, and my Grand Children
of such as may have died. such Grand
Children representing their ~~parent~~

Then father or mother as the Case may be
in the same manner as if living.

To effect such equal Division it is my wish
and desire that my executor Cause my negroes
~~that are already disposed off~~ by this my last
will to be placed into eight Lots of as equal Value
as can be done. and to be drawn for by the
legatees or some independent person for them but
if it should so happen that the above mode cannot
be conveniently executed then in that case
it is my will that they be disposed off to the highest
bidder upon a credit of twelve months. and the
proceeds thereof to be equally divided as aforesaid
- and further my will and desire that
my Land and stock of every kind. Household
furniture. Hogs. Still & plantation
utensils. shall be sold to the highest

Bidder upon a Credit of twelve months
and the proceeds thereof with all outstanding
Debts and such money as I may leave
on hand to be equally divided among all
my surviving Children. and my Grandchildren
- even of such as may have been previous
to the execution of this my last will - my
Grandchildren. representing their respective
parent. father or mother as the Case may
be in the same manner as if such parent
my son or my Daughter would have done if
living. I leave my sons Jesse Franklin -
Shadrach Franklin and Nathaniel Franklin
my Executors in testimony whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and Seal this 18th

20
1000
Entered before signed at this
eight line with the word I leave
to my son Shadrach fifty dollars
Barnard
Franklin
Shadrach Franklin
Nathaniel Franklin

The Last Will
and Testament of
Samuel Jackson

Records 1820

Barnard

Franklin

Book 4

Page 10

Watt's Cooking



COOKOUT BARBECUED CHICKEN

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 broiler-fryer chicken, quartered | 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce |
| 1/2 cup margarine, melted | 1 tablespoon vinegar |
| 1 cup catsup | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 1/2 cups water | 1 teaspoon celery salt |
| 2 tablespoons lemon juice | 1/8 teaspoon Tabasco sauce |
| 1 tablespoon soy sauce | 3 tablespoons honey |

*Add wet hickory chips to briquettes in charcoal grill. Brush margarine on both sides of chicken. Place chicken on grill over hot coals, skin side up, about 8 inches from heat. Cook, turning and basting with margarine, about 30 minutes or until chicken is lightly browned. In saucepan mix together catsup, water, lemon juice, soy sauce, Worcestershire, vinegar, salt, celery salt and Tabasco. Boil 5 minutes. Brush chicken with catsup mixture and continue to cook, turning and basting every 5 minutes with catsup mixture, 30 minutes longer. Add honey to catsup mixture. Brush on chicken and cook about 10 minutes longer or until fork can be inserted in chicken with ease. Heat remaining sauce and pour over chicken when serving. Makes 4 servings.

ANNA'S BAR-B-Q PORK CHOPS COUNTRY STYLE WITH SPICY SAUCE

Pork Chops

Barbecue Sauce

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 cups vinegar | 1 tsp. brown sugar |
| 1/2 stick margarine | 1/2 cup commercial Bar-B-Q Sauce |
| 1 tsp. salt | 1/2 cup catsup |
| 1/4 tsp. white pepper | |

Mix ingredients in a sauce pan. Bring slowly to a boil. Keep hot to baste pork chops. Brown meat slightly on each side on the grill. Cook slowly approximately 1 hour for thick chops (45 minutes for thinner ones.) Turn often and baste each time. You may cover chops with aluminum foil while cooking to hold heat.



The interior of the Franklin House is still in good state of repair. Eddie Sumner of the John S. Clark Construction Company admires the antique staircase.

(Franklin House continued from page one)

for nearly two centuries. Thanks to the efforts of a few interested people the Bernard Franklin house should be around for years to come.

Mention has been made of the restoration of the Boyd House on Wards Gap and the Isaac Copeland House at Copeland, but both these houses lack the originality of the Franklin house.

Editor's footnote: Acknowledgement with appreciation to Ruth Minick for her help with this article.

HOW TO CONSERVE ENERGY WITH DRYING!

Solar power is a method of drying clothes that is still very popular and conserves energy. But for those who are using an automatic dryer, there are tips to help save energy.

Separate dryer loads into light and heavy weight fabrics for faster and more uniform drying.

Try shortening the regular drying cycle by five minutes or more to avoid overdrying the clothes. Overdrying wastes energy and limits the life of fabric.

Take advantage of residual dryer heat by running consecutive loads.

