Old South Military Antiques, LLC
www.OldSouthAntiques.com
Hickory Hill Plantation
9222 Wickham Manor Way
Ashland, VA 23005
804.543.4597

OS-2047 Brigadier General Thomas Lanier Clingman's Sword and Revolver

Brigadier General Thomas Lanier Clingman was born in Huntsville, North Carolina, July 27, 1812. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1832 with high honors, after which he studied law, and then settled in the mountains of Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina. He was elected to the North Carolina state senate in 1840. Later he was elected to the United States Congress as Whig and served continuously from December 4, 1843, till June 14, 1858, with the exception of the 29th Congress.

During his long career in the house, extending over thirteen years, he participated in nearly all of the important debates, and as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs acquitted himself with ability. His first week in congress was marked by an encounter with Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in which he displayed great readiness and self-possession. His speech against the so-called "21st rule" (a pro slavery rule) was extensively published. Later his speech on the causes of Henry Clay's defeat led to a duel between himself and William L. Yancey, of Alabama. Yancey had made a speech and Clingman was offended by the tone of Yancey's speech, shouting "that's a lie". Yancey struck him, and Clingman knocked Yancey down. Afterwards Yancey refused to clarify that he had not intended to impugn Clingman's honor. Clingman challenged Yancey to a duel, and he accepted. They exchanged one pistol fire in nearby Beltsville, Maryland; neither combatant was injured.

It is said that while a member of congress he attended every day's session of the house without a single exception. He was originally a Whig, but subsequently joined the Democratic Party. In 1855 he measured and made known, through the Smithsonian Institution, the highest point of the Black Mountain, since designated as "Clingman's Peak," and in 1858 he determined the highest point of the Smoky Mountain, designated on the maps of the coast survey as "Clingman's Dome". He also made known the existence in North Carolina of the diamond, ruby, platinum, corundum, and many other rare minerals, and the important mica-mines in Mitchell and Yancey counties were first opened by him.

In 1858, on the appointment of Asa Biggs as United States judge for the district of North Carolina, Mr. Clingman was selected by the governor of that state to fill the vacancy in the senate, and he was subsequently elected to serve six years after March 4, 1861; but he withdrew on March 28, 1861, preceding his state by two months. Upon North Carolina's secession on May 21st, he was sent as a commissioner to the Confederate congress, to give assurances that North Carolina would co-operate with the Confederate states, and was invited to participate in the discussions of that body.

Clingman served as an aide to Joseph E. Johnston at 1st Manassas and he was elected Colonel of the 25th North Carolina Infantry on August 13, 1861.

Thomas Lanier Clingman was promoted to Brigadier General on May 17, 1862 despite a lack of formal military training and was given command of the 54th and 55th North Carolina Infantry. On November 11, 1862, Brigadier General Clingman was named commander of a four regiment brigade comprised of the 8th, 31st, 51st, and 61st North Carolina infantry. His command was sent to the eastern counties of North Carolina to prevent Federal troops from making further inroads into the state. His brigade was driven in its first fight at Goldsboro, North Carolina, but Clingman fought "absolutely without fear" according to a witness. His Brigade spent the remainder of 1862, 1863 and early 1864 traipsing up and down the coast to thwart real and imagined threats. Its most notable service on Sullivan's Island where it aided in the defense of Battery Wagner where General Clingman commanded for a short stint.

The demands on Lee's Army as a result of Grant's Overland Campaign inexorably drew the Brigade to Virginia and the front. Clingman and a portion of his men were the first troops to face Butler's drive on Petersburg, resulting in the Bermuda Hundred "bottleneck". Clingman's Brigade was in the thickest of the fight for the next one hundred days, finally getting a chance to show how they had matured as a fighting brigade since the early days at Goldsboro. They redeemed themselves right well, fighting at Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Ware Bottom Church, Petersburg June 16-18, and at the Crater. At Cold Harbor, though his entire staff was killed or wounded Clingman stood at the forefront and rallied his men

while armed only with a fence rail and drove back Grant's legions. This scene would no doubt make a wonderful painting. On August 19th General Clingman was severely wounded in the leg during the fighting at Globe Tavern.

His wound would take him out of the battle for the next seven months, many urged Jefferson Davis to promote him to Major General and Davis seriously considered Clingman to replace the now dead S. D. Ramsuer, but Clingman was too disabled from his wound to play a major role. In a bid to command his own brigade as rearguard to the Army of Tennessee Clingman urged Joe Johnston to "make this a Thermopylae", Johnston replied, "I am not in the Thermopylae business" and once again retreated.

Except when disabled with wounds, General Clingman served through the entire War, surrendering with General J. E. Johnston in April, 1865.

Having no military training before the War, Clingman was slow coming to the fore, but after he and his brigade had been forged and hardened in fire they became an integral part of the Army of Northern Virginia and had he not been severely wounded at Globe Tavern he would no doubt have risen to divisional, if not corps, command in that illustrious army.

The General's silver hilted presentation grade sword is an ornate custom English Model 1822 officer's pattern and is likely one of a kind. The blade is elaborately etched with coat of arms, panoply of arms, cannon, shields, flags and spears; even the spine is etched. The sword remains in beautiful condition. It remains as tight as when it was made and the etching stands out in strong relief. Its heavy silver gilt shows wear, but remains virtually one hundred percent complete. Its scabbard also has a heavy silver gilt, which remains in beautiful condition; there is not a single dent in the scabbard but numerous small dings. The General's Colt Navy Revolver is serial number 58,148 so it was made well before the War and he likely acquired it during his years in the U.S. Congress. The butt of the revolver appears as though the General used it to crack walnuts, otherwise the revolver is in very good condition.

When I purchased the General's sword I had the ancestor write a letter of provenance and at the same time found that he had a brother living out west who had inherited the General's revolver. I promptly tracked him down in Arizona and purchased the revolver and I had him write a letter of provenance also, so both the sword and the revolver are impeccably documented as having descended from General Clingman. The letters, contact information and descent history will go with the group. Also included is a very high quality walnut case which completely encloses the group and a CDV of General Clingman. At first glance the CDV appears to be trimmed, but that is not the case, rather the image was applied to the cardstock at a slight angle.

These weapons have been part of my personal collection for many years, even though at the time I purchased them I had intended them for resale. This represents the first time that they have been offered to the general public since they came from the family. Weapons having been used by Confederate combat Generals are so scarce and these are so well provenanced that I had to enjoy them for a good long while.

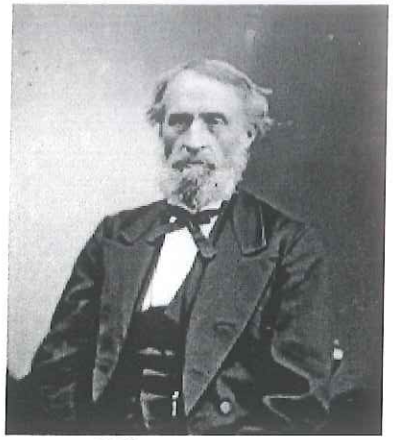
Sincerely,

Shannon W. Pritchard

THIS SWORD HAS BEEN PASSED DOWN IN MY FAMILY AND BELONGED TO: GENERAL THOMAS LANIER CLINGMAN

WHEN PASSED ALONG TO ME, IT WAS SAID TO BE THE "DRESS SWORD" OF CLINGMANS.

DUKE GIBSON X James C Gibson III
"DUKE"



Thomas Lanier Clingman
July 27 1812 to Nov. 3 1897

Colt 1851 3rd Model Navy
Serial # 58148
Owned by Brigadier General
Thomas Lanier Clingman
of the Confederate Army.

My name is Bill Gibson and this Colt Revolver has been handed down in my family. Related to Brigadier General Thomas Lanier Clingman, this Colt was his Civil War side arm. I do not know of any other documentation other than the words spoken to me from my Dad. His sword was passed down to my brother, Duke.

Signed William H. Gibson

M.M.&G.O

1851 COLT NAVY owned by Brigadere General Thomas Lanier Clingman

JAMES CUNNINGHAM GIBSON NC / CONCORD
MARY FRANCIS STONE GIBSON MASS / S. WEYMOUTH
SONS: WILLIAM GIBSON
JAMES CUNNINGHAM GIBSON (DUKE)

http://thomaslegion.net/thomaslanierclingman.html

JEFFERSON EATMON = SAID TO BE A SON OF CLINGMAN

CLINGMAN COMMANDED 8th, 31st, 51st AND 61st
GOLDSBORO, BATTERY WAGNER AKA FORT WAGNER, DREWRY'S BLUFF,
COLD HARBOR, PETERSBURG, GLOBE TAVERN, FORT FISHER, BENTONVILLE

Thomas L. Clingman

Thomas Lanier Clingman was born in Huntsville, Surry (now Yadkin) County, N.C. on July 27th, 1812. His father was Jacob Clingman, a local merchant and the son of a German immigrant; and his mother was Jane Poindexter, who had French and Scottish ancestry, along with a Cherokee great-grandfather. Jacob Clingman died when Thomas was four years old, and he was raised and taught by his mother and her brother, Francis Alexander Poindexter. In 1929 Clingman entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and graduated with high honors in 1832. Clingman then studied law under William Alexander Graham, but just as he was about to enter the practice in 1835 he was elected to the House of Commons of North Carolina. On his defeat for reelection in the Legislature in 1836 he moved to Asheville, Buncombe County to practice law.

