

Historic Sites - General

Historic Sites Of Surry County

Surry Community College Library
Dobson, North Carolina



Courtesy
of
Surry County Historical Society
Surry County Bicentennial Commission

DOBSON - Historic Sites

(Yadkin Valley News. Thurs., July 24, 1894. Excerpt from somebody's reminences, 1840's. "We fed the teams at the cross roads where Dobson now stands. No house or clearing was then in view.")

Dobson, Town of. Second county seat of Surry County proper. Formed in 1850 when Yadkin County was taken from Surry. Town planned in square plats around a central courthouse. Named for William Pold Dobson, prominent legislator, upon whose farm at Rockford (then the Richard Horn plantation) the first Surry court was held.

Courthouse. Second courthouse on site. First courthouse built in 1853 of brick, sat in grove of trees, modeled on courthouse of Yadkin and of Rockford but without columns: offices on first floor court room on second. Floor, or aisle, on level with bar; tiered seats on each side. Second courthouse built in 1916; remodeled in 1972.

County Jail. 210 Main Street. Main part built in 1850's. Back part added in 1916. Site of last hanging (John Jack Mayes) where Agricultural Building now stands.

Freeman-Martin House. Main part built probably in 1850's, and was one of original houses surrounding the square. Stoneman's Raiders reputedly stopped at this home but were warned about sickness in house so did not enter.

Kenlin Hotel Site. Original Norman Hotel started by Clement Norman; log house originally. Inherited by Tisha Norman Harkrader, granddaughter, and daughter of Capt. Lacey Norman, her father, who operated it after his father. Operated until 1971. Famous for good "home cooking," long a gathering place for lawyers, politicians, especially during court week.

Jack Adams-McGuffin House. 400 Crutchfield Street. Probably in 1850's. Note huge boxwood in side yard.

Surry Community College. Founded 1964 as part of statewide community college plan.

"Bob" Freeman House. 400 South Main Street. House reportedly started before Civil War. Completed soon afterwards.

First Hotel, Site. First hotel built by Rich Martin on about one acre of land. Moody Funeral Home on site.

Hamlin-Woltz House. Built before Civil War by Thomas Hamlin. Sold to Dr. John E. Woltz around 1871. Near Washington Mills parking area.

Town Spring. In trees back of Hamlin-Woltz House. Said to have been source of water supply for early town of Dobson.

Allison Lynching. Site of lynching of Tom Allison, member of a prominent Iredell County family and murderer of W. H. Brown shot on streets of Mount Airy. Lynched in September 1892 by secret posse of around twenty Mount Airy men. Lynchers never identified. Hanging oak tree standing until 1960's. Filling station on site. About 1½ miles northeast of Dobson on old #601.

County "Poor House." County home for indigents in late 1890's (?) until 1960's. Now site of Hope Valley Rehabilitation Center. 7/10 miles on #1345 off old #601.

ELKIN - Historical Sites

Elkin, Town of. Named for Elkin Creek, traditionally named by early hunters who, upon spying an elk swimming in the creek, cried, "Elk in!" So Elkin, it became. River first noted, though, on 1770 Collett map.

Original site of 1,000 acres said to have been granted in the middle 1700's to a Mr. Shores who promised to establish an iron forge there, traces of which could be seen in later years.

Old Indian Camp Grounds. Significant and abundant artifacts such as arrow heads, tomahawks, axes, mortars, and pestles found up and down Elkin Creek and Yadkin.

Yadkin River. Originally called by Indians Yattkin, the traditional Indian name for peace.

Richard Gwyn Homeplace. Cedar Point. Built around 1832 by Richard Gwyn. Farmhouse around which grew the city of Elkin. Old road bed at foot of hill in back. 350 W. Main Street.

Railroad Station and First Office of Chatham Manufacturing Company. Small Victorian office building on southeast corner of Main Street Bridge. Originally stood on northeast corner near library.

Front Street. First business street of Elkin. Led down to Yadkin ford. Ferry there in Civil War times.