Keep the dryer lint screen clean and check the outside vent regularly. A clogged vent reduces efficiency.

Using an automatic dryer, where the clothes get the tumbling action, also helps remove wrinkles and thus decreases the use of energy, in both electric and human forms, used in ironing.

CO-OP NEWS

Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation
DOBSON, NORTH CAROLINA



VOL. 35, NO. 9

MEMBERSHIP 13,769

SEPTEMBER 1978



Surry County's History

Restoration of The Franklin House

The Bernard Franklin house pictured above was bought in 1973 by the Surry County Historical Society. It was built in 1799 by Gideon Edwards.

● Surry County is indeed fortunate to have some of the most remarkable historical landmark homes in the state of North Carolina. Contrary to legends and historical writers of the pioneer days we were not backwood hicks. In fact we were an affluent society according to a recent intensive research by mapmaker Fred Hughes. Hughes has done a historical map of the County. Back in the late 1700's and early 1800's Surry County included Yadkin, Stokes and Forsyth counties. It was not until 1850 that the Yadkin River got big enough to separate Yadkin and Surry Counties. Stokes and Forsyth split in 1789.

The Franklin House located in the Western section of Surry, the Blevins store area of Franklin Township, is part of the restoration of colonial homes. According to the North Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, the Franklin house is one of the most authentic houses around—meaning it has never been remodeled or added too. The house is the original in every way, of course time and weather have taken their toll.

The Honorable Gideon Edwards, member of the N.C. Legislature at that time had the house built in 1799. He willed the house to daughter, Mildred, who married Mesheck Franklin (thus the name Farnklin House). Like this father-in-law, he too was a N.C. Legislator and also a U.S. Congressman. There is reason to believe his father Bernard Franklin lived with his son Mesheck in his old days.

The house was heired to the McMickle family in 1849 and later into the Jim Blevins family, who married Laura McMickle, and was in turn sold to the Surry County Historical Society in 1973.

The restoration, after much research and documentation, got under way in 1978. The contractor for the restoration project is the John S. Clark Company of Mt. Airy. They expect to have the house partially completed in the coming year.

The Franklin house with the two large stately chimneys has maintained the vigil over the Fisher River bottomland
(continued on page four)

**Plug
into
Savings.**

**Buy
U.S. Savings
Bonds.**



Notes From Your Manager

Dear Member:

The words "black out" and "brown out" are most distasteful and no one likes to really give much thought to them to say nothing of discussing them at any length and especially the consequences they bring on. Five to ten years ago the feeling was that never in this country will there ever be a time when there will be brown outs or black outs due to the fact that the demand for electric energy exceeds the supply. However, in the past 2 or 3 years and most especially in the past year these 2 things have become realities that all of us have experienced to some degree and know quite a bit about what has happened in other places.

Perhaps all of us have thought more about the chaos and confusion that can and does result from a black out rather than the cost. When a major utility serving especially a large city does have a breakdown, for all practical reasons the world comes to an end. Traffic signal systems do not work, all the water pumping facilities and sewage treatment facilities cease to work, all businesses must close down because of the lack of power for the heating and cooling systems as well as lighting and the necessary current to operate all types of machines. As all of this is happening, law and order breaks down as rioting and looting begin as a result of the inability of law enforcement officers and others to take care of all of the trouble spots that develop.

Have you ever thought about what the real cost of a massive black out would be? For instance, the black out that occurred on July 13 and 14 in the year 1977 in New York City that resulted in the breakdown of the transmission—distribution

system of Consolidated Edison Utility. I know that brown outs can be a little bit annoying and perhaps makes us a little edgy about their turning into a black out but this month I would just like to share with you what the cost of that black out was that I referred to in the previous sentences. A study has been made of the cost and the figures have been released. I want to share them with you.

As a result of the study that has been made of Consolidated Edison's black out on the dates of July 13-14, 1977, that interrupted service to about 8 million people in New York City and Westchester County of New York for over 25 hours, the cost has been calculated at \$310 million. The cost has been broken down into 2 categories: economic cost and social cost. The economic cost has been estimated at \$172.7 million. The social cost has been estimated at \$136.8 million.

Under economic losses the biggest item was \$73.5 million in "national cost" (effects on the regional and national economy). Next came \$49.4 million in "output cost" (losses attributed to the shutdown of commerce). Con Edison's own losses were estimated at \$20 million and included lost revenues, the cost of restoring service and the cost of replacing damaged equipment. The government of New York City placed its revenue losses (taxes, off track betting, and other losses) at \$19.8 million. Food spoilage and equipment damage (resulting from voltage surge or line overloads) amounted to an estimated \$10 million.