In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate of N.C. for one term. While serving there he advocated the building of railroads and internal development, a position favored by western North Carolinians; the eastern counties of the state opposed this because of the rise in taxes that it would cause. In 1843 he was elected to the United States Congress as a member of the House of Representatives. He remained a member of Congress with the exception of one term until 1858, the 35th Congress, and held the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Clingman was an able speaker who took partisan views against the democrats. His speech on the failure of Henry Clay's run for president was so strongly against Democrats that it led to a duel between himself and Democrat William L. Yancey of Alabama in 1845. Both duelers' shots missed each other and afterwards apologized to one another. He had excellent attendance at the House of Representatives, supposedly not missing a single day.

In 1847 Clingman began to move away from the Whig party and more toward the Democratic Party with its support of southern interests. Though many of the mountain population did not own slaves they supported the legitimacy of slavery and resented northern interference. He did not support John C. Calhoun's move for a sectional party in Congress, a Democratic movement. Clingman opposed the Compromise of 1850, voting only for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1852 he and thirteen other southern Whigs left the party when it refused to accept the final compromise measures and the Fugitive Slave Law. In 1854 he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act and continued to support the rights of the southern states until the beginning of the Civil War. He was appointed Senator to Congress in 1858 when Asa Biggs retired from the post. Clingman did not openly support succession until after the failed Crittenden Compromise of 1861.

He was elected to the Senate again for the year of 1861, but with the coming of the Civil War he withdrew with the other southern members in January. In May 1861 he was sent as a commissioner to the Confederate Congress to assure them that North Carolina would participate in the rebellion. He entered the army in August as a colonel and in May 1862 was appointed brigadier-general in command of the 8th, 31st, 51st, and 61st North Carolina infantry. He remained in this post throughout the war, despite severe injury in 1864, and surrendered in April, 1865, along with Gen. J. E. Johnston.

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'Thunder From the Mountains: Thomas Lanier Clingman and the End of Whig Supremacy in North Carolina.' *North Carolina Historical Review* 56 (October 1979): 366-95.
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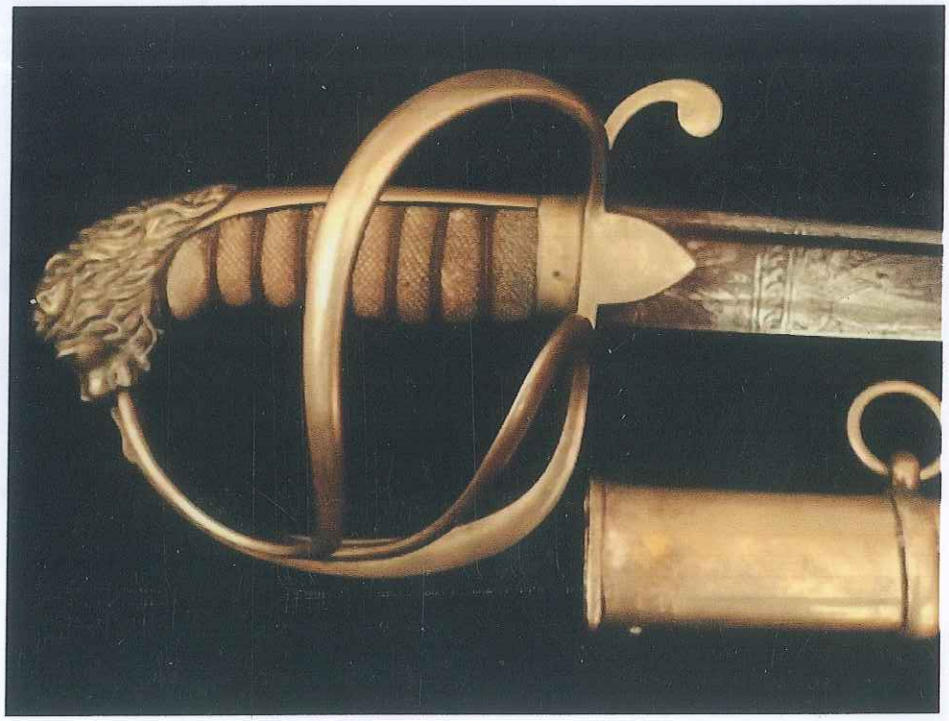
Back Print This Page



Initials: William Henry Gibson WHG

James C. Gibson, III JCG III

Old South Military Antiques LLC
P.O. Box 175
Studley, VA 23162
www.OldSouthAntiques.com
(804) 779-3076

To Whom It May Concern:

This document is a sworn affirmation that the sword and revolver shown below were owned and carried by North Carolina State Senator, United States Congressman, United States Senator and Confederate Brigadier General Thomas Lanier Clingman during the War Between the States. We know this to be true because of the direct family descent of both items and the oral history that accompanied them. I, William Henry Gibson, inherited General Clingman's Colt Navy Revolver serial number 58148 and I, James Cunningham Gibson, III, inherited General Clingman's Lion Head Sword and Silvered Scabbard upon the passing of our father, James C. Gibson, II in 2001.

My father, James C. Gibson, II, inherited the revolver and sword from his father William Henry Gibson, I, upon his passing in 1938.

William Henry Gibson, I, being the second child and first son of James C. Gibson, I and Elizabeth (Bettie II) Puryear Gibson, received the General's sword and revolver at the passing of his mother in 1927. His sisters, Elizabeth (Bettie) Gibson, and Ellen Gibson MacRae received the General's accounts, writings, personal and business accounts, political correspondence and letters received at Richmond, Virginia during the War Between the States; in all amounting to over 300 pages. These they donated to the Library Collection at the General's Alma Mater, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, when she passed in 1944. His niece Jenny had the General's uniform and she had him buried in it.

William Henry Gibson, I had inherited the General's revolver and sword when his mother, Elizabeth Pattillo Puryear Gibson (Bettie I), passed in 1927, Bettie Gibson received the General's other effects at the same time.

Bettie was the daughter of General Clingman's sister, Elizabeth Anne (Rose) Clingman. General Clingman was a bachelor and died without children. In his later years he was taken care of, and for a time prior to being institutionalized, resided with his niece Bettie. She being his closest living relative inherited his belongings, which she then distributed among her children.

In short, the General's revolver and sword passed from the General to Elizabeth Pattillo Puryear Gibson, to William Henry Gibson, I to James C. Gibson, II to William Henry Gibson and James C. Gibson, III. We do hereby release all title and claim and attest the aforementioned history as an accurate account of our family history. This document is accompanied by an initialed family tree.

