

WARLICK FAMILY

Compiled by:
LUCIE WARLICK WORD
ROME, GEORGIA - 1955

~~WARLICK~~ FAMILY DATA-

compiled by

Lucie Edward (Warlick) Word.

July 25th, 1932.

Lucie Warlick born Sep't. 29th, 1884, Died Married Mulford
Pepper Word, Dec. 6th, 1905, Rome, Ga. Floyd Co., they had one daughter
Mary Virginia, born Dec. 8th, 1908, (Mulford Pepper Word was born
Nov. 9th, 1878, Tunnell Hill, Ga., died Feb. 6th, 1937, Fairburn, Ga.
buried Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Rome, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. Mulford Pepper Word lived in Atlanta, Ga. immediately after
their marriage at 304 Whitehall St., Atlanta, with Mr. & Mrs. I. S.
Daniel. In the fall of 1909 they moved to Lagrange, Ga. and stayed
there for twelve years. He was associated with the Lagrange Ice &
Fuel Co. in the spring of 1920 they bought the Fairburn Ice &
Coal plant and at this time are living there.

M. P. Word, was in 2nd Regiment, Georgia Infantry, being honorably
discharged, Spanish-American War.

Their daughter Mary Virginia, started to primary school in Lagrange,
Ga. and finished the fifth grade there and entered the sixth grade
in Fairburn and graduated from the seventh, from there she went to
the North Avenue Presbyterian School in Atlanta, Ga. and graduated,
and from there she went to Brenau College at Gainesville, graduated
there in an A.B. course. Travelled for a year for Proctor and
Gamble in their advertising department, and taught school in the
Eastern High School in the years 1931-1932, Campbell County, and
later merged with Fulton County. Transferred to North Fulton
High School, taught there three years, August 1935 went to Newark,
N.J. for a year, married at Fairburn, Ga. August 4th, 1936, Augustus
Blair Gartrell, Jr. Atlanta, Ga.

In the name of God Amen I, David Warlick, of the county of Cleave-
land and state of North Carolina, being of sound mind and perfect
mind and memory, blessed be God, for this 23rd day of July, in the
year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred & Fifty— make and
publish this my last will and Testament in manner following that
is to say:

First: I give and bequeath to my loving wife Catherine two beds
and furniture, one chest she claims, one side saddle, one flax
wheel, one big wheel, one pair of cards, one walnut table, three
chairs and Five hundred & fifty dollars, which is to be her
portion of all my Estate.-

Second: I give and bequeath to my beloved son Judson, Eighty
Dollars.

Third: I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Luvicy Guidon,
fifty dollars.

Fourth: I give and bequeath to my beloved son David, Seventy Dollars, and to a negro girl named Easter, aged nine years.

Fifth: I give to my beloved daughter Hetty Wilson a negro girl she now has in possession named Harriet, this will make them all equal. Noah if he received a note by the hands of Judson Warlick that I held against him for Eight hundred & seventy-five dollars with some six or seven years interest which I ordered Judson by letter to give to him which he answered me by letter he had— Of Noah had received more than I ever can give the rest; but it will be his portion of all my Estate both real and personal.

The plantation on which I now live to be sold on One & two years time; all the rest of my estate both real and personal to be sold and equally divided among all my children or their legal representatives (Noah Excepted) after deducting the afore named sums of money all just debts and other expenses.

And I hereby make and ordain my worthy friend Richard L. Hord, Executor of this my last will and Testament, in whereof I the said David Warlick have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal, this day and year above written.

David Warlick (Seal)

Signed sealed and declared in presence of us,

Thomas Parker,

Executor sworn.

Thomas J. Elam

Samuel K. Elam

W. L. Vaughn, Jurat.

North Carolina,

Cleaveland County, I, A.M. Hamrick, Clerk of Superior Court

Cleaveland, North Carolina, do hereby certify that the attached sheet is a true and correct copy of will of David Warlick recorded in my said office in Book No. 1, page 111.

This the 8th day of September, 1932.

A.M. Hamrick, Clerk of
Superior Court.

In the name of God Amen, I, Adam Whisenhunt, of Lincoln County, and Province of North Carolina, Planter, being very sick and weak of Body, but perfect of mind and memory thanks be to God: Calling into mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, do make and ordain this my last will and Testament.

That is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of the Almighty God that gave it, and my Body recommend to the earth to be buried in decent christian burial at the discretion of my executors.

Nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the power of God: and as touching such wordly estate wherewith it pleased God to bless me in this life I give and devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form—

GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL
GEORGIA VETERANS SERVICE OFFICE
AUGUST 6, 1937

Civil War Record of -

John Thomas Warlick

Records on file in this office show that John Thomas Warlick enlisted in Muscogee County, Ga., as a private in Company A, First Battalion Ga. State Guard Infantry. Columbus Naval Iron Works Battalion in 1864. Paroled, Columbus Ga. May 1865.

The Captain of this company was Samuel J. Whiteside. Above is true ~~xxxxxx~~ copy of record on file in this office.

Lillian Henderson, Ass't Director.

Samuel J. Whiteside was promoted Major and commanded this Battalion.

Barbara Warlick was a patriot & furnished sundries & supplies to the militia of North Carolina & Virginia. Daniel Warlick 1, husband of Barbara died in 1772 leaving property to his wife. He had large ¹⁷⁸⁴grants which he received from the government in 1761 and from the minute Bockets of Tryon Co. N. C. we find Daniel received grants in that county in 1752. Various transfers show that Daniel and his wife Maria Barbara were living in 1772 when he died.

"Accounts of the United States of America" to N. C. Br. Vol. A in the Historical Commission in Raleigh, N. C. is the following entry:- For sundries furnished the militia in N.C. Virginia and South Carolina as allowed by Auditor of Morgan's District as per report N. 43, occurs the following Sundries.

April 1782	7535	To Barbara Warlick	24-0-0 24-0-0
June 1784	7536	To Barbara Warlick	27-7-0

In Wheeler's Sketches of N. C. Pages 215-222; Annals of Lincoln County N. C. by Sherrill P. 40-41; Our Kin by Hoffman is the story of the Warlick family. The Battle of Ramsours Mill was fought on property belonging to the family and two of Barbara's sons were killed in this battle and are buried in the same grave. Elizabeth Warlick Reinhardt (dau. of Daniel Warlick Sr.) and her husband Christian Reinhardt rendered outstanding service in this battle. They turned their home into a hospital where the wounded were taken and Elizabeth tore up her fine linens to make bandages for the wounded.

Saunders Clark Records of N. C.

Vol. 8, P. 734. Andrew Loretz was born in the city of Chur (Coire) in the in the canton of Granbornden (Guions) in Switzerland in the year of 1781.

Daniel Warlick Sr. established Lutheran Church and school in North Carolina and sent back to Switzerland for the above preacher and teacher. I have seen the home built in Lincoln County, N. C. not very far from the site of this church and school for the above Loretz and in the chimney is his name and the year 1783. This was built some time after his coming to N. C. — (Signed, Mrs. Lucie Warlick Ford.)

First: I give and Bequeath to Barbara my dearly beloved wife, all my lands and the stove and I leave my wife the one third part of my estate and when she dies, then the land falls to my children to be sold in the best advantage and to be equally divided among all my children and what remains over, when the above is paid of my estate is to be sold and equally divided among all my children both boys and daughters and I do hereby appoint John Askegter, Peter Eaker, Micheal Eaker, the executors of this my last will and testament. All and singular my lands, Messuages and tentements by them fully to be disposed and enjoys and do hereby utterly disallow, Revoke and dis..... all and every other former testament, will legacies, bequests and executors, by me an any will before named, willed and bequeathed: ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 11th day of January in the year of our Lord 1784.

Adam Whisanant.

Wit. Phillip Lane
Alexander Kock
Barbara Eaker.

Signed sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said Adam Whiserhunt as his last will and testament in the presence of us, who in his presence in the presence of each other have hereto subscribed our names.

Daniel Warlick Sr. Died about 1770, he deeded property to his children before death..

David Warlick from whom I am descended was the son of Daniel Warlick Jr. and was born 1777, and his sister Barbara who was born 1782 and married Micheal Schenck.

Lewis Warlick you mention in your letter was the son of the first Daniel Warlick, and would be listed in the 1790 census. Thank you for your information and hope that this item will be verified other than what I have. I have written to Judge Schenck of Hendersonville but he failed to answer, that was last year.

Yours Sincerely,
Lucie Warlick Word,
M.P. Word.

John Thomas Warlick born Nov. 22, 1848, Chambers County, Ala. died Feb. 2, 1928, Rome, Ga. is buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, married June 14th 1883, Rome, Ga. Jessie Scurry Ross b. Dec. 31, 1864, Calhoun County, Ala. (first called Benton County)

*John T. Warlick
Myrtle Hill Cemetery
Rome Ga*

They had six children as follows-

Lucie Edward, b. Sept. 29th, 1884, married Mulford Pepper Word,

and they had one daughter, Mary Virginia Word, b. Dec.

8th, 1908, Atlanta, Ga. *Jan. 1956 125 Johnson Rd NE Atlanta Ga*

*Myrtle Hill Cemetery
Rome Ga. Frank Hunter Jones & they have one
daughter Lucie Word Jones & Jan. 1947 Atlanta Ga*

Annie

b. March 7th 1896 *born in Rome, Ga.*
living in Rome, Ga., 1932 unmarried

Mary

b. Oct. 3rd 1897 *born in Rome, Ga.* married Dr. *Dr. D. Moreland*
James D. Moreland, they have three children, James, *James D. Moreland*
Jessie Ross, and another girl, all living in Rome, Ga. *born in Rome, Ga.*
James D. Moreland died Nov 27 1955

Hattie

R.N. Nurse, and served two months, 1918 World War,
Born, Rome, Ga. *born in Rome, Ga.*

Susie

born in Rome, Ga. married Nelson Thomas, 1931 July, College Park, Ga.
born in Rome, Ga. a son who died in infancy.

The above John Thomas came to Rome about 1870 from Atlanta, Ga.
where his parents were living at that time.

Judson Warlick, born Jan. 31, 1818 *born in North Carolina* North Carolina, died April
4th, 1895, Atlanta, Ga. is buried in Wakland Cemetery in the family
lot, also is his wife. He married Dec. 12, 1842, Elizabeth Jackson
Puryear, born June 12, 1819, Clark Co. Ga. died April 15, 1895,
Atlanta, Ga. She married first her cousin, a Dennis Puryear of
Tennessee, and they had one daughter Elizabeth who married a Dave
Morris, and they had three children, Dave, Lacy, and a girl Queen.
Clarke Co. Ga. Mortgage Record "N", page 363. An agreement made
and entered into, in this sixth day of Dec. 1842, between Elizabeth
J. Puryear, John Puryear, (her brother) and Judson Warlick.
Witnesseth, that where as there is intended to be solemnized a
marriage between the said Elizabeth J. Puryear and said Judson Warlick,
and whereas the said Elizabeth J. Puryear is possessed of a small
estate and being desirous of securing a small portion of the same to
and for her sole and separate use free from the control, interest or
contracts of her husband.