McNeil Bridge. On site of original covered bridge built in 1872. Torn down 1913.

Old Elkin Cotton Mill Site. Site of first cotton mill of Elkin. Library on site. Cotton mill built on Elkin Creek in 1832 by Richard Gwyn, Lytle Hickerson, James Gwyn, and Columbus Franklin. Called it Elkin Manufacturing Company.

Richard Gwyn II Homeplace. Said to have been built for superintendent of mill around 1857. Later occupied by Richard Gwyn II. Headquarters of General Stoneman April 1865. 115 Circle Drive (on hill above library.)

Original Cotton Mill Dam Site. At Elk Spur Bridge on south side. (Sycamore tree on span in 1975).

Elkin Shoe Factory Site. Built in 1897 by Alexander M. Smith. Site of grave of Revolutionary soldier. Remains of 1901 dam on creek. Elkin waterworks on site.

Chatham Manufacturing Company. Original site. Said to have been across creek from present Elkin waterworks. Small blanket factory started by T. L. Gwyn and Alexander Chatham which grew into Chatham Manufacturing Company.

Schoolhouse Museum. 1850. Back of Elkin Elementary School on Virginia Road. Moved from original site on school grounds. Started by Richard Gwyn who objected to his children's having to go by boat across the Yadkin River to Jonesville to school. Although a Methodist, he permitted his schoolhouse to be used on Sundays for interdenominational meetings. Some original church pews as well as other Elkin historical objects in museum.

Elkin Roller Mill, site of. First electric roller mill in vicinity. 1896. On railroad behind Smithey's.

LEVEL CROSS - SILOAM – Historical Sites

Giant Boxwood and Johnny Jones Plantation. Boxwood around 12 feet tall, 75 feet circumference, diameter 22-25 feet. Planted around 1840 by Johnny Jones, owner of plantation and early Baptist religious leader. One of two largest boxwoods in state. Wanted by White House remodeling committee for centerpiece for front lawn. For last 82 years W. S. Taylor family farm. Upping stone in front yard. Eldora Township. About two miles to north of 6½ point off Jones Road, #2035.

One of first tobacco barns in Surry County. Probable site. Built with marriage dowry by Mrs. Elizabeth Ingram Atkinson, widow, who moved to farm in 1858. Tobacco barn probably built around 1860-65. Owned a few slaves. Three miles off 268 on #2038.

Siloam, Town of. Original part of holdings of Morgan Bryant, earliest owner of Surry County land. In 1771, land sold by Bryant to Samuel Freeman, member of Surry County Committee of Safety in 1775. Town developed in section 3/10 miles north on #2082 off #1003. Indian artifacts found in bottom lands.

Freeman graves and Reeves Homestead site. Grave of Samuel Freeman and wife, on north side of communal dining room, or office, of Micajah and Richard Reeves, brothers, whose grandfather had bought plantation from Freeman heirs in 1803. Dining room and office was between homes of brothers. In front, Northern soldier or raider was shot to death by soldier guest of Richard Reeves, both of whom escaped by hiding in river. House spared by raiding soldiers upon promise of Mrs. Reeves that she would give soldier proper burial. Soldier's grave on top of hill to west.

Old Siloam. Business center. Site of Reeves Tobacco factory .3 miles north on Atkinson Road off #1003. Built around 1860-65. Remains of store and post office on site. Tobacco factory site on hill to east.

Old Siloam Methodist Church. Church chartered 1819. Traditionally started by Bishops Asbury and Coke who organized congregation in late 1790's, and one of several congregations begun by Bishop Asbury on his way to Clemmons by way of Flower Gap in Virginia in 1788, 1790, 1792.

Present church building around 1878. Replaced log church which in turn replaced brush arbor.

Old graveyard in south holds remains of colored boy, twelve years old, retainer of Reeves family who drowned in well on Reeves place. Rough stone marker. Slave graveyard in woods on north side.