William Henry Gibson

William Henry Gibson

James C. Gibson, III

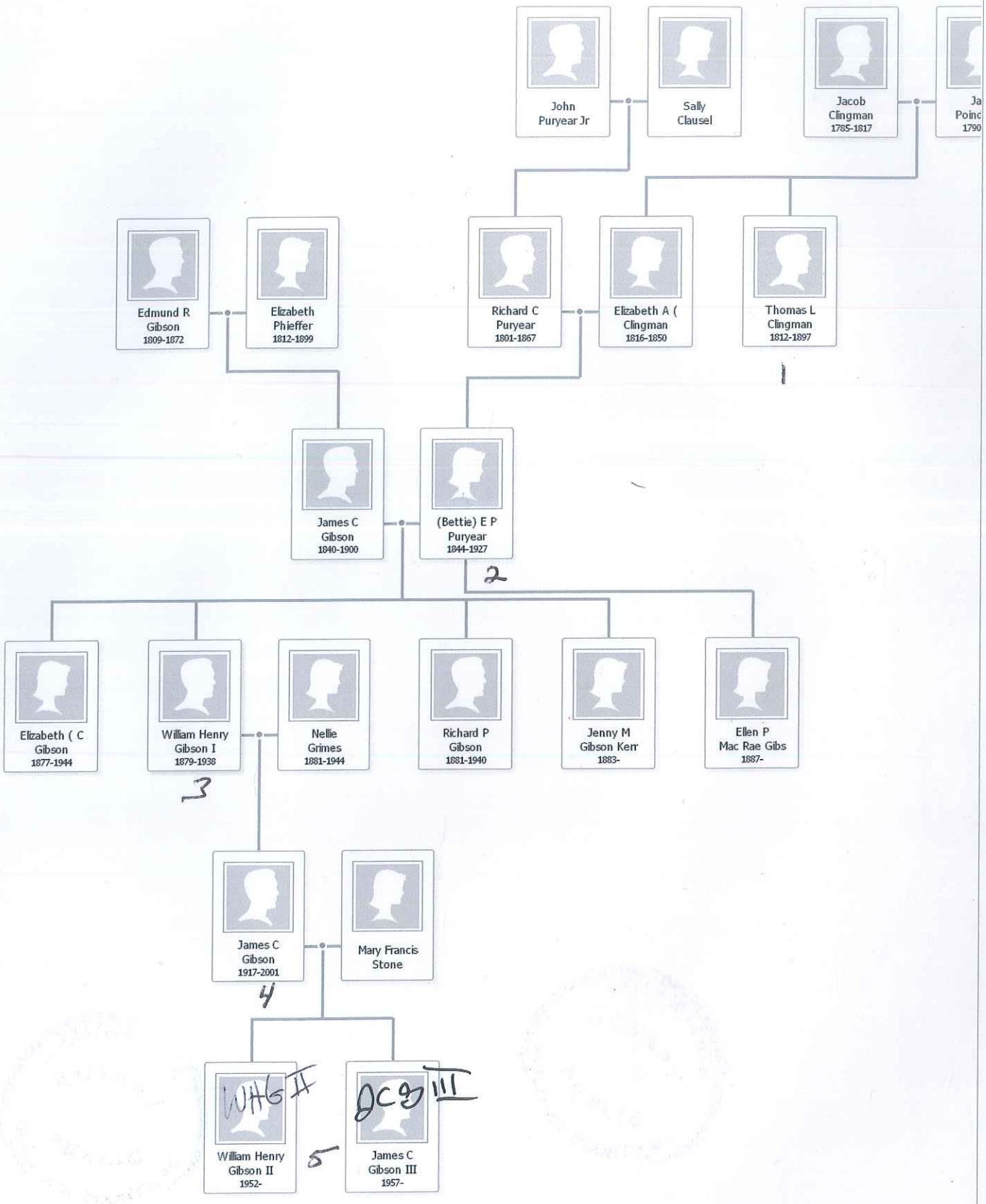
Notary: J. Keith Wagner

My commission expires 01/30/2012

J. KEITH WAGNER NOTARY PUBLIC GUILFORD COUNTY, NC

ancestry.com

Clingman Family Tree



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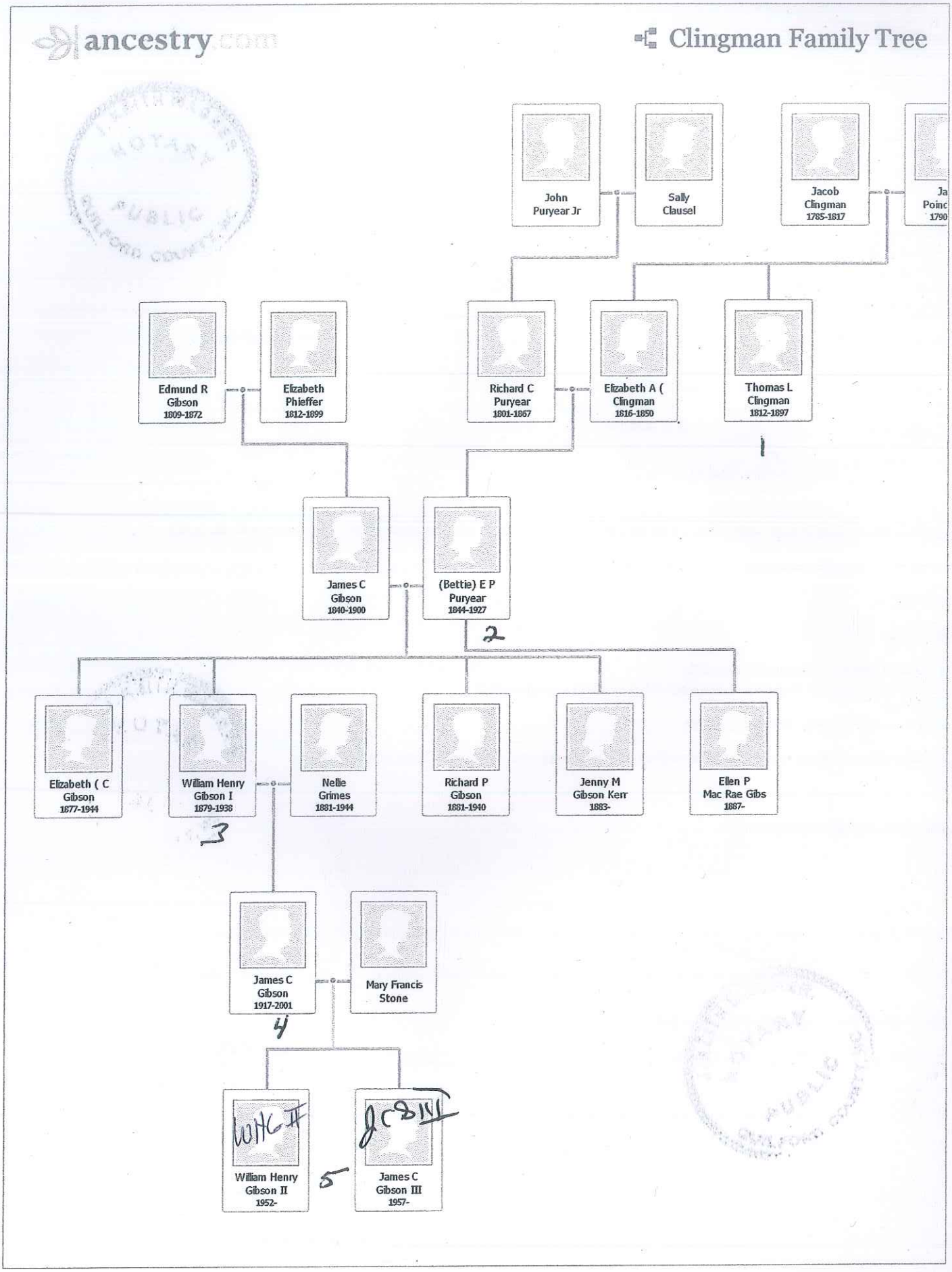
ancestry.com

Clingman Family Tree



THE AMERICAN
CIVIL WAR CENTER
At Historic Tredegar

Loan# L2011.008

AGREEMENT FOR INCOMING LOAN

Lender: Shannon Pritchard
Address: 2145 Westwood Road, Mechanicsville, VA 23111
Telephone:
Loan dates: Exhibition dates: September 15, 2011 through September 15, 2012
May be extended at the Museum's request.

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN ITEMS:	**INSURANCE VALUES:**
General Clingman Sword	$85,000
General Clingman Revolver	$65,000
Mississippi Canteen	$5,500

SHIPPING: The shipping arrangements below will be followed unless changed in writing by the ACWC after consultation with the lender.

Objects will be shipped from: Picked up by Shannon Pritchard
Objects will be returned to: Delivered by Shannon Pritchard.
Shipment via:

INSURANCE:

_X_ American Civil War Center will insure loan
__ Lender will insure loan under own policy and will bill ACWC for pro-rata cost of insurance
__ Lender agrees to waive insurance coverage

LENDER NAME as it should appear in CREDIT LINE for exhibit: Courtesy: Russell and Beth Hicks, Bedford, Virginia

SPECIAL CONDITIONS/INSTRUCTIONS:

LENDER: I agree to the conditions on the reverse of this form and certify that I have full authority to enter into this agreement.

Signature: _____ Date 9/15/11
Title

APPROVED FOR AMERICAN CIVIL WAR CENTER BY:

Signature: Randy K Cummings Date 9/15/2011
Title Curator

Lender: Please sign both copies and return one to the ACWC. The second copy is for your records.

James Cunningham Gibson

Residence: Cabarrus Co, North Carolina

Occupation: Clerk

Enlistment Date: 01 May 1861

Service Record: Enlisted as a Private on 01 May 1861 at the age of 20

Enlisted in Company A, 20th Infantry Regiment North Carolina on 01 May 1861.

POW on 14 September 1862 at Fox's Gap, MD

Confined on 16 September 1862 at Fort McHenry, MD (Estimated day)

Transferred on 19 October 1862 at Aiken's Landing, VA (For exchange)

Exchanged on 10 November 1862 at Aiken's Landing, VA

Paroled on 09 April 1865 at Appomattox Court House, VA

Surrendered Company A, 20th Infantry Regiment North Carolina on 09 April 1865 in Appomattox Court House, VA

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Birth No. 132

MAR 5 1952

REGISTRATION DISTRICT NO. 13-80 REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE NO. 2280

This is a legal record and will be permanently filed.

Type or write legibly. Use black ink.

All items must be complete and accurate.

The undertaker, or person acting as such, is responsible for filing the completed certificate with registrar of the district where death occurred.

The physician last in attendance is required to state the cause of death and sign the medical certification.

If there was no doctor in attendance, medical certification to be completed by local Health Officer (or Coroner, if inquest was held).

THIS COPY FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1. PLACE OF DEATH — a. COUNTY: Cabarrus — b. TOWNSHIP — c. LENGTH OF STAY (in this place)
d. CITY OR TOWN: Concord — Is Place of Death Within City Limits? YES [X] NO [ ]
e. FULL NAME OF (If not in hospital or institution, give street address or location) HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION: 230 S. Union

2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution, residence before admission) — a. STATE: N.C. — b. COUNTY: Cabarrus
c. CITY OR TOWN: Concord — Is Place of Residence Within City Limits? YES [X] NO [ ]
d. STREET ADDRESS or R. F. D. NO.: 230 S. Union

3. NAME OF DECEASED — a. (First) Elizabeth — b. (Middle) C. — c. (Last) Gibson

4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year): Feb. 7 1952

5. SEX: Female — 6. COLOR OR RACE: White — 7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify): Never Married

8. DATE OF BIRTH: Oct. 16 1877

9. AGE (In years last birthday): 74 — IF UNDER 1 YEAR: Months / Days — IF UNDER 24 HRS.: Hours / Min.

10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life even if retired) —
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY —

11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country): Concord, Cabarrus, NC.