Now in consideration of the said marriage about to had and solemnized
between the said parties,- the said Judson consenting and in considera-
tion of the premises and for the purpose as before declared, as well
in consideration of the sum of ten dollars in hand paid to said
Elizabeth J., she Elizabeth J. and Judson Warlick have granted,
bargained, sold and conveyed and by these present doth grant, bargain,
sell and convey unto the said John Puryear a certain negro boy slave
named Columbus now in my possession in trust and for the uses following-
The said John Puryear, to have and hold said negro Columbus, in trust
for and to the sole and separate use and benefit of said Elizabeth J.
Puryear free from all interest, right, title, claim or control of
her husband, and in no event is said negro to be subject to the con-
tracts of said Judson. And the marital rights of said Judson in no
event to attach to or on said negro boy Columbus. The said John
Puryear to hold said negro in trust as aforesaid and for the purpose
aforesaid, during the coverture of said Elizabeth J. and Judson, and
if said Judson shall die before the said Elizabeth, then negro to
revest in said Elizabeth J. Puryear free from the trusts hereby
created. But if the said Elizabeth J. Puryear shall die before said
Judson Warlick then the said negro Columbus shall go to and vest in

the child or children of said Elizabeth J. Puryear by said Judson Warlick living at her death and if she die having no child or children by said Judson living at her death, then said negro shall go to and vest in Elizabeth Dennis Puryear the child of said Elizabeth J. Puryear by her former husband one Dennis Puryear.

And the said John Puryear, Trustee as aforesaid, shall be at liberty to permit the said negro to remain in possession of said Elizabeth J. Puryear and whilst said negro shall so remain in her possession, said trustee shall not be liable to account for the hire or profits of said negro.

And it is further covenanted and agreed that should said John Puryear trustee as aforesaid, depart this life before the objects of the trusts hereby created shall have been fulfilled or shall at any time refuse or decline the same, then said negro boy Columbus shall go to and vest in such person as a court of Equity, shall and may appoint, on the application of said Elizabeth J. Puryear the person so appointed, to take, have and hold said negro on the same terms, conditions, limitation and for the uses and trusts herein created and vested in said John Puryear. The object and intention of the parties being to secure the said negro boy Columbus to the sole and separate use and benefit of said Elizabeth J. Puryear free from the marital rights of said Judson, and then to her children as herein declared and set forth. In testimony whereof, the said Elizabeth J. Puryear and Judson Warlick have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
in presence of us the day and
year above written.

Elizabeth J. Puryear (Seal)
Judson Warlick (Seal)

Charles Dougherty
Rob't. Dougherty
Sam'l Frost, J.P.

Recorded Dec. 6th, 1842.

GEORGIA-

Clark County. I.E.J. Crawford, Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, hereby certify that the foregoing attached (2) sheets of typewritten matter is a true and correct copy of an agreement bearing date of December 6th 1842, between Elizabeth J. Puryear, John Puryear and Judson Warlick, as the same appears of record in Mortgage Book "N", page 362, in this office.

Witness my official signature and seal of said Court hereunto affixed in the city of Athens, said state and County, this 10th day of December 1930.

E. J. Crawford, clerk; superior
Court, Clark County, Georgia.

Their children were- all born Chambers Co. Ala.

- 1 - Sarah, b. Sept. 9th, 1843, died Sept. 1927, buried Oakland cemetery, Atlanta, Ga. she married Simeon Deane and they had one daughter, Martha, who died age 18, unmarried.
- 2 - Martha Hunt, b. Aug. 9th, 1845, died 1929, married William S. Gramling, had one daughter Sarah who died age 20, no issue, all three buried in Oakland cemetery, Atlanta, Ga.

- 3 - Charles Dougherty, b. Jan. 16, 1847. D. married
Mrs. Paschall Carsonm, no issue.
- 4 - John Thomas, b. Nov. 22nd, 1848. d. Feb. 2nd, 1928, Rome
Ga. married June 14th, 1883, Jesse Scurry Ross,
b. Dec. 31, 1864. ~~He is~~ buried in Myrtle Hill cemetery, Rome, Ga.
Their children were -
Lucie E. b. Sept. 29, Annie, Hattie, May, Susie,
and boy who died. (see page 4)
- 5 - William Judson, b. Nov. 20th, 1850, died unmarried.
- 6 - Mary Rebecca, b. Nov. 25th, 1852, living 1932, Kirkwood,
Ga., married C.A. Brannan, had three children,
Gertrude who married ~~no issue~~ no issue.
Mary married Robson Dunwoody, one son.
C.B. married Joan three children.
- 7 - Lucy, b. April 19, 1855, died 1913, Dalton Ga.
married Will Haig, no issue. He married later had
a son.
- 8 - Bartow Alexander, b. May 10, 1857, living 1932, Atlanta, Ga.
married Jennei McPhall. Children were:
Judson married..... Corinne married.....
Elma married Elbert Hale, a Methodist minister,
no issue. Bartow, William and others.
- 9 - Corinne Jackson, b. March 14th, 1862, d..... married
John Buice, no issue.

When Elizabeth Dennis Puryear was about two years old, she and her mother visited her mother's sister Mrs. J. Anderson of LaFayette, Ala. Chambers County, and there Elizabeth Jackson Puryear met her second husband, Judson Warlick, and after their marriage they lived in Chambers County until Feb. 6th, 1867 when they moved to Atlanta, Georgia and lived on Calhoun Street now Piedmont Ave. between Auburn and Houston on the right hand side going from Auburn Ave. and the home was in the middle of the block. They later lived at 188 North Boulevard and after the death of Judson and wife, three sisters lived there as directed by his will and at their death this property was divided as per instructions.

WILL OF JUDSON WARLICK

I, Judson Warlick, do make this my last will and testament hereby revoking all others.

Item First - I direct any dept I may owe to be paid.

Item Second - I give all my property of every kind to my wife Elizabeth J. Warlick for and during her natural life.

Item Third - At the death of my wife I give all my property, except the home place Number 188 North Boulevard, City of Atlanta, and the household and kitchen furniture, to my children Sallie T. Dean, Martha H. Gramling, Corinne J. Buse, Charles D. Warlick, John T. Warlick, Bartow A. Warlick, Mary R. Brannan and Lucy J. Haig, to be divided among them in equal portions. If at my wife's death, one or more of my said children should be dead leaving a child or children,

then such a child or children shall represent and take the share of the deceased parent.

Item Fourth - At the death of my wife, my household and kitchen furniture and my home place, Number 188 on the Boulevard, City of Atlanta, embracing the lot that fronts on the Boulevard and the lot that lies back of it and has on it my stable and a small house that I rent to others, I give to my three daughters, Sallie J. Dean, Martha H. Gramling and Corine Buse, to be held by them as a home for their joint and common use, and to be chiefly under the control of Martha H. Gramling, but she shall not so control it as to deprive either of the others of an equal and free enjoyment of it. If either of my said daughters should die, it shall go to the others and the survivor of them, and when all three shall die it shall be equally divided among my children and their descendants in the manner directed in the third item. If either Sallie J. Dean or Corinne Buse should marry, her interest in the property as a home under this item shall cease, but she or her children shall take her share on the final distribution after the death or marriage of the three daughters.

Item Fifth - I appoint my wife Elizabeth J. Warlick, Executrix of this will. She shall not be required to give bond, or make an appraisement or return or settlements. She shall have power to sell property, except the home place, at public or private sale, without an order of Court. This day May 28th, 1894.

Judson Warlick.

Judson Warlick this day executed the foregoing will in our presence, and we at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, hereby attest the same as witnesses. This May 28th, 1894.
T. G. Healey, L. C. Hopkins, John L. Hopkins.

I, A.B. Batterton, Clerk of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton County, State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last will and testament of Judson Warlick, deceased, as the same appears on record in the file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my official signature and affixed the seal of the Court of Ordinary, ant the City of Atlanta, County of State aforesaid, this the 13th day of Feb. 1931. A.S.
Batterton. C.C.D. Fulton Co. Ga.

State Records of North Carolina, Saunders and Clark, Vol. 23, Page 770 -

Page 759 - At an assembly, being held at New Bern, 3rd day of Nov. in the 7th year of the reign of our Lord Sovereign Lord George the 3rd, by the Grace of God of great Brittian, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty six; from thence outlined by proregation, to the seventh day of November in the Year of our Lord 1768; Being the Third Session of this present Assembly.

Chapter 10 - Page 779 -

An Act for dividing the County of Mechlenburg and other Purposes-

Clause 8 - And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That, Thomas Neal, Henry Clark, William Yancey, Daniel Warlock, Jacob Forney, John Gordon, William Waltson, and the Survivor or Survivors of them, be, and are hereby appointed and contract with Workmen for the erecting and building a Court House Prison and Stocks for the use of the said County of Tryon.

At Council Chamber in New Bern 27 day of Sept, 1750. Granted Daniel Warlock 1000 Do and 200 Do. 28th day of March, 1751 Warrant for land read - Daniel Warlick for 1000, Anson, 200 Anson.

David Warlick, born Jan. 7th, 1777, died 1850, Cleaveland Co. N. C., married about 1802, Dicy Crowder, born Sep't. 15th, 1783, in North Carolina. Their children were-

- 1 - Elizabeth, b. Oct. 16th, 1803, married Thomas Roberts, and their children were: William Magnus, Perry Green, Thos. Jefferson, John Morgan, Ruff Alston, Dycie, Elmina and Sarah who married Josiah Wilkins.
- 2 - Sallie or Sarah, b. Sep't. 6, 1805, married William Wray, their children were: 1 - David, 2 - Sallie who married Marcus Carroll, and had three children, William, Charlie and Catherine, 3 - Williams, who married a Ramsour, 4 - James - - 5 - Sam killed in the Civil War. 6 - Jane, married Harrell.
- 3 - Lawson, born Sep't. 9th, 1807, died young.
- 4 - Catherine, born June 30th, 1809, married Standifer Ellis, their children were: 1 - Montgomery married Mary Green, one child John. 2 - William, married Laura McCutcheon, one child, Leighton. 3 - Judd, married Josie Smith, had two children, Kittie and Osman. 4 - Dock married Cynthia his cousin, no issue. 5 - Mary, married Judge Farnsworth, had two children, Ellis and Nettie. 6 - John who never married.
- 5 - Noah, born April 2, 1811, married Mary Kistler.
- 6 - Barbara, born Feb. 9, 1813, married John Goods, children were: 1 - Noah, married Jennie Roberts. 2 - Thomas, married Hambright. 3 - William, married Dora Starnes. 4 - David, married Lou Conley. 5 - Sallie, married J.C. Moore. 6 - Jennie did not marry. 7 - Fannie, married LaFayette Young. 8 - Dycie, married Selix Abernathy, had two children, Ida who married Robert Warlick, .

and Alice, who married J. P. Little, Hickory,
N.C. 9 - Gus, married Ella Pogue.