Milton Cundiff Homeplace. .5 miles south on 2230 on left. Antebellum home of M. C. Cundiff, principal of old Siloam Academy which stood on hill on south at intersection of #1003 and #2081. Superintendent of Surry County Schools in late 1800's.

ROCKFORD & STONY KNOLL – Historic Sites

Rockford, Town of. County seat of Surry County from 1790 to 1850. Andrew Jackson practiced law here. James K. Polk visited kinsman W. P. Dobson; both Aaron Burr and Andrew Johnson said to have been visitors.

Rockford Courthouse. Built 1825. Replaced earlier wooden structure. Badly damaged by fire in 1925. Now used as private dwelling. Used as courthouse until 1853 when courthouse was built at Dobson.

Masonic Hall. Two storeyed part is original part. Built about 1794. Oldest Masonic Lodge in northwest North Carolina. Chartered in 1795 in Huntsville and moved to Rockford.

York Tavern. Old tavern probably built in 1830's or before by Mark York. Entertained many notables of the day.

Grant-Burrus Hotel. Reuben Grant received license in 1796 to operate a tavern at his home. Had heyday in late 1800's and early 1900's at height of railroad activity. Then operated by Burrus. Back part added later. Andrew Jackson reputedly stayed here. Damaged by fire Nov. 18, 1974.

Old Building. Long one storeyed building on southeast side toward bridge probably oldest building in Rockford. Said to have been used as a tobacco factory.

Rocky Ford. Just below "White Bridge" between picnic site and town. Vehicles forded river just about "ripple" in water which inspired famous newspaper name, "Yadkin Ripple." Gave Rockford its name.

Ferry Site. 1795 permission given to Moses Ayers for ferry. Just east on river side of picnic site.

Hamlin-Holyfield House. Antebellum house built by John Hamlin. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on west side above courthouse.

Dobson Hill. One mile east of Rockford on #2230. Remains of home of William Polk Dobson, for whom county seat of Dobson was named. On hill overlooking river formerly Richard Horn plantation where court was held in out building around 1789-1791. Dobson graveyard surrounded by slave-built wall to north. Just back of house on north long log building said to have been originally used as law offices and then as dormitories for students of Richmond Hill Law School across river.

John Dobson Home. One mile east of Rockford on #2230, west side. Just across from Dobson Hill. Antebellum home built 1856. Old law office in yard.

LOWGAP AND VICINITY - Historic Sites

Shipp's Muster Ground. On Ring's Creek 2.3 miles on #1605 off #89. Old gathering place for Revolutionary War veterans. Scene of many tales of "Fisher River Scenes" written in 1859 by Dr. Hardin Taliaferro.

Round Peak Primitive Baptist Church. Reliably believed to have been started in 1825. Original church to right of present one recently torn down.

Skull Camp Mountain. 9.2 miles west of Mount Airy on #89 to south. Traditionally named because of human skull found by a hunter named Gentry. Traditional hiding place for Civil War deserters and runaway slaves in cave on west side.

World War I Manganese Mine. 8/10 miles north on #1345 off #89 on west side. Manganese mines for World War I found by state geologist not to be profitable and abandoned. Deep shaft about 75 feet and slag piles about 125 yards in woods toward west.

Fisher's Peak. Highest point in county and named for Col. Daniel Fisher who had charge of surveying the line between Virginia and North Carolina to this point, and who died on top, apparently of a heart attack, but "from drinking cold water," so the natives said. Traditionally buried on Peak.

T. N. Woodruff Evergreen Company, Lowgap. Unique greenery processing company formed in 1907 by T. N. Woodruff. One product was heart shaped galax leaves, native only to southern Appalachians, picked by natives to sell to company.

Governor Jesse Franklin Home Site. Homesite at Lowgap just south of Highway #89. Brick home on site. Jesse Franklin, Revolutionary War major, N. C. House of Commons, Speaker U. S. Senate, and 1821 governor of North Carolina. Home built in 1790's. Traditional mustering ground said to be in bottom south of homesite.