12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY?: U.S.A.

13. FATHER'S NAME: James C. Gibson

14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME: Elizabeth Penuvan

15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service): No none

16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:

17. INFORMANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Mrs J. Leonard Brown, Concord N.C.

18. CAUSE OF DEATH

Enter only one cause per Line for (a), (b), and (c)

"This does not mean the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

592X

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) Coronary Thrombosis — INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH: few months

ANTECEDENT CAUSES — *Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause (a) stating the underlying cause last.*

DUE TO (b) Chronic Nephritis — about 1yr

DUE TO (c)

II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS — *Conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing death.*

19a. DATE OF OPERATION —
19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION AND/OR AUTOPSY —
20. AUTOPSY? YES [ ] NO [X]

21a. ACCIDENT SUICIDE HOMICIDE (Specify) —
21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.) —
21c. (CITY, TOWN, OR TOWNSHIP) Concord (COUNTY) Cabarrus (STATE) N. C.

21d. TIME OF INJURY (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) m. —
21e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK [ ] NOT WHILE AT WORK [ ]
21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR? —

22. *I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from* 1-10, 1951, *to* 2-7, 1952, *that I last saw the deceased alive on* 2-7, 1952, *and that death occurred at* 6:30 P m., *from the causes and on the date stated above.*

23a. SIGNATURE: J. E. Burns (Degree or title) MD — 23b. ADDRESS: Concord N. C. — 23c. DATE SIGNED: 2-22-52

24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify): Burial — 24b. DATE: Feb. 1952 — 24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY: Oakwood — 24d. LOCATION (City, town, or country) (State): Concord, N.C.

DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG.: FEB 28 1952 — REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: [signature] CR

25. FUNERAL DIRECTOR — ADDRESS: Wellington + Mitchell, Concord, N.C.

FORM 8
Rev. 1/49

History

THE HISTORY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CABARRUS COUNTY

The history of our parish is the tale of two churches, born out of wars and combined to form a vibrant and active worshiping community in Cabarrus County.

During the Civil War, the Great Bishop Thomas Atkinson, the third Bishop of North Carolina, to whom is attributed the success of holding the Episcopal Church together and not letting it divide into the north and south, like so many communions did during this time, visited Concord, North Carolina in 1864 or 1865. He held services in the old Presbyterian Church, which was beside the present Memorial Gardens on Spring Street.

A young lad of 17 years, B.F. Rogers, walked from his home in Mt. Pleasant to hear the bishop speak. His family members were all staunch Lutherans and he had never heard much about Episcopalians. From that time on he was determined to join this church and did later marry and brought his wife with him. Many years later Mr. Rogers said, "When I came away from that service, I was a churchman." This was the first touch of the Episcopal Church in Cabarrus County.

Many years later the few members of the group began meeting at the home of Mrs. James C. (Betty) Gibson for services in her parlor, and Sunday School in the dining room. Rev. Francis Murdock, rector at St. Luke's Church in Salisbury came twice a month to hold services.

Several families were very active in keeping the services twice a month in the Gibson's home. These families included:

* Mr. And Mrs. Moses L. Brown (Fannie)
* Miss Margaret Vessant
* Miss Mary Dusenberry
* Mr. and Mrs. James C. Gibson (Emily)
* Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Means
* Mr. and Mrs. B.F. Rogers
* Mr. Hal Puryear

The Dusenberry's were very English and lived with much more form in their home than anyone else in town. It was said that they had a formal dinner each night with candles lit on the table. Some of the descendants of these original families are still active members of the church today.

As this small group of churchmen became more active and more people became involved in the services, they moved into the offices of Dr. W.C. Houston in downtown Concord. Records show that Rt. Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D.D. baptized the first candidate for baptism, Elizabeth C. Gibson, on November 27, 1877.

The first minister in charge was the Reverend John Thomas Wheat, D.D. Just how long he ministered to the congregation is not stated, but it is assumed three or four years until around 1881. During his years of service, he baptized five members of the Means' family, two of the Gibson's family, and one of the Brown's family.

Records show the following:
May 13, 1879

October 19, 1879
Corallie Bullock Means Emily M. Gibson
Myra Belle Means William H. Gibson
Earl H. Brown

The fond memory of Dr. Wheat was kept through the purchase of the triptych window which is now located in the Children's Chapel at All Saints'. The children of the Sunday school along with several great churchwomen, Emily Gibson, Betty Gibson, and Fannie Brown helped fund this memorial.

As the Episcopal congregation grew, it is believed they began to hold services in the courthouse. On September 17, 1879, Bishop Lyman visited the congregation. The bishop confirmed Henry Shepherd Puryear, Mary S. McDonald, and Corallie Means. It was at this time that B.F. Roger's family moved to Concord from Salisbury and began a prominent part in the life of the church.

Rev. Dr. Murdock again visited the congregation from 1881 to 1884 and was followed by Rev. G.H. Edwards until 1886.

The need to purchase a building became quite evident and in 1886 the congregation bought the old Presbyterian church for

$500.00. Rev. G.H. Edwards was succeeded by Reverend Percy Eubanks who was only in Concord for a very short time. When there was no minister in charge, Reverend E.A. Osborne, the superintendent of the Thompson Orphanage had services at intervals, baptizing, celebrating Holy Communion, and preaching. Around the beginning of the 1890's Reverend B.S. McKenzie, a young clergyman, "practiced on the congregation" as he later described it to someone.

In 1890 the Old Presbyterian building was sold in anticipation of building a new facility. The property at the corner of Cabarrus Avenue and Depot Street, now Spring Street, was purchased for $300.00 in 1891. This church was a building of English Gothic architecture designed by Silas McBee, once the editor of The Churchman. This building was built in the form of a cross. The ivy that covered part of its walls was brought from Westminster Abbey, sent by Sister Mary Joseph, a first church deaconess who later went over to the Roman Church and became a nun. She was the sister of Emily Magruder Gibson and Julia Magruder. The cornerstone of the new church has the date of November 1891, however no written statement as to the history of this church is found until 1892.

It is stated, "The Reverend J.C. Davis, D.D. of Athens, Georgia, accepted a call to become the rector of All Saints' Church, Concord in December, 1892. Reverend Davis arrived in Concord and assumed charge of the parish in January 1893. The first "Rectory" was an apartment in the Hotel Concord. He was rector for a little over 17 years, when he sent his resignation to Bishop Lyman. Records show that on April 27, 1904 Bishop Cheshire consecrated the church on Spring Street.

There is a bit of discrepancy here in dates, as a manuscript letter from Bishop Lyman, pasted in the front of the Parish Register states the following:

Diocese of North Carolina: The mission established in Concord is hereby duly organized, agreeable with the provisions of the Canons of the Diocese, and I hereby appoint the following persons as officers of the mission:

* W.G. Means Warden
* B.F. Rogers Treasurer
* J.C. Gibson Clerk

Theodore B. Lyman
Bishop of North Carolina
Raleigh, March 17, 1893

This letter shows that not yet had All Saints' become a parish church, nor was it recognized officially as a congregation by the Diocese until 1893, and then as a mission. "As evidence of a small number of members as well as the deeply rooted loyalty and devotion in keeping that number small is shown by the fact that during Dr. Davis' seventeen years as rector there were only 45 baptisms, 36 confirmations, and 12 marriages". It must have taken great faith as well as boundless hope for such a small congregation to continue to carry on amidst a community, which looked askance at the church, her ways, and her worship in those days.

The Reverend W.H. Ball came to Concord from Monroe, April 1, 1910 and stayed through May, then being elected on May 22 as a rector with the privilege of three months vacation to proceed to England. He returned and resumed his work in September and remained at All Saints' until 1914. He was succeeded in September of that year by Reverend Clarence Green Prospere, deacon, who also had charge of a church in Statesville and later in Mooresville, St. James, Iredell County along with other duties, he held services at All Saints' on the second and fourth Sunday in each month. Reverend Prospere, an Italian by birth, records "on October 15, 1914, a cyclone visited the town and damaged the church necessitating a new roof and new chimneys from roof up." The cost of the repairs was $63.88.

The Reverend Samuel M. Hanff came from Duke, now Erwin, to be the new Rector in November 1917. Mr. Hanff, the strong personal friend and former Rector of Thomas H. Webb, one of the members of All Saints', was here for 15 ½ months before an untimely death during surgery on February 12, 1919. During these brief months he endeared himself to the congregation and community by his sweet nature and his thoughtful and friendly spirit. It was during his time at All Saints' that the Rectory was built in 1918, which later served as All Saints' House for the Sunday School.

The Pilcher organ in the Old Church on Spring Street was given by the congregation as a memorial to Reverend Hanff. His devoted friend, Thomas Webb, spearheaded this effort for the church.

On April 1, 1919, The Reverend Alfred S. Lawrence from Hillsboro, North Carolina became the new priest for one and a half years. He and his good wife left their names carved in affectionate memory and high regard upon the hearts of this congregation. Their unselfish devotion to the cause of the poor and all in need and to the fact that they impressed upon the flock the splendid example of fine churchmanship, Reverend Lawrence and his wife left Concord on January 21, 1921 so he could serve as a rector in the Episcopal Church in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Thomas N. Lawrence followed Alfred Lawrence as the new rector and these two ministers were as different as could be. Thomas

came from Eastover, South Carolina around August 1, 1921 and served the church and its people until June 1923.