7 - Luvinia, born Sep't. 8, 1814, married Anderson Wilkins,
children were:

- 1 - Drewery Dobbins, married Mary Eskridge of
Mississippi and lived at Duck Hill, Miss.
- 2 - William Woodson, married Mary Anderson,
died during civil war.
- 3 - Luther Rice, never married, killed in civil
war.
- 4 - Harriet Evelyn, married Thomas Lours Landress,
settled in Chattanooga, Tenn. She died in 1926, age
82. Her daughter Florrie was postmistress at
Signal Mountain.
- 5 - Sarah Elizabeth died young.
- 6 - Mary Caldonia died young.
- 7 - David Anderson, married Julia Ware, settled in
Duck Hill, Miss.
- 8 - Charles Smith, married three times, first, Nannie
Wallace, second, Florie Dunaway, third, Lucy
McCray, settled in Chattanooga.
- 9 - Lucy Virginia, married twice, first, Jim Cockerham,
second, William Younger, settled in Chattanooga.

8 - Lavicy or Levicia, born Sep't. 8th, 1816, married Abe Giton,
settled in Columbus, Miss.

9 - Judson, born Jan. 31, 1818, married Elizabeth Jackson Puryear,
Athens, Ga. Dec. 12, 1842. (see page)
(for names of children (see "46)
(" " " Grandchildren ("46)

10 - Dicy, born Feb. 26, 1822, married Robert Elliot, one child.

11 - Mahulda, July 30, 1824, married twice, first Edward White
Oats, their children were: 1 - David W. 2 -
Robert M. of Hendersonville, N.C. Mrs. Annie P.
Bryan and Mary Courtney Oats of Charlotte, N.C.
Sara Frances married twice, first, W. N. Hill, had
one child Mrs. A. M. McBryde of Charlotte, N.C.
second, to J. N. Torrence, had two children, Mrs.
Anne T. Atheson and Loyd Torrence. James M. of
Charlotte, N.C. had five children, James, Eugene,
Louise, Alma, Malcolm.
Second marriage of Mahulda was to Miller, their
children were: Judson, Jasper, Chas., WWalter,
George, Franklin.

12 - David, born July 15, 1826, married Rebecca Blackwell,
children were, William, married, had one daughter
named Willie, who married Eugene Rhodes. Cynthia
married Doc. Ellis, a cousin. Vesta, never married.

David and Dicy (Crowder) Warlick were parents of twelve children. Names and birth of children of David-Dicy Warlick, were given by Judson Warlick to his daughter Sara, who made a copy for me in 1915, and her cousin Miss Florie Landress of Signal Mountain, Tenn. gave who they married.

Signed-----

Lucie Warlick Word,
Fairburn, Ga.
Jan. 17, 1929.

Copied July 26th, 1932.

Will of David Warlick at Shelby, Cleaveland County, North Carolina, dated July 23, 1850, mentions wife Catherine Rudisill, sons Judson, David and Noah, daughter, Hetty Wilson, and this estate he divided among all my children on their legal representation, (except Noah).

Richard L. Hord, executor,
Witness- Thomas Parker,
Thomas J. Elam, Samuel K. Elam,
W. L. Vaughn, Jurst.

Book 1 - page 111.

A. M. Hammerick, C.C.C.
Sep't. 8, 1932
Shelby,
Cleaveland County,
North Carolina

First wife of David Warlick was Dicy Crowder married second Catherine Rudisill.

Daniel Warlick, Jr. Born,

Died,

married Barbara Whisanant, they had:

- 1 - Absolum, who married Barbara Crowder, (a sister of Dicy Crowder)
- 2 - John. *see records in back of this book* *1317730* *Mar 17 1841* *age 8* *family cemetery in Warlick Rd* *Shelby County N.C. wife Mary* *131778* *Mar 15 1857* *age 73 years*
- 3 - Barbara, Born August 10, 1782, D. Aug. 23, 1815, married May 11, 1801, Micheal Schenck.
- 4 - David, born Jan. 7, 1777, D. married Dicy Crowder, born Sep't. 15th, 1783.

Daniel Warlick, Sr., Born,

Died 1772.

married Barbara Schindler (or Schindle)
they had -

- 1 - Nicholas. *is about 1736* *lived in Battle Pointers Mill*
- 2 - Phillip. *about 1740* *buried in same place*
- 3 - Valentine. Came to Ga. and drew land for Rev. Suvi

Tradition says this family came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled in Northumberland Co. Pa, Macedonia Township. Later moved to Anson Co. N. C.

The following are records taken from Trapp Church, Collegeville, Pa., *

Johan Daniel Warlick was sponsor at the baptism of Frederick son of Johann Heinrich Marsteller; born July 31 1730, by Rev. Casper Stoever.

Daniel Warlick, son of Daniel and his wife Maria Margareta, born Sept 13, 1738, and was baptized 1739, by the Rev. Johann Dylander.

- 4 - Lewis. Married Suzan Hoyle, daughter of Lt. John Hoyle, son of Peter Hoyle of Hiesboden, Germany.
- 5 - Daniel, married Whisanant (or Whisenhunt).
- 6 - Elizabeth, married David Ramsours.
- 7 - Eve Catherine, married first Martin Shuford, he was killed in battle, (died June 22, 1780, age 36) of Ramsours, Rev. War, later married Peter Summery.
- 8 - Mary, married Henry Hildebrant in 1769.
- 9 - Barbara, married July 27, 1769, Christian Rhinehardt.

See Historical Sketch of the Schenck & Bevans Families with an appendix, by Hon. David Schenck, 1884. Thomas Reece & Co., Book & Job Printers, Greensboro, N.C.

Clark & Saunders, N.C. History,
At Council Chamber in New Bern, 27th day of Sep't. 1750, granted Daniel Warlick, 1000 D & 200 D. 28th day of March, 1751, warrants for land read, Daniel Warlick for 1000 Auson and 200 Auson.

Daunders & Clarke Colonial & State Records of North Carolina.
Volumn 8-1769-1771. Appendix page 735-4.

Daniels Church - It may be found about four and one half miles North West of Lincolnton. It is also a union (Reformed & Luthern) church. It is one of the older German churches in that region and dates in origin with St. Pauls. Its members were the Warlicks, Ramsours, Coulters, Reeps, etc. No other means are found by which to determine who organized this Reformed congregation. Its first permanent pastor was Rev. A. Loretz (whose home of brick is across the road some distance in the field, in the end of this home, his name and the year in which it was built, 1786, is outlined in a different colored brick. I saw this home and the churches in August 1930) who lived quite near and who sleeps in the ancient and populus graveyard. A better house of worship is now demanded and the two parties in the union are about to separate and build their own sanctuaries. The pastors have been the same as the Emanuels at Lincolnton. It is now under the oversight of Rev. J.L. Murply, and is a healthy condition.

German Settlers in Lincoln Co. and Western North Carolina, by Joseph R. Nixon - This paper won the Colonial Dames Prize in 1910 and was published that year in the James Sprunt Historical Publications. Numerous requests for copies of these pamphlets- caused this publication in April 19, 1915, by the Eagle Pub. Co., Cherryville, N.C. Chapter 2 - Religion and Education - The Germans loved their church and school. Beside national testimony to this fact shown by the church movements and great universities in their own land. The pioneer Germans were Lutherans and Reformed. These two denominations often used the same house of worship, when on alternate Sundays they held their services; this is still the custom with a number of churches. Records show that they established churches and schools

at an early date. Four miles North West of Lincolnton, these pioneers established a place of worship called 'Daniels' on a tract of fifty acres but they neglected to take a grant for this land. In 1767 a grant was issued to Matthis Floyd for this tract. This grant had a description "Including a school house." The school specified has been maintained uninterruptedly until the present day. In 1768 the tract was purchased by Nicholas Warlick, Frederick Wise, Urban Ashbonner, Peter Statler, Peter Summey, Teter Hofner and Calvinist - On this tract each denomination has erected a brick church and near them stands a brick school house.

Chapter - 4 - As the country developed and people became more numerous - the Germans entered other occupations than farming. Daniel Warlick a pioneer German settler and progenitor of the Warlick family in this section, erected at an early date a grist mill about six miles north west of Lincolnton. This mill was burned by the Indians (I went to this mill and some of the original timbers are still in use, August 10, 1930). The location is excellent, having as power a waterfall of sixty two feet. The mill has passed from father to son and is today owned by a great, great grandson, Jacob R. Warlick. One form of amusement was horse racing and the race track had its devotees - "Warlick's path" was one mile west of Daniels church.

Warlick Family History

I, Lucie Warlick Word, do hereby declare the foregoing typewritten pages to be a true copy of this book as described on the first pages. This book is at this date September 15th, 1930, owned by Mr. Jacob Warlick, Lincolnton, N.C. and he is a son of the Maxwell Warlick mentioned on the first page, and he kindly loaned this book to me to enable me to make this copy and I have this day returned to him this book by registered mail.

Signed-----

(Mrs. M.P. Word)

TO MAXWELL WARLICK ESQ.

from

His Friend
and Relative
D. Schnck

January 25, 1885.

Greensboro, N.C.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
of The
SCHENCK AND BEVENS FAMILIES
with an Appendix

By Hon. David Schenck.

1884

Thomas, Reece & Co., Book and Job Printers,
Greensboro.

SCHENCK AND BEVENS FAMILIES.

I have made all the research which my limited resources of information would afford in regard to the origin of

THE SCHENCK FAMILY,

in America, to which I belong, and having a day or two during the Christmas holidays of 1883, I concluded to amuse myself gathering them together in this sketch.

The word "Schenck," which our family pronounces "Shank," means a butler, in English, or cup-bearer; the officer of the Royal household who served the wine to the King. In Clark's Commentary on the 40th chapter of Genesis, he gives the original Hebrew word as "Shekeh", which has been so nearly preserved in the German. The Arabic and Persian is "Saky."

Philologically speaking it means to pour out, as the butler poured out the wine to the king. The German is "Schenken," "to pour out," hence we have Schenk-beer because it is put on draught soon after it is made. "A kind of mild German beer." See Webster's Dictionary.