Bernard Franklin Homeplace. 1792 transitional Georgian - Early Federal homeplace in almost original condition. Home of Bernard Franklin, Revolutionary War patriot, father of illustrious sons, Governor Jesse Franklin, Shadrach, and Meshack who was Congressman and member of N. C. House of Commons. 3½ miles west on #1403 from #1345.

Franklin Homeplace Site. Traditional home of Meshack Franklin before 1830. On hill. Site marked by well shaft and huge oak trees. Huge logs remaining until late years. About one mile south on #1338.

Franklin Primitive Baptist Church. Locally known as "Flat Top." Started in early 1800's either by Meshack or Bernard Franklin. First recorded deed 1824.

Bartholomew Hodges Homeplace. Original log cabin built around 1805. Overhanging eaves, huge logs. About ½ miles off #1345 Center View Road.

MITCHELL RIVER VALLEY - MOUNTAIN PARK - Historic Sites

Franklin Homestead Site. Traditional (unconfirmed at present) site of a Franklin House, whether Bernard's, son Shadrach's, or both unknown. On hill at junction of Haystack Road and Mitchell's River Road.

Mitchell's River Primitive Baptist Church. About 1820. Traditionally started about 1820, but church records show that Bernard represented church when he withdrew from Strawberry Association in Virginia in 1790 to join Yadkin Association.

Shadrach Franklin Graveyard. Diagonally across hill to left in pasture from Mitchell's River Church. Graves of Shadrach Franklin, Judith Taliaferro Franklin, etc.

Thompson Homestead and Graveyard. On hill by road on Reynolds property. Private property.

Kapps Mill and Kapp House. Mill built in 1827 by Nixon and Jackson. Sold in 1840 to John Kapp whose prewar home is next door. About three miles west of Dobson at intersection of #1330 and #1322.

Mountain Park. Named for Mountain Park Institute, a Baptist school for mountain boys founded by Weldon Williams in 1912, and financed by R. L. Haymore in 1913. Main two story building original Chatham Hall of the Institute. For a year or so a junior college. Closed in 1933. Now a public school.

State Road Primitive Baptist Church. Reliably thought to have been started in 1830. At intersection of #21 and #1328.

MOUNT AIRY AND VICINITY – Historic Sites

“The Hollows.” Mount Airy and vicinity called “The Hollows” by Moravians and other early settlers and by 1770 map makers because of location in hollows between Ridges on east, Pilot Mountain on south, and the Blue Ridge on north and west. Settled in the mid 1700’s by early hunters.

Mount Airy, Town of. Traditionally called Mount Airy from name of plantation owned by Jonathan Unthank whose plantation, Mount Airy, was the first post office and early inn. However, in a 1749 map by Peter Jefferson and Joshua Fry, the name of an early owner named Mount appeared in the region of Buck Shoals, just south of the city limits. First called Mount Airy postoffice in 1832. Incorporated in 1888.

Bannertown, Community of. Named for pioneer settler John Banner, around 1850, whose ante-bellum home stood on west side .4 miles south of Ararat River just at top of hill on east.

Jonathan Unthank Plantation, site of. Traditional name place of Mount Airy which plantation of Unthank was first post office of 1832 and early inn from which Mount Airy reportedly got its name. About 2.6 miles south of Ararat River on old #52. Site on hill to left on Boone’s Hill.

Smith Family Cemetery. Just south on west side from Unthank place. Many graves marked only by crude, unmarked stones.

William Henderson Mitchell House. 7/10 miles east on #89 from Bannertown on north side. Main part built before 1858.

German Haymore Homeplace. Ante bellum. 3/10 miles from Ararat River. **Indian Village, site of.** Northwest side of Ararat River. Traditional site of Indian village. Locally known as “Indian Rocks. Indian graves unearthed on hill on south side of river.

Elisha Banner House, site of. Later known as “Webster House,” now law office site. Home of plantation owner Elisha Banner, brother of John Banner of Bannertown. Built before 1858. Long known as Banner Inn and traditional stopping place for Salem-Wytheville Stage.