Reverend Charles B. Scovil was the next rector for the small church and remained here until August 1925. He was quite active in the Diocese as he served as the secretary for the young people's work and religious secretary for the Diocese.

On November 22, 1925 the Reverend Harris B. Thomas accepted a call to All Saints'. He came on January 1, 1926. It was during his ministry that Mrs. Betty Gibson who was "the mother of the parish" and a devoted friend to all and a devoted Episcopalian died on February 23, 1927. Her funeral was held by Reverend Thomas and Bishop Penick.

On December 1, 1927, Reverend I. Harding Hughes came from Greensboro to serve at All Saints' until September 1, 1942 when he accepted a call to become a chaplain of St. Mary's College in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Reverend Hughes came from several generations of ministers. He had decided to become a teacher and went to Chapel Hill to pursue that dream. The nickname "Preacher" was given to him by some of the men he helped around the Norfolk-Southern Railway Station where he worked to save money to go back to college. He had dropped out of college to help his father with the Trinity School where he taught mathematics, history, and English. The school closed in 1907 and he re-entered Chapel Hill in 1909 with his mind set on becoming a minister. He took a philosophy course and wound up completely losing his faith. The course he said "plowed and harrowed, but did no planting."

During this terrible time of lost faith Mr. Hughes spent a summer in the Galilee Mission in Philadelphia and it was his experience here that he straightened out, returning to Chapel Hill in 1910 and receiving his AB degree in June 1911. He entered the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Massachusetts and received his BD degree in 1914.

Reverend Hughes served All Saints' for fifteen years. He received the 1937 Lions' Citizenship Cup for his ministry to the poor and his work with young people. He was also the first Jaycee Man of the Year.

It was in February 1930 that a Building Fund was started anticipating construction of a Parish Hall. The first deposit in this account came from the sale of orange marmalade for a total of $3.00. The Sunday School children made this deposit. They were meeting at Wilkinson's Funeral Home and in the summer at the Memorial Gardens Cemetery. There was certainly a need for a Parish Hall.

Several miles north of Concord in the early 1940's during World War II, a group of twenty-four interested Episcopalians gathered in an empty four room house at 303 Sloop Street in Kannapolis to begin forming a mission church. Mr. and Mrs. George G. Allen offered the house and the property for the church in this small town. It was unanimously agreed then to form a mission church which had been inspired by a branch of the All Saints' Women's Auxiliary which had been active in Kannapolis. This group of churchmen met the requirements of the Diocesan Constitution and Canons and were admitted into the Diocese as the Congregation of St. James, Kannapolis on July 10, 1941. Mr. George G. Allen was the first warden.

The men of the church did the necessary carpentry to remodel the house they were to use as a church. Two rooms were put together to form a nave and sanctuary. Bruce Lyerly, James C. Walker, and Hubert Lyerly made the beautiful altar out of old air-dried walnut and Hubert Lyerly hand carved "Holy Holy Holy" on the altar. This altar is in the Children's Chapel at All Saints' today.

On April 25, 1941, a letter to Rt. Reverend Edwin A. Penick, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, written by Mrs. Eugenia B. Blount, requesting his assistance in securing "a worker for the people of Kannapolis", and referred to the fine work Mrs. G. G. Allen, Auxiliary President had already accomplished. Bishop Edwin Penick replied, dated April 28 that he hoped to have a man there by 1942. On June 1, 1941, Samuel B. Stroup presided over the first Sunday school meeting of the Episcopalians in the Kannapolis area.

On October 1, 1942 The Reverend Frank H. Board became the first Vicar of St. James' Mission and the Rector of All Saints' in Concord. In May 1943 Reverend Board left to become a Chaplain in the United States Army. Records show that the first Baptism at St. James' was James Monroe Elliott on July 27, 1941. On August 17, 1941, Bishop Edwin Penick confirmed the following people in Kannapolis.

* Mary Ella Huss
* Gladys Irene Elliott
* John Nelson Halstead
* Cornelia Irene Halstead

For the next five years The Reverend Edwin B. Jeffress became the minister at All Saints and served St. James's Mission Church as well from time to time. He had grown up at All Saints', beginning his ministry there, married there and entered the status of parenthood there. He was loved by both communities. His ministry spanned from January 1, 1944 to January 1949 when he left to become the Rector at St. Stephens Church in Oxford, North Carolina.

During the next few years, St. James' had several ministers. From July 18, 1943 until January 7, 1945, The Reverend Gehard Stutzer became Vicar, supplying out of Salisbury with services held in the afternoon. Reverend Stutzer, a former Wall Street fur importer, was converted by a "street-corner" Episcopalian minister, had an intensive program of fellowship at St. James'.

In February 19, 1947, The Reverend John Paul Carter became Vicar. St. James went to the surrounding community with a strong service emphasis. The nucleus of the funds for the building on Cook Street were collected during these years.

The Reverend Martin Caldwell became Vicar from June 1952 until May 7, 1954. Under his leadership "a dream that began a decade before" became a reality—a building was erected on Cook Street in Kannapolis. The old property on Sloop Street was sold to Kannapolis Bakery for $5,000 in April 1953.

On November 7, 1953 Bishop Edwin Penick presided at the cornerstone laying of the St. James Church. Congratulations were offered to Joseph E. Orland, Warden, Samuel B. Stroup, Building Committee Chairman, and Sabert S. Trott, Finance Committee. One hundred-fifteen members were reported at the time.

On April 4, 1954, the first service was held in St. James' new building. The cost was $38,000 and $4,000 for furnishings. The architect was Mr. Bemis Lester.

The William Auston Plaque was awarded to St. James' Church on May 13, 1954 for showing the most growth of any mission in the Diocese during the year—66.4%.

From June 1954 until January 1955 The Reverend Jack Bennett became Vicar and the period of growth and expansion continued for this mission. On June 30, 1955 The Rt. Reverend Richard H. Baker, Bishop Coadjutor, confirmed the first class (11 people) in the present building.

For the next two years (June 1956-October 1, 1958) The Reverend Frederick C. Harrison became Vicar. This was a period of growth, consolidation, and stewardship. When Reverend Harrison left, St. James was supplied out to St. Luke's and St. Paul's in Salisbury.

Reverend Philip Cato became Vicar from January, 1959-October, 1960. Through his leadership a strong emphasis of the sacramental and intellectual life of the Church grew. The congregation in Mooresville was added to Mr. Cato's work. During the next four years St. James became a participating congregation in the Associated Episcopal Mission Plan and was served by a number of ministers under the leadership of Reverend John McAllister.

Several other ministers served this congregation including:

* William J. Mall
* D. C. Spitler
  (all serving in 1961-1962)
* Daniel W. McCaskill 1962

In the early 1960's George (Buddy) Hilbish donated a small-framed house, which was moved onto the Cook Street property. It was remodeled and added to the building for more Sunday School classes.

Reverend Harry A. Woggon was Priest-in-Charge from 1966-1969. St. James' influence was once again felt in the community, as it turned outward in interest. There was an intensive use of Prayer Studies, utilizing men from the Order of the Holy Cross.

It was during Reverend Woggon's last year that meetings began to consider merging the church in Concord and the one in Kannapolis.

Several sons from St. James Episcopal Church entered the ministry. They were:

* The Reverend Eric Johnson
* The Reverend Sidney Holt
* The Reverend Alex Viola

Back at All Saints' in Concord on December 9, 1940, the Annual Congregational Meeting was held in the new Parish House. The total cost of the building was $4,512.00 and was paid for in full. This building was used extensively by the Parish and the community, especially for entertaining soldiers during the war. H.F. Springs McCoy was chairman of the building program for the new house.

In February 1949, The Reverend Robert M. Bird became Rector of All Saints'. He brought with him an intellectual, yet down to earth understanding of the "Good News". The church continued to move out into the community and in April 1957 Reverend Bird left to serve in Savannah, Georgia.

The Reverend Walter F. Rauh became the new Rector from June 1957 until December 1961. He was a former PT Boat Commander, and was known for his influence as a counselor to "all sorts and conditions of men" in the community. During his rectorate, All Saints' became well known in Concord for its dynamic growth. The EYC (Episcopal Young Churchmen) became recognized as the most active in the Diocese, under the leadership of Cameron MacRae, Jr. and Mrs. Eleanor (Martin) Craven. The parking lot on Cabarrus Avenue was purchased for $22,500.00 in anticipation of future growth.

In June of 1962, Reverend W. Parker Marks became Rector. He served during the theological transitions, which developed the church in new directions in the total Church concept - theological, educational, and missionary. It became evident during his years at All Saints' that neither church in Kannapolis or Concord was growing in Cabarrus County and talks began to consider merging the two congregations into one Episcopal Church in the county.

On December 8, 1968, both churches held congregational meetings and read the resolution as follows:

"Be it resolved: That the congregations of St. James Episcopal Church, Kannapolis and All Saints' Episcopal Church, Concord, merge into the one congregation of the name, All Saints' Episcopal Church, at the present location of All Saints' on January 1, 1969."