The name "Schenck in German is the same as "Butler" in English; one is but a translation of the other.

THE PRONOUNCIATION: My family were Swiss and they pronounce the "oh" soft; the same name is pronounced in Holland "Skenk," the "ch" being hard.

The large New Jersey family and the Ohio Schencks were from Holland, I presume, from the way they pronounce their name.

In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where my ancestors settled, the name is found corrupted into "Shank," which indicated the original and proper

way of pronouncing the name. A family giving it the English spelling is found South of Pennsylvania in North Western Virginia. I have no doubt they sprung from the same original stock.

Nearly every name of the colonists, who came with the Schencks, have had their names corrupted by spelling them according to their sound or by translating their meaning into English. As illustrations - "Schleiermacher" is now spelled "Slaremaker" and "Slaymaker," "Boolm" is spelled "Seam," and "Zimmerman", which means a "hammerman," has been translated into "Carpenter." The original Carpenters were all known as "Zimmermans," and the German name is still retained by many of that family.

In tracing the history of the Schencks of Pennsylvania we find it spelled "Schenck," "Schank," "Shank," "Shenk." when written in German, as my grandfather always signed his name, it is spelled "Schenck," and pronounced "Shank."

I have in my library a book entitled "History of Lancaster County, Penn." by I. Daniel Rupp, published in 1844. This book was first called to my attention in 1866, by Lieutenant A.D. Schenck, of the U.S. Army, who is of the Ohio family. It contains a great deal of interesting matter and from it I derived most of the information which I have in regard to the early history of my family.

Like most of the early colonists of America, they were persecuted Protestants, driven from Europe by Roman Catholic intolerance and cruelty.

THEY WERE MENNONITES— They took their name from Menno Sixon, "one of the distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century, a man whose apostolic spirit and labors have never yet been fully appreciated. He was born at Witmarsune in Friesland, 1505, in 1528 he entered into orders as a Romish Priest, but after examining the New Testament for himself, he accepted from that sect. He was indefatigable in labors and founded many religious communities in Germany and Switzerland and other places. He suffered more persecutions, endured more fatigue than all the rest of the reformers of his day. He died the death of the righteous, at Fresinburg, January 31st, 1561.

In speaking of these humble christians, a writer says; "The Descendants of the Puritans boast that their ancestors fled from the face of their persecutors, willing to encounter perils in the wilderness and perils by the heathen rather than be deprived of the free exercise of their religion. The descendants of the Swiss Mennonites, who amid hardships and trials, made the first settlements among the tawny sons of the forest, can lay claim to more. Their ancestors did not seek for themselves and theirs only the unmolested exercise of faith and the practice of worship; but they in turn did not persecute others who differed from them in religious opinion. They plead for universal toleration and their practice confirmed it."

The tenets of their faith were very similar to the Quakers, and to this they owed their invitation by William Penn, to emigrate to his

colony. They were non-combatants. "They never wasted money in rearing stately temples, or in building massive colleges in which to impart useful knowledge. They ever observed it religiously to have their children instructed in reading and writing, and to bring them up in habits of industry, and teaching them such trades as were suitable to their wants, expedient and adapted to their age and constitution. Their ministers were of sound minds and irreproachable characters.

At the close of the seventeenth century, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV, in October, 1685, the Menonites were persecuted in Switzerland, and were compelled to flee to various counties. In 1708 over six thousand found refuge in England, under a proclamation of safety issued by Queen Ann. Many determined to seek a refuge in America, and some sailed for New York and Pennsylvania, while others arrived in North Carolina at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent, where they founded New-Bern.

"Many of the ancestors of those who settled in this country were beheaded; many beaten with stripes, and others incarcerated."

About the year 1706-7, a number of the persecuted Swiss Mennonites went to England and made an agreement with William Penn "for lands to be taken up." Several of the distressed Swiss Families emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster, Penn. in the year 1709. Among these pioneers we find the name of "Henry Shank," to whom land was granted, and we also find among his associates, "Carpenters," "Hoovers," "Ferrees," "Millers," and others. They purchased ten thousand acres of land, and then divided it among themselves. Among the rude dwellings erected was one by Martin Kendig, "of hewed walnut logs that withstood the gnawings of the tooth of time for one hundred and ten years, and was then removed."

"After they had been finally seated they sighed for those they had left behind in the Vaterland, and ere the earth began to yield her kindly fruits, consultations were had and measures devised to bring them hither."

A council was called and their venerable minister and pastor, HANS HERB, presided. Lots in conformity to the custom of the Menonites, were cast to decide who should return to Europe for the families left behind. The lot fell on HANS HERB. They were all too ardently attached to him to cheerfully acquiesce in this determination, and after much anxiety on account of this unexpected call of their pastor, their sorrows were alleviated by the proposal of Martin Kendig to go in his place. His proposal was accepted. His voyage was successful, and among the new colonists who returned with him were "Yordeas," "Housers," and other familiar names.

The settlement now numbered thirty families. They improved their lands, planted orchards, erected dwellings and a meeting and school house. Some of the cherry trees planted by them were living in 1844, on the farm of Hans Herr.

Thomas Makin, who seems to have had some poetical inspiration, thus describes the colony of these simple, humble people in 1729:

The farmer provident amidst his cares
For winter, like the prudent ant, prepares
For knowing, all that summer doth produce
Is only for consuming winter's use.

He fills his barns and cellars with good cheer
Against that dreary season of the year
He scorns exotic food and gaudy dress
Content to live on homely fare, in peace.

Sweet to his taste his unbought dainties are,
And his own homespun he delights to wear,
His lowly dwelling views his large domain
Improved in part, where peace and plenty reign.

Plain furniture, but useful, he dooth choose
And wisely values everything for use
In these blest shades may I delight to be
Here little is enough, with peace for me.

The record continues that in 1716 the colony received augmentation by settlements made by Jacob Kreider, Hans Frantz, "Schenk" and others, whose names are mentioned. "In 1717, besides those already named,

"MICHAEL SHANK"

And others made settlements. So rapidly had the good characters and the industrious, peaceable habits of these early Swiss settlers commended them to the favor of their english rulers, that in October 1729, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act conferring upon them the right of English citizens, or in other words, naturelized all of them by name. Among the long list we find "Big John Shank" and "Michael Shank."

The names were no doubt spelled according to the sound of the pronunciation. In this honored catalogue are "Bumgarners," "Yordeas," "Bhemes," "Housers," "Millers," "Carpenters," "Harmans," "Weavers," "Hover."

The preamble to this act recites among other reasons for conferring this great boon upon these colonists that "They have always behaved themselves religiously and peaceably and have paid due regard and obedience to the laws and Government of this province."

It is also recited that these persons had become "bona fide land owners," and "should be secured in their estates." The decendants of these German-Swiss have inherited the love of their ancestors for land and cling to their estates with pertinacity and affection.

As evidence that these simple, honest people added justice to their many virtues, I copy in full the following judicial proceedings:

HOW TO SETTLE WITH SOME DOCTORS IN OLDEN TIMES—

August 5th, 1736, at a Court of General Quarter Sessions, Doctor William Smith, a vagabond and begger, being convicted by the Court of being an imposter, it is the judgment of the Court that he receive in the town of Lancaster, ten kases abd be cibdycted from Constable to Constable, and be whipped with ten lashes, in the most public place till he comes to the bounds of the County, at Octotota and there be dismissed. Be patient in suffering, as the Doctor said when he received his pay."

In another instance Morris Cannedy was convicted of larceny and fined heavily, but being unable to pay the fine and costs, "it was ordered per curia that the said Morris be sold by the Sheriff to the highest bidder for a term not exceeding six years and that the money arising therefrom be applied to the payment of the fine and costs."

In 1718-19 It is said that "The settlement near and around Lancaster began to increase. Frances Neff, Henry Neff, Doctor of Physic, Roody Mire, MICHAEL SHANK, Jacob Imble and others having settled there for sometime. Lancaster was commenced about 1721-22."

In 1729-30 "1 lot of ground for count house and prison was agreed upon, lying on or near a small run of water between the plantations of Rudy Mire (original name Mayer) and Michael Shank and about ten miles from the Susquehana river."

This Michael Schenck, was undoubtedly, the progenitor of my family, and these brief mentions of his name are all I can discover in regard to him personally. His good name as a citizen is vouched for by the act under which he was naturalized, and the company in which he lived indicated what were his virtues. "Noscitur a Sociis." We judge him by his companions.

MICHAEL SCHENCK NO. 2

Was the son of the progenitor, and from the family Bible of my father, David Warlick Schenck, I take this record:

"Michael Schenck, Sr. was born February 28th, 1737; died Sept. 22, 1811, aged 74 years, 6 months and 24 days."

I have also this memorandum made in writing by me, November 27th, 1852.

"My father told me that Michael Schench, his grandfather, was buried five miles Norwest of Lancaster city, in the village of Petersburg, in the graveyard of a Menonese Church and that he had once seen the grave and the marble headstone which marked the spot. He also told me that his grandfather was an exemplary member of the Menonese Church."

I find in the "History of Lancaster County" that, "On Wednesday, November 8th, 1775, a number of the members of Committee chosen and appointed by the several townships of Lancaster County, to serve as committee-men for the ensuing year, assembled at the Court House in Lancaster; present for Lancaster - Andrew Greaf, MICHAEL SHANK.

This was a revolutionary committee of safety, formed in these perbus times to resist the encroachments of the Parliament on the rights and liberties of the colonists.

The association under which they came into being, among a long series of Resolves, made this one, which indicates the spirit of all. Ex uno disce omnes.

"Whereas, the enemies of Great Brittain and America have resolved by force of arms to carry into execution the most unjust, tyranical and cruel edicts of the British Parliament and reduce the free born sons of America to a state of fassalage, and have flattered themselves, from our unacquaintance with military discipline, that we should become an easy prey to them, or tamely admit and bend our necks to the yoke prepared for such:

We do most solemnly agree and associate under the deepest sense of our duty to God, our Country, ourselves and posterity, to defend and protect the religious and civil rights of this and our sister colonies with our lives and fortune, to the utmost of our abilities, against any power whatsoever that shall attempt to deprive us of them. And the better to enable us to do so, we will use our utmost diligence to acquaint ourselves with military discipline and the art of war."

Then follow the resolves to number the people and form military companies, provide arms and amunition, etc. etc.

This MICHAEL SCHNECK was evidently the son of the progenitor who lived at Lancaster, and was Michael Schneck, No. 2.

These Menonites had evidently become patriots as well as christians, and it seems that their peculiar notions in regard to peace and submission had become considerably modified, that war, which they schewed, was recognized as a necessity, when their liberties were invaded.