The price tag of \$136.8 million listed as social cost, which accounts for approximately 40% of the total losses attributable to the black out were essentially of 2 types. The first was riot damage to stores and other establishments estimated at \$120 million. The cost to government (primarily overtime cost for police and firemen) estimated to be \$16.8 million. If you would like to study these categories and the price tag for each type of cost, I think you will readily discover that the

total cost of the black out, the \$310 million will ultimately be paid by the rank and file consumer because the cost of government is borne by tax money and the loss of wages and salaries as a result of the shutdown of industry can never be recouped by the wage earner. There is another very dark side of the picture which is not mentioned here and that is the mental anguish and physical suffering that may have been experienced by the thousands and thousands of people and to which no dollar value can be assigned.

I do not share this information with you as a scare tactic but I feel that it is important for all of our members and the public in general to know more about these things. My real reason for wanting to share with each of you was to try to further impress upon you how important it is that we try to conserve all types of energy as the energy crisis continues to deepen. I do not claim to have any great amount of expertise in the ability to solve our energy problems but I am solidly convinced that as of this very day we have done almost nothing to lessen or to soften the impact of the energy crisis which has now been with us for more than 5 years. For some reason, of which I do not know the answer, the general attitude of the public has never been that of taking the crisis seriously and that extreme measures may have to be taken to really solve it or at least protect our economy from the point of a total collapse somewhere up the road. The second reason is that I think we should also be concerned that adequate measures are taken to see that alternate sources of energy are developed and that we build generating facilities of some type that will supply the energy which is needed to give all of the citizens of this great country the standard of living we have enjoyed for so many years and now consider one that we will be entitled to in the future.

Cooperatively yours,
Kelly Hutchens
Manager

OPERATING REPORT



| | JULY 1977 | 1978 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Miles of Line | 2,421 | 2,464 |
| Members Served | 13,375 | 13,769 |
| Kilowatt Hours Sold — | 9,992,527 | 9,870,506 |
| Average KWH per Member — | 747 | 717 |
| Average Bill per Member — | 29.86 | 30.25 |

THE CO-OP NEWS

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TELEPHONE 919-386-8241

KELLY HUTCHENS General Manager
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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

COOPERATIVES IN TOP 500

Cooperative leaders often wonder why public attention is brought to focus on the size of cooperatives when they are only midgets when compared to the corporate giants.

Fortune magazine published the following ranking in 1977:

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| No. 78 | Farmland Industries (\$3 billion) |
| 150 | Associated Milk Producers |
| 155 | Agway |
| 181 | Land O'Lakes |
| 232 | Gold Kist |
| 330 | C F Industries |
| 481 | Midland Cooperatives |
| 488 | Diarylea Cooperative |

General Motors ranked No. 1 with about \$55 billion. Exxon did \$54 billion.

Cooperatives have grown in size in recent years as a result of mergers and a greater appreciation for the services rendered to members. They must continue to grow if the needs of family farms are to be met.

REPEATERS



One Guy — "Did you mark that place where fishing was so good?"

Another Guy — "Yes, I put an X on the side of the boat."

First Guy — "That's silly. What if we should get another boat?"

PURRHAPS

A small boy from the city was visiting us on the farm for the first time. All the animals and sounds were very intriguing to him, especially the little kitten which he could cuddle.

One day the kitten was curled sleepily in his lap when he said, "Listen, he's saying his purrs."

PLAYFUL

His mother playfully asked seven-year-old Timmy about the little neighbor girl, a newcomer to the block. Timmy replied that he intended to marry her.

"And where will you go for your honeymoon?" she asked.

Came the immediate answer: "Disneyland!"

CONFIDENTIALLY

A woman being interviewed on the secret of her successful marriage, insisted, "My husband is The Boss. I believe in letting the man make all important decisions."

"Who made the decision that he was to be The Boss?" she was asked. "Why, naturally, I did," was the reply.

EGGZACTLY

A man boasted of having eaten forty-nine boiled eggs. "Why did you not eat one more and make it fifty?" asked one of his listeners.

"Humph, do you want a man to make a hog of himself just for one egg?"

TV TOT

Four-year-old Joyce was plainly disappointed at her failure to win a prize at a friend's birthday party.