"That members of St. James Mission Committee and of All Saints' Vestry merge into one vestry of the combined congregation, and that this merged Vestry have all the authority and responsibility for the merged congregation in accordance with the constitution and canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, USA as of January 1, 1969."

"That all assets and liabilities of both congregations be transferred and assumed by the merged vestry, and that thereafter all properties and funds be administered for one congregation."

"That the two present Planning Committees become one Planning Committee responsible to the merged Vestry, and that this Planning Committee continue to develop plans for a new location at the earliest possible date."

This resolution was voted and approved by both churches on January 1, 1969. In April the Vestry got approval for Reverend Marks to serve as Priest-in-Charge of St. James Church .

In a letter written from Bishop Moore to Col. Joseph. E. Orland, Sr., Reverend Marks, and Reverend Harry Woggon concerning the merger read as follows:

"The Diocese of North Carolina believes that the merger of these two churches is a step in the right direction. We anticipate that the result will be a much stronger church which will be able to bear a more effective witness to Christ in the whole area. We stand ready to assist you in any way possible. We congratulate you on the progress You have made, and we pray for God's blessings on your efforts."

On April 18, 1968 both churches approved to acquire approximately 10 acres of land along Lake Concord Road from Cabarrus Country Club. On January 17, 1969 this acreage was purchased for our present day site for $32,001.00. Groundbreaking was held on April 8, 1971 as the senior communicant, Mrs. J.L. Brown (" Miss Jen") turned the first shovel of dirt.

J.S. Pegram drew plans for the new church and a building campaign began in full force to raise $122,100.00 over a period of 3 years beginning December1, 1970- December 31, 1973. The dream of the merger and a new facility became a reality.

On Pentecost Day-May 21, 1972 the first "official" congregation visited the new site to celebrate "The Birthday of the Church"

with a party and a tour of the new facility.

One June 30, 1972 the last service in the old building on Spring Street was held. Reverend Marks, on behalf of Bishop Thomas A.Fraser read the Declaration of Secularization to the congregation. All Saints' on Spring Street was closed as the Episcopal Church in Concord and we moved into the present facility at 525 Concord Lake Road NE.

The first service in our present building was held on August 6, 1972 with the placement of the Foundation Stone. On October 22, 1972

Bishop Thomas A. Fraser dedicated the Church and the Parish House and all the furnishing.

On September 16, 1973 Reverend W. Parker Marks held his last service after eleven years at All Saints'.

All Saints' has contributed three of its members to the Priesthood:

* The Reverend Hugh B. Craig, Jr
* The Reverend Robert L. Williams, Jr.
* The Reverend Mary Ann Mitchener

Reverend John Ivey Jessup, III became the Rector of All Saints with his Institution on May 30, 1974.

On November 6, 1977 The Rt. Reverend John E. Hines was present as the celebrant for the 100th anniversary of the Episcopal Church in Cabarrus County.

During the next 28 years All Saints' has been actively involved in the community and the Diocese of North Carolina. Several ministers have served this church. They were:

* The Reverend Robert Lee Sessum
* The Reverend Edward Scott

Assistant Ministers and Associate ministers serving All Saints' include:

* The Reverend Diane Corlett, Assistant
* The Reverend Fiona M. Bergstrom, Assistant
* The Reverend W. Parker Marks
* The Reverend Dr. Frederick C. Harrison
* The Reverend Robert E. Blackburn

Present Rector
The Reverend Fred H. Hoffman

Priest Associate
The Reverend C. Roger Butler

Minister of Music
The Reverend Lin E. Bratcher

Youth Pastor
Brian C. Morgan

On March 14, 1981 The Rt. Reverend Robert W. Estill, Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of North Carolina was present at All Saints' for the burning of the $270,000 note and consecration of the Church and St. James' Parish Hall.

In June 1984 our church received the Governor's Volunteer Award for exemplary community involvement and outstanding accomplishment in our county and to the people of North Carolina.

All Saints' and Central United Methodist Church as a joint effort helped build The Wesbury, a $1.7 million senior housing apartment complex which was dedicated on March 29, 1985.

Outreach is an important part in the life of All Saints' today. Proceeds from the Ol' Countrie Faire go back into this ministry for our community. Other areas we help with include the night shelter, CVAN, building habitat houses, Cabarrus Cooperative Ministry, foreign missionaries, and sending teams to Haiti and Costa Rica. Dr. George Liles and Dr. David Lockhart saw the need for a Free Clinic in our area and this became a reality. Outreach is a strong component of our ministry at All Saints' today and will continue to be for many years to come.

On December 22, 1985 The Rt. Reverend Robert Estill dedicated the Columbarium that was built on the north lawn of the church. Dr. Dave Lockhart designed the wrought iron gates that mark the entrance to the garden.

All Saints' reached the status of becoming a congregation of over 400 communicants in 1986. This was followed the next year by the Episcopal Young Churchmen (EYC) receiving the Governor's Volunteer Award for community service and outstanding outreach ministry.

In 1989 a wing was added to the church, which included 7 classrooms, a chapel, choir room, nursery, additional storage, and a room dedicated to the youth group. This building debt was retired in 1993 two years ahead of schedule.

A bell tower dedicated to St. Dorothy was consecrated on February 6, 2000, complete with 3 rose bushes and 3 apple trees. A multi-purpose outdoor shelter was completed in 2001. This facility is used by the church as well as the community.

All Saints' continues to be a vibrant ministry in Cabarrus County today. We have 637 Baptized members with approximately 225 active families.

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All Saints Episcopal Church, 525 Lake Concord Rd, Concord NC 28025, 704-782-2024

Yadkin River Valley / Clingmans Bonnie Blue Boys / Schoolmaster 1870 Watauga

Anne Clingman Poindexter Daughter of Francis Anderson Poindexter
Descendant of Captain Thomas Poindexter & wife Betty Pledge
both Daughter of the American Revolution
Francis, Anne, Jane — Poindexter Brothers/Sisters
Anne & Jane married Brothers Peter & Jacob Clingman

Anne Poindexter Clingman
Jane Poindexter Clingman — M. Jacob — Son Thomas L. Clingman
Brigadier General Thomas Lanier Clingman spent his childhood
living with his Uncle Peter Clingman
Puryears were cousins of Molly Martin (dau Thomas S. Martin)
who lived across the river at the Shallow Ford Plantation
Sarah Ellen Puryear : extrasensory powers

* Kincheon Eatmon 1780-1860 NC & TN
Rhonda's 1st child Thomas Jefferson Eatmon, by T.L. Clingman? 1857?

Gen Forum: genealogy.com

* Wilson Library at Univ. of NC Chapel Hill

* Mary Elizabeth Clingman, ~~daughter of~~ TL Clingman?
Mother Bell F. Naylor

Page 5 Google TLC descendant

James B. Gibson
William
Susan

Bettie Gibson = Neese of TLC
Rowan Co.
Yadkin

Richard Clauselle Puryear

Thomas Ruffin declined being Clingman's Law Tutor

→ 1926 Bettie Pattillo Puryear Gibson daughter of Richard Clauselle and Rose Clingman Puryear

John Francis Locke related to Clingman family

Gen. George Stoneman's Raid April 1865 on Puryear family home in Yadkin County.

Inv. # 2661 Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Southern Historical Collection

Clingman & Puryear Family Papers Inventory

(PDA Newsletter) Poindexters Descendants Association

Vol 22 No. 2 April 2003 p 14-19 TLG

19 George Wills www.poindexterfamily.org

Duke Univ. Durham NC p. 3

Frances H. Casstevens lives in Yadkinville

Huntsville = Surry Co. (Now Yadkin)

Descendent of

Thomas Lanier Clingman Senate Years 1858-1861 Demo.

German Descent = Arrived in PA 1700's moved to Yadkin Valley of NC

Born July 27, 1812

Died Nov. 3, 1897

Riverside Cemetary
Asheville
8: to 4:30 Mon-Fri

Col. 25 Reg NC Vols.

Brig. Gen. Conf. Army

US Senator

"The Prince of Politicians"
"Thunder from the Mountains"

Page 19
Clingman The Man

Jacobs Dad Alexander Clingman = Rowan Co NC

Father Jacob Clingman Died 1816

Mother Jane Poindexter = Cherokee Great Grandfather
Francis Alexander Poindexter

Anne and Jane Poindexter married Brothers Peter + Jacob Clingman

Moved to Asheville 1836 Buncombe County, Law Practice
1840 28th Congress
1858 35th Congress
1840 State Senate of NC
1843 US Congress : Never missed a day

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

"Duel" with William L. Yancey of Alabama 1845 = Both Missed

Crittenden Compromise of 1861

Commanded 8th, 31st, 51st, and 61st N.C. infantry

Surrendered April 1865 along with Gen. J.E. Johnson

Opened Mica-Mines in Mitchell & Yancy Counties.

1st.

Received from
Elizabeth Gibson 1944

1861-1940 and undated. 7 items.

P-2661/1 Photograph of Thomas Lanier Clingman in Confederate Army general's uniform, ca. 1861-1865. Verso: "From photographic negative in Brady's National Portrait Gallery."

P-2661/2 Photograph of Thomas Lanier Clingman in civilian dress, ca. 1865-1870. Verso: "Brady's National Photographic Portrait Galleries."

P-2661/3-6 Photographs of unidentified family member (probably Thomas Lanier Clingman in later life).