The fathers had endured every trial to secure a place of safety and liberty and their sons now at bay, determined to resist all attempts to wrest these precious privileges from them.

These committee-men were elected by the popular vote in each township, and when assembled they elected a chairman. We find Jasper Yeates thus elected on the 15th May, 1775.

One of the Resolutions of this body was:

"That no person shall speak more than twice on the same point without leave of the committee."

The Committee was in clost alliance with the "House of Assembly" of Pennsylvania, which was leading in the spirit of Independence.

The Committee, Resolved, unanimously, that this committee will use their endeavors to carry into immediate execution the resolves of the honorable House of Assembly, respectint the six hundred stand of arms and other military accourtremments to be furnished by the county of Lancaster."

"The question being put whether the gunsmiths residing in the borough of Lancaster should not be immediately sent for to give their reasons to this committee why they have not set about making the arms directed by the honorable House of Assembly to be made in the county of Lancaster agreeable to the application of the commissioners and assessors of the county, the same was unanimously carried.

It was further resolved, "that all gunsmiths who shall fail to go to work on the arms in two weeks shall have their names inserted in the minutes of this committee as enemies to their county, and published as such and their tools shall be taken from them, and they shall not be permitted to carry on their trades."

Whereupon various gunsmiths named appeared and agreed to make the arms.

It seems that a large proportion of these colonists were expert mechanics, and many were afterwards detailed as gunsmiths and in other public manufactures during the revolution.

In an account of the Education in Lancaster county, I find this statement in regard to the Mennonites.

"The first settlement of any extent in Lancaster county was made by the German Mennonites in 1709-10 in the neighborhood of Willow Street, in Lampoter and Conestoga township. They were (as their descendants still are) a highly moral and religious people. Holding peace principles and taking very little political interest in the affairs of the Government, They taught their young men that the first great duty of life was for each man to mind his own business.

Practicing on this maxim, they encouraged industry by their own examples, and discouraged ambition by a representation of the evils necessarily following in its train. Devoting themselves and their families to religion, they labored and were happy. Spurning alike the honors and emoluments of office, they kept on in the even tenor of their way rejoicing.

In the account of the Religion of the county, it is said: "The Mennonites were the first regularly organized denomination in the county; settling on Pequea Creek. They were numerous until 1791-2, when a certain Martin Boehm and others made inroads upon them, and a considerable number seceded and united themselves within the United Brethern; nevertheless, they are still the prevalent denomination in the county. These are divided into bishops and ordinary ministers.

The bishops at present (1844) are Jacob Hostater, Jacob Zimmerman, Christian Herr, Henry Schenk, and Bourghner. Among the ordinary ministers are Jacob Weaver, Jacob Stanffer, John Shenk, and others.

These ministers are descendants of the original colonists, and have adhered to the faith of their fathers and become "shepherds of the flock."

MICHAEL SCHENK, NO. 3.

who was my grandfather, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 15th, 1771, and died at Lincolnton, N.C. March 6th, 1849. He died in the house now occupied by the McPherson family. He had four brothers, Jacob, John, Henry and Christian. In early life he contacted a bronchial infection from exposure in the snow, that produced a cough from which he suffered all his life. Having a spirit of adventure he immigrated, with a little band of colonists, from Lancaster to Lincolnton, N.C., about the year 1790. The exact date I cannot ascertain. His brothers, John and Henry accompanied him. I know but little of his early struggles in life among a strange people, but it was not very long until he engaged in trade and became a merchant in the village of Lincolnton, which had been incorporated in 1786. His place of business was lot No. 2 on the South East Square, where the Jenkins family, who are his descendants, now reside. His goods were purchased at Lancaster and Philadelphia and brought from there in wagons; these were paid for in large part by cattle driven from Lincolnton to those places; thereout leading up through West Virginia. He was married to Barbara Warlick, daughter of Daniel Warlick, May 11th, 1801.

My grandfather's education was in German, and my grandmother, who was a sprightly woman, having an English education would write his notes and letters for him in that language. But all contracts were signed by him in German, except his marriage license bond, which he was required, perhaps, to sign in English, and this he spelled according to its sound. The following is the exact copy of the bond;

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

LINCOLNTON COUNTY.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Mich'l Shank and Dan'l Reinhardt are held and firmly bound unto Benjamin Williams, Esquire, Governor, or his successors, in the just and full sum of Five hundred pounds, current money of this state, to be paid to the said Governor or his Successors; to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. Sealed with our seals and dated this 8th day of May, Anno Domini 1801.

The condition of this obligation is such; That whereas, the above dounden Mich'l Shank hath made application for a License of marriage to be celebrated between him and Barbara Warlick of the county afore-said; Now in case it shall appear always hereafter, that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the said Marriage, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

MICHAEL SHANK, (Seal)

Dan'l Reinhardt, (Seal)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us."

There was born of this marriage:

Henry Schenck, born July 1st, 1802,
 Elizabeth Schenck, born July 30th, 1804,
 John Schenck, born June 7th, 1807,
 David Warlick Schenck, born February 3rd, 1809,
 Catherine Schenck, born January 18th, 1811,
 Lavinda Schenck, born April 17th, 1813,
 Barbara Schenck, born August 11th, 1815.

About the year 1813 Michael Schenck erected the

FIRST COTTON FACTORY,

Which run by water, south of the Potomac River. It was located on a small creek, one and one half miles east of the village of Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North Carolina, and in a few hundred yards of the dwelling now occupied by the family of the late Elizabeth McDaniel, who was a daughter of his. The shoal, which is a solid rock across the stream, be be easily found.

Some of the machinery was purchased in Providence, Rhode Island, but portions of it were made by one of the Warlicks, a brother of Barbara Warlick, wife of Michael Schenck, who was an ingenious and skilled worker in iron. I have also in my possession a contract for the manufacture of other and additional machinery, by Michael Beam, which it seems that Absalom Warlick, (brother of Barbara) and Michael Schenck were to erect "below where the old machine stood." I have heard my uncle Henry Schenck say that the first dam did not stand and it was necessary to place it lower down on a more secure foundation. It is probable that at this time, 1816, Absalom Warlick became a partner in this pioneer enterprise. I append a copy of the contract to which I alluded above. It is in the handwriting of Hon. H. R. Burton once a Judge of our Superior Courts:

CONTRACT.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 27th day of April, 1816, between Michael Shenk & Absalom Warlick, of the county of Lincoln and State of North Carolina, of the one part, and Michael Beam of the County and State aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth: that the said Michael Beam obliges himself to build for the said Shenk & Warlick, within twelve months from this date, a spinning machine with one hundred and forty four fliers, with three sets of flooted rolers, the back set to be of wood, the other two sets to be of iron; the machine to be made in two frames with two sets of wheels; one carding machine with two sets of cards to run two ropings, each to be one foot wide, with a picking machine to be attached to it with as many saws as may be necessary to feed the carding machine one rolling (or roping) with four heads.

All the above machinery to be completed in a workmanlike manner. And the said Beam is to board himself and find all the materials for the machine and set the machinery going on a branch of Ab. Warlick's land below where the old machine stood; the said Shenk and Warlick are to

have the hose for the machine and the running gears made at their expense; but the said Beam is to fix the whole machinery, above described thereto; the wooden cans for the roping and spinning and the reel to be furnished by said Shenk and Warlick; all the straps and bands necessary for the machinery to be furnished by said Shenk & Warlick.

In consideration of which the said Shenk & Warlick are to pay the said Beam the sum of thirteen hundred dollars as follows, to wit: three hundred dollars this day, two hundred dollars three months from this date, one hundred dollars six months from this date, and the balance of the thirteen hundred dollars to be paid to the said Beam within twelve months after said machine is started to spinning. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

(In German)

Absalom Warlick, (seal)

Test:

Michael Schenck (seal)

Robert H. Burton

Michael Beam (seal)

NOTE,- Barbara Schenck, wife of Michael, died August 23rd, 1815, age 33 years and 13 days.

The Factory on Mill Branch, though small and unpretentious proved a profitable venture, and John Hoke and Dr. James Bivings were attracted by it. Mr. Hoke was a prosperous merchant and Dr. Bivings had capital also, and they became partners with my grandfather, Michael Schenck, in 1819 this firm erected the

LINCOLN COTTON FACTORY,

with about 3,000 spindles on the South bank of the South Ford of the Catawba River, two and one half miles directly south of Lincolnton, N.C. They ran this factory with great success, and persons came over a hundred miles in wagons to it to trade for "spun cotton." There was also attached an ax manufactory and other mechanical industries- the axes in particular attaining quite a celebrity on account of their excellent quality. Michael Schenck and Dr. Bivings sold out their interests to Col. John Hoke, their partner, in 1835, and Michael Schenck retired from active business life.

This factory was burned during the civil war, in 1863, I think, and was supposed to have been set on fire by a negro. It was never rebuilt.

I find from old merchant's bills in my possession that Michael Schenck bought goods in Charleston, Sou. Ca., of Samuel Blakely & Co. no. 154 King St., Oct. 28th, 1802. And that he had a branch store at Sherrill's ford in what is now Catawba County; and that he was a partner in the firm of McBee, Reinhardt & Schenck, merchants in Rutherfordton, N.C. He seems to have retired from this firm on the 28th day of August, 1821, the other partners paid him \$2053.42 in part payment for his interest in the goods.

I have in my possession several of the original spindles which ran in the old factory on Mill branch; one of them I had exhibited at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition in 1884. The small iron spindle on which is the wooden spool, was wrought by hand and the spools were also made by some mechanic in Lincoln County, perhaps a Warlick, and are as neat and true as those of the present day.

After my grandfather's retirement from the firm of Schenck, Bivings & Hoke he wound up all his business, loaned out his money and lived a very retired life, occupying his time farming and visiting his children.

When he came South he became a member of the Dutch Lutheran Church at Lincolnton, there being no Menonite church there, but he became dissatisfied with some of their practices and withdrew from that church and joined the Methodist Church, whose discipline and faith were more congenial to his mind and habits. He was much opposed to the use of intoxicating drinks and the breach of the Sabbath, and in this Methodist peculiarly accorded with him.

I find among my memoranda, furnished me by my aunt Elizabeth McDaniel, in December, 1874, that

"Dr. James Bivings and my maternal grandmother Mrs. Eliza Bevens and Mrs. Cobb grandmother of John L. Cobb (who is now my son-in-law) and Joseph Morris and wife were about the first Methodists in Lincolnton. Elizabeth McDaniel and my mother, then Susan Rebecca Bevens, joined that church together August the 1st, 1824. Michael Schenck joined in 1826. Rev. Josiah Freeman was the preacher in charge in 1824, Michael Schenck and Dr. Bivings each gave fifty dollars to erect the first Methodist church in Lincolnton in 1822-3 which stood where the present brick church is now located.