Old Methodist Church Cemetery. Just back of flower shop. Site of second Methodist church in town — 1858-1894. Original church torn down in early 1900’s. Church cemetery burial place of many prominent Mount Airy citizens of the time.

Solomon Graves House. Antebellum homeplace of Solomon Graves, prominent lawyer of the 1840's and Mount Airy's first. Known as old Fulton place. 515 S. Main St.

Renfro Hill. Formerly a high hill on site of post office. Traditional home of legendary Chief Renfro. ("In the center of the mountain village, perched upon a hill where an Indian chief buried his hatchet and laid down to die one hundred years ago." Yadkin Valley News, Oct. 5, 1893.) Site of Renfro Inn, built in 1892, burned 1895. Later scene of "ice cream suppers," early 1900's Chautauqua entertainments and other social occasions.

Flat Rock. Granite quarry about one mile east of Mount Airy on #103. Now North Carolina Granite Corporation. Largest open faced granite quarry in world. Once considered worthless; sold for 50c an acre; rock thrown in free. Quarrying started in late 1880's by Thomas Woodroffe & Sons.

Jesse Franklin Graves House. Originally owned by Solomon Graves, father of judge Jesse Franklin Graves. Later Porter Graves house. 145 Rockford. Main section ante-bellum; faced Main Street. Remodeled some time around 1880's.

Ashby & Sons. Later Bray's Mill. Site of early tobacco factory. Broad Street.

Hadley-Smith Factory Building. End of Pine Street just northeast of Lovill's Creek Bridge. Tobacco factory operated by J. A. Hadley and A. E. Smith in late 1880's.

Furniture Factories. Original buildings of Mount Airy furniture factories started by Mount Airy business men in early 1800's. Still in operation. West side of North South Street.

Sparger Brothers Tobacco Factory. Original buildings now occupied by Spencer's and office building of Renfro Mills in 200 block of Willow Street. Firm moved from Murlin Sparger farm near White Sulphur Springs which were started around 1872, to location in late 1870's. Manufactured plug tobacco, "Very Best," "Ben Hill," "Grover Cleveland," "Best Bet." Tobacco brought in from farm.

Mount Airy Graded School. First graded school in Mount Airy. Site of old male academy started in 1860's, burned in 1903. Main section built in 1904 to serve both male and female of all ages and grades. Now Rockford Street School.

Blue Ridge Hotel, site of. South corner of W. Oak and Main. Site of a Mount Airy Inn from 1830's to 1965. Served as stopping place for Salem-Wytheville stage. Town grew up around site. Last hotel begun in 1892 by Rufus Roberts. Torn down in 1965. Market Street in rear cut through old graveyard which reached to Willow Street.

William A. Moore House. Ante-bellum home. 202 Moore Avenue. Fine boxwoods.

Galloway Opera House. "Opera House" on second floor of building. Scene of entertainments, etc. of early 1900's. Built by R. R. Galloway in late 1800's. 420-422 N. Main Street.

Dr. Ed Allred House. 710 North Main Street. Built in 1887 by Dr. Ed. Allred, physician.

R. R. Galloway House. ⁷⁸⁹ North Main Street. Built by R. R. Galloway who moved to town around 1856. House thought to have been built around 1870. Later remodeled.

Lebanon Hill. Site of first Methodist church in area, built around 1830, which stood somewhere around water tanks. Hill later used for picnics. Gave Lebanon Streets their name.

Indian Camp Ground. On northeast side of Lovill's (First called Loven's or Loving's) site of Indian village of 1500's. Many Indian artifacts found during construction of Proctor's.

Oakdale Cemetery. Mustering ground and gathering point of supply wagons from surrounding farms en route to Lee's army in Virginia during Civil War. (Residential area across street then part of Lebanon Church grounds used for target practice by Civil War Soldiers.) Became city cemetery in 1892; first burial said to have been Allison murdered W. H. Brown.