P-2661/7 Photographic negative of handwritten family tree, dated 1940. Location of original unknown.

Shelf List

Box 1 (only)

Items separated:
P-2661/1-7→

BETTIE PATTILLO PURYEAR GIBSON 1927
DAUGHTER OF RICHARD CLAUSELLE & ROSE CLINGMAN PURYEAR

U.S. HOUSE
1843-1845 and 1847-1858
SENATE 1858-1861
1835 REPRESENTED SURRY CO.
1840 BUNCOMBE CO. REP. LEGISLATURE

P-2661/7 (PHOTO NEGATIVE) of HANDWRITTEN FAMILY TREE

SHALLOW FORD YADKIN COUNTY
(DAD) JACOB / UNCLE FRANCIS ALEXANDER POINDEXTER
(MOM) JANE POINDEXTER CLINGMAN HUNTSVILLE SURRY CO.
SON-IN-LAW RICHARD CLAUSELLE PURYEAR 1801-1867
SON = THOMAS LANIER CLINGMAN
DAUGHTER = ROSE

TYRE GLENN
ELIZABETH GIBSON 1944
MRS. CAMERON MACRAE 1958
MRS. ISAAC THOMAS AVERY 1975
J. BRUCE JARRATT 1979 + 1980
WALTER R. BENJAMIN 1986

GENERAL GEORGE STONEMANS APRIL 1865 RAID
ON THE PURYEAR FAMILY HOME YADKIN COUNTY

Manuscripts Department
Library of the University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION

#2661
CLINGMAN AND PURYEAR FAMILY PAPERS
Inventory

Abstract: Family, political, and business papers of several prominent western North Carolinians. Included is correspondence of Jane Poindexter Clingman of Huntsville, Surry (later Yadkin) County with Poindexter relatives in Hardin County, Tenn., and others in Mississippi and New Mexico; her son-in-law, Richard Clauselle Puryear (1801-1867), Yadkin County planter, Whig U.S. representative, 1853-1857, and member of the Confederate Congress; and her son, Thomas Lanier Clingman (1812-1897), U.S. senator and Confederate general. Richard Clauselle Puryear's papers include bills, receipts, accounts, letters written from Washington, D.C., letters written and received at Richmond, Va., during the Civil War, and an account book for blacksmith and wagon-body work. Thomas Lanier Clingman's papers, 1828-1890, chiefly concern his mining and mineral interests, including gold mines in Georgia, the Chestatee Hydraulic Company of New York and Georgia, the Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company of Boston, and lands and minerals in western North Carolina. Also included is political correspondence relating to 1830s-1850s national and North Carolina politics, including an 1831 letter from Henry Clay about his reluctance to return to Congress. There is also an account of General George Stoneman's April 1865 raid on the Puryear family home in Yadkin County.

Online Catalog Terms:
Blacksmithing--North Carolina--History--19th century.
Carriage industry--North Carolina--History--19th century.
Clay, Henry 1777-1852.
Clingman family.
Clingman, Jane Poindexter, fl. 1810-1864.
Clingman, T. L. (Thomas Lanier), 1812-1897.
Chestatee Hydraulic Company.
Confederate States of America--Politics and government.
Family--North Carolina--Social life and customs--19th century.
Gold mines and mining--Georgia--History--19th century.
Mines and mineral industries--Georgia--History--19th century.
Mines and mineral industries--North Carolina--History--19th century.
North Carolina--Politics and government--1775-1865.
Puryear family.
Puryear, R. C. (Richard Clauselle), 1801-1867.
Stoneman's Raid, 1865.
Yadkin County (N.C.)--History--19th century.
Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company.

Size: About 400 items (0.5 linear feet).

Provenance: Received from Elizabeth Gibson in 1944, Mrs. Cameron MacRae in 1958, Mrs. Isaac Thomas Avery in

1975, J. Bruce Jarratt in 1979 and 1980, and purchased from Walter R. Benjamin in 1986.

Access: No restrictions.

Processing Note: This collection was rehoused under the sponsorship of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Office of Preservation, Washington, D.C., 1990-1992.

Related Collections: Thomas Lanier Clingman Papers (#157); Isaac Jarratt Papers (#3514); Isaac Jarratt Papers and Tyre Glenn Papers, Manuscripts Department, Duke University.

Copyright: Retained by the authors of items in these papers, or their descendants, as stipulated by United States copyright law.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Jane Poindexter Clingman was the wife of Jacob Clingman, planter of Huntsville, Surry, later Yadkin, County, N.C. Their daughter Rose married Richard Clauselle Puryear (1801-1867), who was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., but later lived in Surry County, N.C. Richard was a planter; colonel in the militia; North Carolina legislator, 1838, 1844, 1846, and 1852; and Whig member of Congress, 1853-1857. He was also a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Richmond in 1861 and a delegate to the Peace Convention at Philadelphia after the Civil War. He died at Shallow Ford, his plantation in Yadkin County.

One of Jacob and Jane Poindexter Clingman's sons was Thomas Lanier Clingman (1812-1897). Jacob died when Thomas was about four years old, and the boy's early training was directed by his uncle Francis Alexander Poindexter. Thomas was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1832, studied law under William A. Graham, represented Surry County in the North Carolina legislature in 1835, moved to Buncombe County, and represented that county in the legislature in 1840.

Thomas served in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1843-1845 and 1847-1858, and in the Senate from 1858 to 1861. He began his political career as a Whig, began to doubt the northern Whigs around 1849, and officially became a Democrat in 1852, taking his district with him. He was a delegate to the Confederate States convention in Montgomery in 1861 and served in the army of the Confederate States of America as a brigadier general. After the war, he tried unsuccessfully to regain his seat in the U.S. Senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868 and to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1875.

In addition to his political activities, Thomas Lanier Clingman was heavily involved in mining enterprises in Georgia and western North Carolina.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

Series 1. Loose Papers
1810-1908. About 400 items.
Arrangement: chronological.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other items of Jane Poindexter Clingman, Richard Clauselle Puryear, Thomas

Lanier Clingman, and other members of the Poindexter, Clingman, and Puryear families.

Early correspondence relates chiefly to family and household matters, with a few business letters about selling cotton and whiskey and other plantation activities. Some early letters also mention politics and issues leading up to the Civil War. Included is an 1831 letter from Henry Clay about his reluctance to return to Congress. Most letters were written from North Carolina, but there are also some from Richard Clauselle Puryear while he served in the U.S. Congress and from Poindexter relatives in Hardin County, Tenn., and other family members in Mississippi and New Mexico. Jane Poindexter Clingman's papers are chiefly letters to and from family members. Also included is a letter to her, dated 17 January 1845, about Thomas Lanier Poindexter's duel with W. L. Yancey. There is also a letter from Thomas Ruffin, dated 21 July 1832, to H. P. Poindexter declining to tutor Thomas Lanier Clingman in law.

Papers relating to Richard Clauselle Puryear begin around 1841 and include business communications about cotton sales, notes and credits, dog and horse sales, and a contract for carrying mail.

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Other items include an account, 13 pp., written in 1926 by Bettie Pattillo Puryear Gibson (d. 1927), daughter of Richard Clauselle and Rose Clingman Puryear, about General George Stoneman's raid on Shallow Ford, the family home in Yadkin County, in April 1865.

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	8	1861
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	10	1868-1887; 1890; 1926
	11	Undated

Series 2. Volumes
1835-1848. 2 items.

Folder 12 Volume 1: Ledger, ca. 107 pp., containing accounts, 1835, for blacksmith work and wagon body-work (pp. 1-73) and accounts for provisions, 1837-1841, pp. 74-107. "R. C. Puryear, Jr." appears on the flyleaf.

Folder 13 Volume 2: Account book, ca. 54 pp., 1844-1848, of John Francis Locke, whose relation to the Clingman and Puryear families is unclear.

Series 3. Pictures

Rose was the sister of Thomas Cling
Bettie was the daughter of Rose
Elizabeth

Bettie Pattillo Puryear Gibson Daughter of Rose Clingman Puryear
Mom Mary Frances Stone Gibson
Bill's Dad James Cunningham Gibson
Elizabeth Gibson

In memory of
THOS. L.
CLINGMAN.
BORN-JULY 27.1812.
DIED-NOV. 3.1897.
Col. 25. Reg. N.C. Vols.
Brig. Gen. Conf. Army.
U.S. Senator.
CLINGMAN

1801 - 1867

As much of the history as is known of Colonel Richard Clausel Puryear, with notes as to sources, etc.

Grandparents: John Puryear (originally Jean Périer of France.)
Sallie Shepherd Puryear

Parents: John Puryear, Jr.
Sallie Clausel Puryear

Puryear Plantations:

Virginia: Henrico County, near Richmond. (This plantation adjoined the Kimbrough plantation.

North Carolina:
Surry County (now Forsyth) "Shallowford."
("Shallowford," strangely enough, also adjoined a Kimbrough plantation.) *

Told to Frances Jarrett Harris in 1959 by Father Conrad Kimbrough, an Episcopal priest, now of Wisconsin but formerly of Salisbury, N. C.*

Richard Clausel Puryear was married, on November 4, 1835, to Elizabeth Ann Clingman. The wedding took place in Huntsville, N. C. The minister was the Rev. William Hall. Elizabeth Ann was the daughter of Jacob and Jane Poindexter Clingman and the sister of General Thomas L. Clingman, CSA. She attended Salem Female Academy in Winston-Salem, N.C. See Salem autograph album 1829 - 1830.