My grandfather's home was facetiously called the "Methodist Hotel," because he entertained so many of its ministers; and it is a singular fact that every one of his daughters married Methodist preachers.

Elizabeth, married the Rev. Daniel C. McDaniel.

Catherine, married the Rev. James Richardson.

Laninia, married the Rev. Augus McPherson.

Barbara, married the Rev. Allen Hamby.

All of them have left descendants who are scattered in North and South Carolina.

In personal appearance my grandfather was slender, about five feet ten inches in height, with blue eyes. He was vivacious and jocular, and extremely fond of children, and delighted in playing little pranks upon them and having a little innocent fun at their expense. I remember him very distinctly, though I was only fourteen years old when he died.

He died from dropsy of the chest. He was old and feeble, and as he attempted to rise from a couch he fell back and expired instantly.

He was a devoted christian, regular and prompt in every religious duty, charitable and kind, without guile, and died in the full hope of eternal happiness.

He was fond of singing hymns, and I often sat and listened to him sing.

He was a worthy citizen, exemplary in his walk and honest in all his intercourse with his fellow man.

He was first buried beside his wife, in the old Emanuel's Church cemetery at Lincolnton; but in February, 1875, I removed both their remains and buried them in one coffin, at the Methodist cemetery - the church that he loved and where he worshipped.

The tombstone which marks my grandmother's grave was purchased in December, 1815, by Peter Summey, who was selling goods at that time in Charleston, South Carolina, as I learn by a letter from him to my grandfather, December 10th, 1815, now in my possession.

This tombstone I am informed by my aunt, Mrs. McDaniel, was the first marble monument erected in Lincolnton. Close by the grave of my grand parents lie Rev. James Richardson and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McDaniel, my own father and mother.

John Schenck, brother of Michael, returned to Lancaster in June, 1810, and died the 12th of December, 1826, at or near Petersburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, he was never married.

In a letter from Jacob Schenck, another brother from Petersburg, Penn., Dec. 20th, 1826, he speaks of himself as "growing old," and alludes to the death of his brother, Christian, prior to that time Jacob, I presume, was a very pious and sensible man from the tone and matter of his letter.

Henry Schenck, the other brother, who came to North Carolina, married Elizabeth Dodson, and died in Lincolnton. He left one daughter, Catherine, who married Augustus McLean. Their descendants are still in Lincolnton.

From my uncle Henry Schenck, I learn that Jacob Schenck left no children when he died.

Christian accumulated a considerable estate in Lancaster, but lost it in the year of 1812. He died the 24th of February, 1824, leaving a large family, part of whom went west.

Barbara a sister married a man named Curtis. I know nothing of the sister Catherine.

DR. DAVID WARLICK SCHENCK,

WHO WAS THE SON OF MICHAEL SCHENCK, was my father. He was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, February 1809, and died in my house at

Lincolnton, (on lot No. 11 South East Square) December 26th, 1861, at 8 o'clock, A.M. aged 52 years, 10 months and 23 days. His disease was paralysis, the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever nine years before, together with the excessive use of tobacco. He lies buried just in the rear of the Methodist church, Lincolnton, N.C., beside his father.

He received a classical education in the Academy at Lincolnton, Rev. Jos. E. Bell, Mushat and others were his teachers. The Academy in those days was widely known and drew students from North and South Carolina, and the instructors were all men of learning and reputation. It was perhaps the best school in Western North Carolina from 1820 to 1825, and it numbered among its students many gentlemen afterwards prominent in the history of the State, Thomas Dews, Michael Hoke, William Lander and others.

Dr. Schenck became a student of medicine under Dr. James Bivings, who for a long time was the leading physician in that section and reside in Lincolnton. From Dr. Biving's office he went to Philadelphia in October 1828, and attended lectures at "Jefferson Medical College," and was among its first students.

Dr. Eberlee was then one its Professors. I remember to have heard my father say that Dr. Eberlee's father, who was a great expert in making edged tools, made the Doctor's Surgical instruments, and that his son was fond of relating this fact.

The Eberlees were of the same Swiss Stock as my father's ancestors, and settled in Lancaster about the same time. After attending Medical lectures, my father practiced medicine at Rutherfordton, N.C. a while and was an intimate friend of Dr. Schieflin, of that town, who was one of the prominent surgeons of his day and a former surgeon in the U.S. Navy. I have heard my father relate many incidents in regard to their association.

Dr. Schenck was married to Rebecca Susan Bevens, Nov. the 8th, 1832, by whom he had born to him:

- Barbara Elizabeth, September 10th, 1833;
- David Schenck, March 24th, 1835;
- An infant son unnamed, born December 13th, 1836, died July 4th, 1837;
- An infant daughter born October 18th, 1837, which lived only thirteen hours.

My mother only lived three days after giving birth to this last child, having died the 21st October, 1837.

After my father's marriage in 1832, he became a resident of the town of Lincolnton and remained there until his death in 1861.

Dr. Schenck was a close student and became learned in his profession, and was a surgeon of fine reputation. He was about the only physician in that region who owned complete sets of surgical instruments, and was

called often to a long distance to perform operations; and patients come to Lincolnton to receive surgical treatment from him.

He owned a Drug Store and was a fine chemist and mineralogist. Most every new metal or mineral found in that vicinity was brought to him to be tested.

His reading was extensive in politics and theology, and he was fond of discussing both of these subjects, he was an ardent and zealous Whig, carrying the proverbial bandanna handkerchief, and was second to no one in his devotion to Henry Clay and his principles.

He never voted any thing but the Wig ticket until 1860, when that great party became abolitionised North and he then voted for Breckenridge and Lane, as representing the Constitutional party of the country.

He was singularly free from vices; he abhorred intoxicating drinks and was extreme in his antipathy to their use; he used no profane language and was scrupulously honest in all his dealings. He was wanting in business energy and after my mother's death, in 1837, became more indifferent than ever to his worldly interest.

He was never married again. He was sociable and interesting to those whom he respected, and blunt and negligent to those whom he disliked. He was free from deceit, in this respect, and did not care to associate with those whom he deemed unworthy.

His fund of traditional knowledge was very great; the local history of every family or place in the county was well known to him, and he was authority on such subjects.

He was fond of innocent amusements, loved a joke, often went shooting, and for his day, was a good shot. I accompanied him very often and he treated me as a companion and friend more than a child. He would occasionally get off a practical joke on me by drawing the shot from my gun to make me miss or something of like character and I well remember how I once retaliated upon him.

He owned a good doubled barrellled gun, and always kept it loaded.

I still have the gun. I succeeded in catching a rabbit one first day of April and skinned and stuffed it, leaving its head attached. This I carefully placed in a bunch of grass in a lot just opposite my grandfather's house and then ran breathlessly and told my father I had discovered a rabbit in his nest, he immediately seized his gun and hastened with me to the spot where I pointed out the rabbit.

He shot at it once and then expressed astonishment that it did not move, and changing his position he took deliberate aim and fired again. Increased astonishment was depicted in his countenance, till glancing at me, he discovered a smile as I said, "April Fool," Pa. Something was remarked about a "switch" but I did not tarry to ascertain exactly what it was. Next day, however, father was telling the joke to all of his friends and laughing heartily with them about it.

In 1852 he was taken with Typhoid fever, and suffered two relapses. This broke his constitution and he was never able to endure much labor or privation after that. He was fleshy and his weight seemed a burden to him. His only infirmity was the excessive use of tobacco; he smoked incessantly, and his nervous system gave way under it. He lost one sense of feeling after another and a day or two before he died he became speechless. His last words were "I know in whom I have trusted." His voice choked with emotion and he spoke no more. His end was peaceful.

In early life and after his marriage he was member of the Methodist church but withdrew because he could not hold fellowship with a certain person in the communion whom he deemed unworthy; but to his death he attended the services of that church, contributed to its support and was regular in his private devotional duties; this I say from personal observation.

The pictures I have of him are strikingly correct, but they were taken after 1852, and his eyes were a little weak and drooping, previous to this time his face was animated. He was five feet nine inches in height and weighed usually one hundred and ninety pounds. He took his name from David Warlick, a maternal uncle of his who resided in what is now Cleveland County, and who has left numerous offspring, the Goods, Wrays, Cates, Etc.

My sister Barbara Elizabeth, who was the oldest child married James Campbell Jenkins, a merchant, in Lincolnton, N.C., Dec. 20th, 1848.

James C. Jenkins died August 9th, 1880, and left surviving him his wife and several children, who now reside in the old Michael Schenck homestead, on Lot No. 2, S.E. Square of Lincolnton.

Their oldest daughter, a sweet, intelligent and lovely woman, is married to S. H. Hopkins, Esq. of Baltimore. She was called Susan, for my mother. She is a great favorite of mine.

Another daughter, Alice, is married to Samuel Lander, Jr., of Lincolnton, N.C. The other children are unmarried. Elizabeth Schenck, daughter of Michael married Daniel G. McDaniel, a most worthy and estimable minister of the Gospel; a Methodist; one whose memory is cherished by every one who knew him. She died September 8th, 1881, near the site of the first Cotton Factory, at the old Residence on the farm, and left surviving her five daughters. Her husband died near Camden, S.C. and a great flock erected a marble monument in the cemetery of that city to mark the spot of their beloved Shepherd's grave.

John Schenck, a son removed to Jacksonville, Alabama, and was early left a widower with several children. Most of these have immigrated to Texas.

Catherine, a daughter married Rev. James Richardson of Marion District, S.C. Both died young, leaving Dr. John Michael Richardson, of Lincoln County, their only child, surviving them.

Lavinia, a daughter, married, Rev. Angus McPherson, who died leaving her a widow. She is still living in a green old age, showing many traces of former beauty, and brightning every circle she enters.

Her oldest daughter Laura, a very superior woman in intellect and character, married Rev. Samuel Lander, D.D. of Williamston, S.C., a distinguished teacher and member of the Methodist church. The other Frances married R. H. Templeton, a merchant, now deceased.

Barbara Schenck, a daughter married Rev. Allen Hamby, a prominent member of the S.C. Methodist conference. She died at Florence, S.C. July 1879, and her husband did not long survive her. They have a number of descendants scattered over that state.

Henry Schenck was the oldest son of Michael, he married Sara Ramsour, and resided at Garner's Ford, in Cleveland County, until his death. He was a very successful merchant and farmer, and accumulated a good estate for that locality.