The "Junction." Junction of narrow gauge "Dinky" railroad, built around 1892 to transport lumber from Kibler at base of mountain, and the quarry extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. On Riverside Drive where stands Quality Mills.

Winston Fulton Homeplace. Ante-bellum home. Site of one of first tobacco factories. Said to have manufactured plug around 1850. Expanded after Civil War. 3/10 mile north of intersection of Old Sulphur Springs Road. (Oakdale Cemetery) and Riverside.

Sparger Sawmill, site of. Also site of early tobacco factory built by Murlin Sparger and Sons around 1871. First circular saw in vicinity used by Winston Fulton and Murlin Sparger in latter's establishment. Northeast corner of Crossingham Road.

White Sulphur Springs. About three miles north of Mount Airy on #108. Site of famous summer resort of late 1890's and early 1900's. Huge white frame resort hotel famous for food and pleasure, burned in 1955. Sulphur springs long a favorite picnic site and place of early camp meetings.

White Sulphur Springs Vicinity. Evidence points to fact that vicinity was site of earliest Surry County recorded deed, that of a William Preece and wife to a William Hale in 1771 "along Renfro's Creek which is the east fork of the Tarrat River," from a land grant originally given to a Frederick Fulkerson in 1756. On southeast side of Ararat River on highway is thought to have been site of earliest marked Surry County grave from a land grant originally given to a Frederick Fulkerson in 1756.

Jeb Stuart Birthplace, site of. In Virginia, 8/10 mile north of Virginia line on Virginia Highway 773. Birthplace of Civil War Cavalry general, J. E. B. Stuart.

Greenhill Woolen Mills, site of. Woolen mills in operation in mid 1800's. Near Cross Creek Club House near Lovill's Creek.

Smith & Sparger Tobacco Factory. Big log building on right of Willis Gap Road, left on #108. Tobacco factory started in 1870's by Wash Smith who "took in" son-in-law John Sparger. Probably only authenticated early tobacco factory in Surry County.

Salem Methodist Church and Cemetery. 1850. 1½ miles north of Mount Airy on Ward's Gap Road. Renovated by Mrs. R. J. Reynolds whose parent's home church it was.

Andrew J. Satterfield House. Built in 1850's by Andrew J. Satterfield. Now Boyd home. 2½ miles north of Mount Airy on Ward's Gap Road.

Fatha Cox or Wash Cox Homeplace. Now "Hazel's Plantation," home of Great grandson Ray Haynes. Built around 1847. Camping place of Stoneman's Raiders in April 1865. About 1½ miles east on Green Hill Road from Highway #52 north of Mount Airy.

Hugh Gwyn Homeplace. Idlewilde. Formerly a fine plantation house built around 1857 around original log house. Tobacco factory on plantation. 1½ miles on Piper's Gap Road.

Burge-Miller House. 1834 house set in common bond. About 1½ miles west on north side of Paul's Creek off Miller Road.

Stewart's Creek Primitive Baptist Church. "Old Hollow." Just west of Mount Airy off #89 to south. Deed said to have been made in 1794. Original church said to be used by colored congregation in "hollow" on north side. "Newer" building on hill said to have been former school building.

Antioch Missionary Baptist Church. .3.7 miles west of Lovill's Creek Bridge on #89. Founded 1858. Original church torn down.
WANTED! ADDITIONS! CORRECTIONS!

PILOT MOUNTAIN - ARARAT - SHOALS

Historic Sites

Pilot Mountain. Surry County landmark. Traditionally called Jomokee by Indians, Mount Ararat by early mapmakers, Pilot Mountain by early Moravians. Seen and recorded by William Byrd of Virginia in 1728 whose original survey of North Carolina-Virginia line stopped at eastern edge of county. First located on 1749 map of Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson. Early Moravians mined flint rock there.

Pilot Mountain, Town of. Settlers noted in region as early as 1761. Early iron mine on Tom's Creek. Post office established in 1832 known as Tom's Creek. Town incorporated in 1889 but town designated as Pilot Mountain in 1868.