The birth of Richard Clausel Puryear on February 9, 1801 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia and the births of his children are recorded in the Puryear family records in the Puryear Bible.

The children of Colonel Puryear:

Jane Amanda	1836
Sarah Ellen	1837
Henry Shepherd	1841
Mary Ann (born and died July, 1843.)	
Betty Pattillo	1844
Richard Clingman	1848
Thomas Lanier *	1849

* Uncle Tommy died on his father's birthday. February 9, 1950. He is buried in the Poindexter-Clingman graveyard.

Political career of Colonel Puryear.

U. S. Congress, House of Representatives. Served two terms. Note: Ellen was with her father in Washington. Her grandson, Hal Jarrett, Jr. has her invitation to the Inaugural Ball.

Confederate Congress. Representative from the 6th District, Surry County. 1861 - 1862. Note: See picture of all N. C. Representatives in the Confederate Congress.

A fire at Dobson destroyed many Surry County records but a statement in the Eulogy at the funeral of Colonel Puryear indicates he held a number of other political offices. " He was, for much of his life, in public positions to which you, his friends and neighbors, delighted to elevate him." The Sermon and Eulogy was given by the Rev. George B. Wetmore, Episcopal minister at Huntsville N. C. The date was August 1, 1867. Colonel Puryear died on July 31, 1867 at his residence, "Shallow-ford," Surry County, N. C. (Calvary Episcopal Church records.)

* According to the Minister, Mr. Wetmore, "Colonel Puryear had expressed to him, sometime before his death, a desire to be confirmed. Unfortunately, he died before the Bishop's next visit. During most of his life, Colonel Puryear had strong leanings toward the Presbyterian Church but there was no Presbyterian Church in Surry County at that time."

Colonel Puryear is assumed to be buried in the Poindexter-Clingman graveyard although no grave stone can be located.

Notes on the Périer Family of France.

Mama (Betty Pattillo Puryear Gibson) always said her father was a cousin of Casimir Perier. A. H. Jarrett, Sr. makes the same statement in a record he left of the Puryear family.

Casimir Périer - 1777 - 1832. Premier of France 1831 - 1832. See article

in En. Britt., 14th edition. Bibliography lists book: " La Famille Casimir Périer." Author was E. Choulet (Grenoble 1894) May be available at U. N. C.

Florin Perier. An En. Britt. article on Blaise Pascal states that Florin Périer, to whom Pascal's sister Gilberte was married, carried out, under Pascal's instructions, the first complete demonstration of the Barometer in an experiment on the Puy de Dome in Auvergne in the year 1648.

The bibliography at the end of the Pascal article lists a book by P. Faugere (Paris 1845) in which are included letters and memoirs of Florin Pascal's daughter, Marguerite Périer. This book is the chief source of biographical material on Pascal and may be available to U.N.C.

Flrin Pascal's son, Etienne Périer, made one of the first drafts of the celebrated "Pensees"of Pascal.

Manuscripts Department
Library of the University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION

#2661
CLINGMAN AND PURYEAR FAMILY PAPERS
Inventory

Abstract: Family, political, and business papers of several prominent western North Carolinians. Included is correspondence of Jane Poindexter Clingman of Huntsville, Surry (later Yadkin) County with Poindexter relatives in Hardin County, Tenn., and others in Mississippi and New Mexico; her son-in-law, Richard Clauselle Puryear (1801-1867), Yadkin County planter, Whig U.S. representative, 1853-1857, and member of the Confederate Congress; and her son, Thomas Lanier Clingman (1812-1897), U.S. senator and Confederate general. Richard Clauselle Puryear's papers include bills, receipts, accounts, letters written from Washington, D.C., letters written and received at Richmond, Va., during the Civil War, and an account book for blacksmith and wagon-body work. Thomas Lanier Clingman's papers, 1828-1890, chiefly concern his mining and mineral interests, including gold mines in Georgia, the Chestatee Hydraulic Company of New York and Georgia, the Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company of Boston, and lands and minerals in western North Carolina. Also included is political correspondence relating to 1830s-1850s national and North Carolina politics, including an 1831 letter from Henry Clay about his reluctance to return to Congress. There is also an account of General George Stoneman's April 1865 raid on the Puryear family home in Yadkin County.

Online Catalog Terms:
Blacksmithing--North Carolina--History--19th century.
Carriage industry--North Carolina--History--19th century.
Clay, Henry 1777-1852.
Clingman family.
Clingman, Jane Poindexter, fl. 1810-1864.
Clingman, T. L. (Thomas Lanier), 1812-1897.
Chestatee Hydraulic Company.
Confederate States of America--Politics and government.
Family--North Carolina--Social life and customs--19th century.
Gold mines and mining--Georgia--History--19th century.
Mines and mineral industries--Georgia--History--19th century.
Mines and mineral industries--North Carolina--History--19th century.
North Carolina--Politics and government--1775-1865.
Puryear family.
Puryear, R. C. (Richard Clauselle), 1801-1867.
Stoneman's Raid, 1865.
Yadkin County (N.C.)--History--19th century.
Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company.

Size: About 400 items (0.5 linear feet).

Provenance: Received from Elizabeth Gibson in 1944, Mrs. Cameron MacRae in 1958, Mrs. Isaac Thomas Avery in

Ellen MacRae is sister

Clingman-puryearhistory
1975, J. Bruce Jarratt in 1979 and 1980, and purchased from Walter R. Benjamin in 1986.

Access: No restrictions.

Processing Note: This collection was rehoused under the sponsorship of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Office of Preservation, Washington, D.C., 1990-1992.

Related Collections: Thomas Lanier Clingman Papers (#157); Isaac Jarratt Papers (#3514); Isaac Jarratt Papers and Tyre Glenn Papers, Manuscripts Department, Duke University.

Copyright: Retained by the authors of items in these papers, or their descendants, as stipulated by United States copyright law.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

1 Betty

Jane Poindexter Clingman was the wife of Jacob Clingman, planter of Huntsville, Surry, later Yadkin, County, N.C. Their daughter Rose married Richard Clauselle Puryear (1801-1867), who was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., but later lived in Surry County, N.C. Richard was a planter; colonel in the militia; North Carolina legislator, 1838, 1844, 1846, and 1852; and Whig member of Congress, 1853-1857. He was also a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Richmond in 1861 and a delegate to the Peace Convention at Philadelphia after the Civil War. He died at Shallow Ford, his plantation in Yadkin County.

One of Jacob and Jane Poindexter Clingman's sons was Thomas Lanier Clingman (1812-1897). Jacob died when Thomas was about four years old, and the boy's early training was directed by his uncle Francis Alexander Poindexter. Thomas was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1832, studied law under William A. Graham, represented Surry County in the North Carolina legislature in 1835, moved to Buncombe County, and represented that county in the legislature in 1840.

Thomas served in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1843-1845 and 1847-1858, and in the Senate from 1858 to 1861. He began his political career as a Whig, began to doubt the northern Whigs around 1849, and officially became a Democrat in 1852, taking his district with him. He was a delegate to the Confederate States convention in Montgomery in 1861 and served in the army of the Confederate States of America as a brigadier general. After the war, he tried unsuccessfully to regain his seat in the U.S. Senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868 and to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1875.

In addition to his political activities, Thomas Lanier Clingman was heavily involved in mining enterprises in Georgia and western North Carolina.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

Series 1. Loose Papers
1810-1908. About 400 items.
Arrangement: chronological.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other items of Jane Poindexter Clingman, Richard Clauselle Puryear, Thomas

Lanier Clingman, and other members of the Poindexter, Clingman, and Puryear families.

Early correspondence relates chiefly to family and household matters, with a few business letters about selling cotton and whiskey and other plantation activities. Some early letters also mention politics and issues leading up to the Civil War. Included is an 1831 letter from Henry Clay about his reluctance to return to Congress. Most letters were written from North Carolina, but there are also some from Richard Clauselle Puryear while he served in the U.S. Congress and from Poindexter relatives in Hardin County, Tenn., and other family members in Mississippi and New Mexico. Jane Poindexter Clingman's papers are chiefly letters to and from family members. Also included is a letter to her, dated 17 January 1845, about Thomas Lanier Poindexter's duel with W. L. Yancey. There is also a letter from Thomas Ruffin, dated 21 July 1832, to H. P. Poindexter declining to tutor Thomas Lanier Clingman in law.

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Series 3. Pictures

1861-1940 and undated. 7 items.

P-2661/1	Photograph of Thomas Lanier Clingman in Confederate Army general's uniform, ca. 1861-1865. Verso: "From photographic negative in Brady's National Portrait Gallery."
P-2661/2	Photograph of Thomas Lanier Clingman in civilian dress, ca. 1865-1870. Verso: "Brady's National Photographic Portrait Galleries."
P-2661/3-6	Photographs of unidentified family member (probably Thomas Lanier Clingman in later life).
P-2661/7	Photographic negative of handwritten family tree, dated 1940. Location of original unknown.

Shelf List

Box 1 (only)

Items separated:
P-2661/1-7→