I knew him well and had a great affection for him, I often visited him when a child, with my grandfather, and he was often at my house on his latter days. He was a man "in whom there was no guile," simple and artless in his manners; benevolent, charitable and companionable; full of energy and diligent in business, yet taking time to go fishing and have a merry laugh when he landed the beautiful game on the bank. This was his delight and I recall vividly to my remembrance that I sat by him, on Broad River near his home, and we caught nine large fish and I shot a wild duck which lit near by us. I think he was as much delighted at my childish joy as I was myself.

Uncle Henry was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist church and was a leader in his congregation, both in prayer and good works. I love his memory and that of his estimable wife who was so long a "help meet for him." He married a second wife, a Miss Roberts who survives him. He had but one child, Col. Henry Franklin Schenck, who is a Cotton manufacturer at Cleveland Mills, Cleveland County, N.C., a useful and prominent citizen in his county. He has one son John F. Schenck, now a promising young man and a student at Wake Forest College. Col. H.F. Schenck, married Miss Lou Latimore, a most estimable lady, and of a large and respectable family in that county. Their daughters are: Minnie, married to Thos. J. Ramsour, and, Maggie, married to Dr. Osborne of Cleveland County, N.C. This completes the Schenck genealogy down to myself. I was born at Lincolnton, N.C., March 24th, 1835, in a house which still remains on a lot adjoining the west side of my grandfather's late residence, on Water Street.

MATERNAL ANCESTRY.

During the Confederate war in 1864, a great aunt of mine on my mother's side, Martha Folker, then a very old lady, was for a while a refugee at Lincolnton and a guest at my home. From her I obtained some interesting information in regard to my mother's family, which I condense in this sketch.

JAMES C. FOLKER,

the first of the family, of whom we have any account, was a Captain in the English navy. He came to Charleston, a widower, and married Mrs. Rebecca Susan Adamson, a widow, and a daughter of Patrick Hines of that City; by whom he acquired a large fortune, most of which was squandered in high living. It was from her that my mother derived her name. Patrick Hines lies buried in the first, or old Baptist church graveyard, on Church Street, Charleston, S.C. Captain Folker and his wife are buried on the spot now covered by the new Baptist Church on the same street or near it. Captain Folker had by his wife Rebecca, the following children: Eliza, my grandmother, John, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, Margaret, William, Juliana, Susan, Martha, Patrick and Rebecca. Rebecca died and another daughter received the same name and died. The same occurred to William, first and second. John married Miss Loyd of Charleston, who died leaving one son and a daughter, who married Robert Cochrane, who lives on the Santee River. Joseph married Judge Heineman's daughter, of Savannah, Ga. His descendants are in Key West. His daughters are married there to Patterson, and Brown, and one daughter named Matilda, is married to a lawyer, from Virginia named Hackley. Thomas married a Miss Loyd and had sons Octavius, Edward, Julia and William. James married a Miss Box. He was for a long while teller in the Mechanic's Bank and is now in Georgia on the Gulf Road. Margaret died unmarried, Susan died unmarried; Juliana died unmarried. Patrick H. married a Miss Bay and had a daughter, who married Benj. B. Warley, of St. John's Parish. His first wife, Miss Bay died, and he married Miss Kennedy, daughter of Rev. Leonidas Kennedy, of Spartanburg, S.C. by whom he had a son, Edward. Both parents died and Edward Folker, the son was raised by aunt Martha. Thomas married Miss Carter of Charleston, S.C. and had a son Thomas. The son, Thomas, had a daughter who married Vincent Stearn, with whom my aunt Martha Folker lives.

ELIZA FOLKER.

Daughter of Captain J.C. Folker, who was my grandmother, was born the 31st of August, 1783, in Charleston. She married Simeon Bevins when quite young, and had by him children: William, John, Alfred, Thomas and

SUSAN REBECCA BEVENS,

My mother, who was born on the 7th day of May, 1811, in Chesterville, Chester County, South Carolina. I was so young when my mother died I have no recollection of her person, though I distinctly remember being at her burial, and was in my father's arms when the coffin was lowered into the grave, and I remember weeping bitterly as my father carried me home. My mother was a delicate woman; with brown hair and blue eyes, and I have been told by many persons that she was very pretty. She had fine musical talent and sang very sweetly, often leading the tunes in the Methodist Church to which she belonged. Her temperament was sweet and unselfish, and she had many warm friends. She was the intimate friend of my aunt, Mrs. McDaniel, herself one of the noblest and best of women, and she delighted during her life to

recount the good traits, gentle manners and lovely disposition of "Susan" as she affectionately called her.

In October, 1880, my aunt gave me a particular account of my mother's death, which is recorded in my Journal, page 610, for that year. She felt her approaching dissolution and requested that when the last hour was come, her friends should sing for her a favorite hymn. It was not long until she signified to them that she was passing away and while they sang this hymn,

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in his excellent word,
What more can he say than to you he hath said,
You who unto Jesus for refuge has fled."

She "fell asleep in Jesus;" and so peaceful and quiet was her exit from earth, that no one discovered the moment when she ceased to breath.

Another very favorite hymn of my mother's was the paraphrase of a Psalm.

"My Savior, my Almighty friend,
When I begin thy praise,
Where will the growing numbers end,
The numbers of Thy grace."?

This was early taught me by my grandmother, Eliza Bevens, and it is known in my family as my mother's hymn. My uncles, William, Alfred and John, immigrated to the State of Arkansas, Independence County, about 1840. William became a Circuit Judge, and he has left a son by his own name who now lives in Batesville and practices law. His daughter Susan, named for my mother, married Judge Butler; and still another daughter married William Miller, who has been twice Governor of the State, and is still living.

Alfred Bevens was a physician and became prominent as a business man and physician and made money. He died leaving several children, one of whom is a druggist in Memphis, Tennessee.

Thomas Bevens was a local Methodist preacher and a dentist and lived near Augusta, Georgia. My grandmother died at his house and is buried in the Episcopal cemetery in that city. She lived until about 1854 in Lincolnton, mostly at my father's house, and then uncle Thomas came and took her to his home which was then at Thomasville, Ga. where I visited her in 1857. She was a woman of great energy, resolution and self reliance; susceptible of the deepest emotions; quick in temper; but tender, sympathetic and affectionate. She was early left a widow and supported herself, and raised her children by teaching school. In stature she was small but stout; her eyes were a deep blue and she had as perfect features as I ever saw. Like all my other relatives she was a zealous Methodist.

D. SCHENCK.

December 29th, 1883.

APPENDIX

SALLIE WILFONG SCHENCK'S GENEALOGY.

In the cemetery at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, two miles west of Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina, is a tombstone bearing this epitaph,

"JOHN WILFONG,"
Born 8th April, 1762,
Died 18th June, 1838,
Aged 76 Years And two Months.

He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a true lover of his country, died beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

This gentleman was my wife's great-grandfather. I have seen the powder horn he carried in the battle of King's Mountain, which was fought on the evening of the 7th day of October 1780. The horn is now in possession of Col. M.L. McCorkle, Newton, N.C. who married the granddaughter, Martha Wilfong. John Wilfong was the son of George Wilfong, about whom I know nothing.

John Wilfong had children,
 John Wilfong, Jr.,
 David Wilfong,
 Sallie Wilfong.

Sallie Wilfong was married to David Ramsour, merchant, of Lincolnton, N.C. the 19th day of July, 1805. She was born the 30th day of June, 1788. David Ramsour was the grandfather of my wife. He lived in Lincolnton and was a prominent merchant in the village. He was born the 4th day of August, 1775. In 1840 he was the elector for his district on the Harrison and Tyler, Whig ticket and cast his vote for the hero of Tippecanoe for President. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder. He died the 23rd day of February, 1842, and is buried in the old "White (Emanuel's) Church, Lincolnton, N.C. and his wife is buried beside him.

He had born to him:

Jacob A. Ramsour, my wife's father;
J.L. Ramsour;
Ann, wife of Henry Fullenwider;
Cynthia, wife of Eli Hoyke;
Adeline, wife of Caleb Phiefer;
Caroline E., wife of John F. Phiefer.

Jacob A. Ramsour, my wife's father, was born January 1st, 1808, at Lincolnton, N.C. He married Lucy Mayfield Dodson, of Milton, Caswell county, N.C. the 3rd day of October 1833. He was for a long time a merchant in Lincolnton, N.C., and a cotton manufacturer. He died at Charlotte, N.C. at his son Harvey M. Ramsour's house, the 7th day of January, 1880. He is buried in the Episcopal Church cemetery, Lincolnton, N.C.

He had children;

Mary Smith Ramsour,
 Stephen Dodson Ramsour,
 David Ramsour,
 Sallie Wilfong Ramsour, my wife;
 Lucy M. Ramsour, wife of Wm. Tiddy;
 Fannie D. Ramsour, wife of J.R. Minter;
 Charles R. Ramsour,
 Addie E. Ramsour, wife of C.E. Grier;
 Harvey M. Ramsour.

Stephen Dodson Ramsour changed the spelling of the name, to what he supposed to be the correct orthography, inserting e for o, and this spelling has been adopted by this branch of the family and by others of the same origin.

GEN. STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR was born the 31st day of May, 1837, at Lincolnton, N.C. and was graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1860, and after a most brilliant military career, in the service of the Confederate States, was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19th, 1864. He was a Major General commanding a division of infantry, when he fell. He was only twenty-seven years old. Col. James R. Morehead of Greensboro, in speaking of his chivalrous bearing in battle, remarked, that "General Ramseur was the only man he ever saw fight like it was represented in pictures," meaning, that he always lead his men, sword in hand and with an exultant shout for them to follow where he led.

SALLIE WILFONG RAMSEUR, my wife, was born the 11th of April, 1841, at Lincolnton, N.C. at the old Homestead, N.W. corner of the square. We were married near Lincolnton (at "Meadow Woods" the old Andrew Motz homestead, now belonging to S.P. Sherrill) by the Rev. R.N. Davis, the 25th of August, 1859.

We have children;

Dodson Ramseur Schenck;
 Lucy Schenck, now Mrs. J.L. Cobb;
 Weldon Edwards Schenck;
 Rebecca Bevans Schenck;
 David Schenck, Jr.;
 John Richardson Schenck;
 James Simpson Schenck;
 Michael Schenck;
 Paul Schenck.

LUCY MAYFIELD DODSON, my wife's mother, was the daughter of Stephen and Mary Smith Dodson, of Milton, Caswell County. She was born in Cranville County, N.C., Sept. 30th, 1812, and died at "MEADOW WOODS" near Lincolnton, N.C., November 29th, 1859, and is buried beside her husband, in the Episcopal Cemetery of that place.

As a young lady she was said to have been beautiful and attractive. I knew her intimately from 1849 to her death. She was a woman of great force of Character. To a judgment clear and firm she united gentleness, tenderness and sympathy. Her manners were easy and courteous and

fascinating. She was an active and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church and brought up her children in the teachings of the shorter catechism from their early youth. It was to her that General Ramseur owed the mental and moral foundations of his character. Dr. Palmer, in his introduction to the life of Dr. Thornwell, remarks that, "the pages of history will be searched in vain for a great man who had a fool for his mother."