Ararat, Town of. Originally called Forge from forge in vicinity. Forge in use during Civil War. Later named Ararat. Railroad stop.

Forge. Ruins. 3/10 miles across river to south on #2026. Remains of forge probably used during Civil War. Stone abutments remaining.

Site of iron mines. Around conjunction of highways #2080 (?) and #2086 Drill holes still remaining and mineral rights still attached to present day deeds. Iron traditionally taken to Ararat Forge.

Cedar Hill Primitive Baptist Church. Also known as Ararat. Founded 1822. 3/10 miles south on #2044.

Buffalo Wallow Mustering Ground. Traditional mustering ground in Buffalo Wallow Community. Intersection east side #2057 with #2048.

General Henry Wolfe Butner Birthplace. 1.2 miles east on Stony Ridge Road off #2048 and on #2048. Birthplace of World War I general for whom Camp Butner was named. Butner one time commander of Fort Bragg and of Panama Canal Department.

Hauser, Thomas. Homeplace. Original from house built 1876. Shoals community. Yadkin River Section, Pilot Mountain State Park.

Yadkin River Islands. Two islands, one 40 acres, other 45 acres. Part of Pilot Mountain State Park, Yadkin River Section. Both sides of Yadkin River.

Canal Walls. Constructed 1815-25. Located adjacent to Yadkin River in the Yadkin River section, Pilot Mountain State Park. Originally constructed to help make possible travel on Yadkin River from the ocean to the Wilkesboros. One mile of wall completed. Construction stopped because found not feasible and because of lack of funds.

New Hope Methodist Church. One of earliest Methodist churches in area. Probably founded in 1830's. From Long Hill on old #52 west on #2019. 1.5 miles on left; 1.2 miles to Ararat River Bridge at Ararat.

WESTFIELD - Historic Sites

Westfield Friends' Meeting. Originally known as Tom's Creek Meeting when founded in "west fields" by New Garden Quakers in 1772. Graveyard known as Tom's Creek Graveyard. About one mile southwest of Westfield on #1809 — Pilot Mountain-Westfield Road.

Tom's Creek Primitive Baptist Church. Started before 1856. Old graveyard on west front yard now obliterated. $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west on #1811.

Joel Jackson Homeplace. Homeplace of Joel Jackson, early settler and Quaker. Built around 1829. $\frac{3}{10}$ mile south on #1811.

Old Westfield Academy. Old academy building which flourished in late 1800's and early 1900's incorporated in present house on site. Intersection #89 and #1809.

Mount Herman Methodist Church. Built around 1829. On #1789, Mt. Herman Road. Slate Mountain Community.

WHITE PLAINS - Historic Sites

Bunker, Chang & Eng. Original Siamese Twins.

Homesite of **Eng.** About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Stewart's Creek on #601. Original homesite of Twins, built soon after 1846 upon arrival in Surry County from Traphill Community in Wilkes. Original house burned in 1950's. Twins died in house on one of customary three day visits to Eng. (Alternate three days visited Chang.)

Home of **Chang.** One mile east from Eng's on #89. Across Stewart's Creek on east side. Slightly remodeled.

White Plains Baptist Church. On old #601 at White Plains. Traditionally built by Siamese Twins. Expressed burial place wish by Twins which was realized in 1920's.

Old Marshall Wagon Works. Left corner Old 601 and 1358. Site of wagon factory of late 1800's and early 1900's.

Old Fisher River Baptist Church (abandoned.) Off West Cadel Ford Road. Started around 1822. Stoneman traditionally had lunch there on way to Mount Airy in April 1865.

Old Cadel Ford. Old ford on Cadel Ford road across Ararat through which Stoneman's Raiders traditionally marched on way to Mount Airy in April 1865. Old White Plains-Mount Airy Road bed directly across from Ford. Off #2029 $\frac{7}{10}$ mile on Park Drive.