MORE ABOUT THE O. T. O.

July 18, 1978

Dear Sir:

The threshing machine that was pictured in the May issue of the Co-op News is like a thrasher that my father and I bought new in 1934. It was sold to someone at Lowgap in 1942 or '43. We bought another new one the same year we sold the old one and the new one had a self feeder—Weigher & Gager, wind stocker on rubber tires. It was sold in 1950 or '51 to someone out from Hillsboro, Va. The last account I had of it was off Va. highway 58, the road to Galax-Hillville, Va., airport.

Yours truly,
Jack Doub
Raleigh, NC

Thanks Jack! Ed.

ENERGY SAVING TIPS

With this check list on saving energy and a little change in your regular routine your heating bills should not be any more than last winter — maybe less. Let's hope the winter of '79 will be a little milder than the two previous winters.

WHEN HEATING MY HOME, I WILL . . .

1. make sure the insulation in attic and sidewalls is adequate.
2. look and feel for cracks and gaps around windows and doors.
3. caulk and weatherstrip any gaps I find.
4. install storm windows, thermal glass or heavy plastic sheets over doors and windows to reduce drafts.
5. close drapes on cloudy days and open them on sunny days for "natural" heat.
6. turn down my thermostat as low as comfort allows.
7. NEVER use my oven to heat the house.
8. if my furnace has a filter, clean it once a month.
9. wrap insulation around heating ducts or pipes in unheated basement or crawl space.
10. shut off heat in unused rooms, keep doors closed.
11. install a glass screen over my fireplace to eliminate suction of heat from my house when a fire is blazing and loss of heat at night when the damper must remain open (until fire dies completely).
12. use a portable humidifier or a unit attached to my central heating system to add moisture to the air, making cooler thermostat temperatures seem warmer.
13. dress my family with layers of clothing to retain body heat.

"Why didn't I get anything?" she demanded of her hostess.

"Because you didn't win any of the games," was the reply.

"But," persisted Joyce, "don't I even get a gift for appearing on the program?"

TAXI STAND

Two men carrying briefcases stopped in front of a New York traffic snarl. One glanced at his watch and looked at the traffic.

"Hmm," he said to his companion, "do we have time to take a cab or shall we walk?"

Franklin



G. E. T.
1843 - 1911

E. W. T.
1848 - 1927

[John Hoopes to Surry County, N.C. Genealogical Assn. formed in 1981](#)

July 21, 2017

The names Gideon Edwards, Jesse Franklin, Meshack Franklin, and Columbus Bernard Franklin will all be familiar to Surry County historians, but gravestones with these family names can be found far from North Carolina. The ones pictured here (though missing Columbus) are in the Carpinteria Cemetery in Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California. They tell a fascinating story of American agriculture and entrepreneurship.

After his father's death in 1839, Gideon Edwards Franklin--the eldest son of Meshack and Mildred (Milly) Franklin of Surry County--moved to Marshall County, Mississippi where, together with a brother (Columbus B. Franklin) and his wife, three sisters (Sarah, Frances, and Martha) and their husbands, they helped found the rural community of Early Grove. The move was mostly economic opportunism: they shifted from growing North Carolina tobacco to Mississippi cotton. They took many slaves with them whose descendants now trace their own ancestry to colonial Virginia.

Early Grove prospered from the 1840s until the Civil War, which devastated the plantations and left them "gone with the wind". Several of the sons of the "Franklin Clan" had enlisted in Company B, the "Mississippi Rangers" of the 17th Mississippi Infantry, where some became distinguished Confederate officers.

After the war, with their family plantations in ruin, the Franklin descendants sold to carpetbaggers or packed up what they could and with their young wives headed West by train to southern California, where they sought to build new lives.

It was the classic American story: from sea to shining sea. The descendants of tobacco farmers of Colonial Virginia and North Carolina and cotton planters of Mississippi became pioneers of the citrus industry in Santa Barbara County, growing lemons, oranges, and grapefruit (picked with the labor of Mexican migrant workers instead of black slaves). They helped grow the community of Carpinteria, where there are now schools, parks, and hiking trails named for them. Their graves, with familiar Surry County names, are in the Carpinteria Cemetery as researchers of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society trace their roots to the banks of the Yadkin River.



Meshack Franklin
Jan. 15, 1846
Aug. 27, 1886



Rev. J. D. Franklin
1844 - 1876

Belle O. Franklin
1850 - 1922