When I was a motherless child she was kind and motherly to me, and through that benevolent influence I was brought into social and intimate relations to her family and grew up with her children almost as one of them.

Gen. Ramseur was my most confidential friend. We were companions at school, on the play ground and sporting with guns in the field and forests around Lincolnton. Mrs. Ramseur seemed to me as a mother, and I mourned her death with a depth of sorrow and distress hardly less than her own children. It is pleasant and dutiful to me to record this brief tribute to her worth and excellence in life, and to say that I never knew any one better prepared than she for the Master's welcome to the "rest that remaineth to the people of God."

THE RAMSEURS sprung from Diedrich Ramseur, who came to Western North Carolina, Lincoln County, in the early part of the 18th century. He lived, as near as I can ascertain, about two miles south-east from Lincolnton. I have his will dated in March, 1780. He had children;

Jacob Ramsour,
David Ramsour
And several daughters.

Jacob Ramsour married Anne Carpenter and had children:

John Ramsour,
David Ramsour, my wife's grandfather,
Jacob Ramsour,
Barbara, wife of Daniel Hoke,
Peggy, wife of Daniel Warlick.

D. SCHENCK.

Greensboro, N.C. Dec. 27th, 1884.

SKETCH OF MAJOR GENERAL S. D. RAMSEUR,

By E. H. Harding, D.D.

MAJOR GENERAL S. D. RAMSEUR, was born in the village of Lincolnton, N.C. on the 31st day of May, 1837. He was the second child of Jacob A. and Lucy M. Ramseur. His parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was bred under religious influences. The circumstances of his childhood were those best adapted to develop his character most favorably. His parents possessing ample means to give their children all necessary social and intellectual advantages, relieved them on the one hand from the ills of poverty, while on the other they preserved them from the enervating and corrupting allurements of an artificial

and worldly life. Having received his elementary education in the schools of Lincolnton and the village of Milton, in his native State, he sought an appointment in the Military Academy at West Point. Failing in this effort, he entered the freshman class in Davidson College, N.C. At this institution he spent about eighteen months, but he had early chosen arms as his profession, and the opportunity again recurring, he determined to apply again for a Cadetship. Encouraged and aided by General D. H. Hill, at that time Professor of Mathematics in the College, and who recommended him to the notice of the Hon. Burton Craigs, he succeeded in gaining the eagerly desired appointment.

At West Point he remained five years, an additional year having been added to the course while he was a student there. He was graduated in 1860.

By his courtesy, hightoned integrity and sterling worth, he made many warm personal friends, both among his brother cadets and in the professional staff. Of the branches of the service left to his choice, he preferred the light Artillery, and in this was commissioned second Lieutenant by brevet. It will be seen that the young Lieutenant was in the United States army but a short time before the breaking out of the hostilities of the North and South, and this period - from June 1860, to April, 1861 - he spent in the performance of his duties at Fortress Monroe. In April, 1861, after the bursting of the storm-cloud, Lieutenant Ramseur resigned his commission in the army and tendered his services to the newly formed government at Montgomery. On the 22nd of the same month he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Artillery, and ordered to Mississippi. But while on his way to his new post, he received a telegram announcing his election to a captaincy of the "Ellis Light Artillery."

This was a battery composed of the first young men in his State, and was then in formation at the Capital. Captain Ramseur now repaired with all haste to Raleigh, where, by his energy and activity, he soon secured the requisite number of guns, horses and other equipments necessary for a thoroughly appointed battery; and in a very short time he had his full complement of men. At "Camp Boylan," near Raleigh, he drilled and practiced his battery for some time, and brought it to such a state of perfection that it became the pride of our State. But the people began to ask why he did not go to the front. Troops from all Southern States had been passing through Raleigh, and hastening on to Virginia, but the "Ellis Artillery" was still going through its daily drills. The citizens who had not become well acquainted with the young commander, began to think that this was a holiday company, and one of the papers published at the Capital, spoke somewhat derisively of Captain Ramseur's Artillery, as the "Parlor Battery." Inquiries were made by the authorities at Richmond, to which place the seat of the Confederate Government had been removed, as to when the battery would be in readiness. No definite answer could be returned- Captain Ramseur said that his command had not yet attained the proficiency which he desired, and the drilling and reviewing continued. Some of Ramseurs friends thought that he had been tardy in

resigning his commission in the old service, and they now thought him censurably slow in taking the field. In both of these opinions they were wrong. In the one case before giving up his commission, the young officer was determined to wait until every effort of the South to avert the strife had proven futile; and in the other, now that he had drawn his sword in our cause, he was as fully determined that when he went to the contest, its prowess should be recognized. And the record of the "Ellis Light Artillery" affords a favorable comment on his decision of purpose.

At last he was ready, and late in the summer of 1861 his battery proceeded to Virginia. He was stationed near Smithfield on the south side of the James, and spent the fall and winter months in camp at that place, or in occasional movements to and from Norfolk.

At all of the reviews of the army in the department of Norfolk this battery was the cynosure of attraction; and its beautiful evolutions and proficiency in drilling gained for the youthful commander eoniums from the reviewing generals.

In the Spring of 1862, when Richmond was threatened by McClellan's advance up the Peninsula, Captain Ramseur was ordered to report with his battery to General Magruder at Yorktown. It had the honor therefore, of forming a part of that little army of about 7,000 or 8,000 which by the masterly activity of its General was made to represent such a formidable front that the opposing force (which has been variously estimated at from 40,000 to 160,000) was deceived into a halt, which continued until the arrival of the "Army of Northern Virginia," under Joe E. Johnston.

General Magruder had known the meritorious young officer when they were both in the service of the United States; and he, therefore, detached him from his favorite battery to place him in command of the artillery of the right wing. It was there that Major Ramseur, who had now been promoted, saw his first active service.

Before any serious fighting occurred on the Peninsula, Major Ramseur was elected to the Colonelcy of the 49th North Carolina infantry, and although he regretted to dis sever his connection with the artillery, he accepted the new promotion. The "Ellis Artillery," however, under the gallant leadership of Captain Manley, a short time afterwards, at the battle of Williamsburg, won its first laurels, which continued to brighten till the close of the war.

The regiment of which Colonel Ramseur now took command was composed altogether of new men, men who had just enlisted, but by the exercise of his knowledge of infantry tactics, the young commander at an early day had it prepared for the front. The 49th belonged to Ransom's brigade of Huger's division, and saw its first service in the skirmishes which preceded the opening battles before Richmond. Encouraged by the fearless intrepidity of its commander, this body of men from the very outset rendered most signal service. It went through the series of battles memorable as the "seven day's fighting," and the last of these

at Malvern Hill, on the 1st day of July, whilst leading a victorious charge, the young Colonel was wounded. He was shot through the right arm, above the elbow and that night after the battle, was borne to Richmond, and carried to the house of Mr. M. S. Valentine. Here he met with every possible kind attention but the nature of his wound was such that more than a month elapsed before he could travel to his home in North Carolina.

Whilst at home, and before he had sufficiently convalesced to return to the field, Colonel Ramseur received his commission as Brigadier General. He now thought that promotion was coming too rapidly, and felt seriously disinclined to accept this newly offered complement. But at the earnest request of his friends who had a higher opinion of his capacity than he himself had, he reluctantly accepted the increased rank. It is commentary both on the innate bravery of his regiment and the fearlessness of its commander that this office was promoted immediately after leading a new command into its comparatively first fight. In October, 1862 - though unable to use his right hand even in writing - he repaired to Richmond in order to make a decision in regard to the brigade which had been offered him.

He called on President Davis, and explained to him his delicacy in accepting the exalted rank that had been conferred upon him, but the President insisted that he should take the commission, telling him at the same time to return to his home until he was entirely restored to health. But General Ramseur instead of returning to North Carolina sought out the army, and took command of the brigade which had been left without a general officer by the death of the gallant George B. Anderson. His arrival at his new command was thus spoken of afterwards at a meeting of condolence, held in Lincolnton, on the 31st of October, 1864. It is an extract from a speech delivered by Colonel Bynum: "Assigned to a command in which I served, I knew him well, He succeeded the lamented Gen. Anderson, an officer of great abilities, and well skilled in the art of war, commanding the love and confidence of his men. His was a place not easily filled, General Ramseur came to the brigade, a stranger from another branch of the service; but he at once disarmed criticism by his high professional attainment and great amiability of character, inspiring his men, by his own enthusiastic nature, with those lofty martial qualities which distinguished the Southern Soldier."

This brigade, composed of the 2nd, 4th, 14th and 30th North Carolina regiments, then attached to Jackson's Corps, was commanded by General Ramseur at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was again wounded in the foot by a shell, whilst leading a successful charge upon the enemy's works. This second wound did not take him from the field, but he continued with his brigade, and shortly afterwards accompanied it through the Pennsylvania campaign. In the battle of Gettysburg he acted with conspicuous gallantry- his brigade being among the first to enter the captured town. Here he won, by his courage and military deportment, the highest esteem and warmest admiration of the division corps, and army commanders.

After the return of the army from Pennsylvania, and when there seemed to be a peaceful lull in the terrible war, and when the division to which General Ramseur's brigade belonged was preparing to go into winter quarters, near Orange Court House, he obtained leave of absence for the purpose of being married. He had long been engaged to Miss Ellen E. Richmond, of Milton, N.C. and on the 27th day of October, 1863, they were united in marriage. Spending some time at the house of his wife's mother and at his home in Lincolnton, he again repaired to his brigade.

The winter of '62 and '64 was spent comparative quiet, but Grant having taken command of the army of the Potomac, the struggle was renewed in the spring with increased fury. Following the fortunes of the corps to which his brigade belonged, the next general engagements in which he bore a part were at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House.

The following extract from the "London Morning Herald" affords a vivid picture of the action of this brigade. Having been written by an English gentleman, who had familiar access to Gen. Lee's headquarters, it must needs be more impartial than if it had been written by any one connected with the army. It is a description of the battle of the Wilderness, fought on the 12th of May, 1864, and is dated at Richmond, on the 25th of the same month. After recounting the skirmishes which preceded the battle, and describing the commencement of the battle itself, this correspondent thus alludes to the recapture, by Ramseur's brigade, of a most important salient from which another portion of the army had been dislodged;

"The Federalists continued to hold their ground in the salient and along the line of works, to the left of that angle, within a short distance of the position of Monog-Han's (Hay's) Louisianians. Ramseur's North Carolinians of Rode's division formed, covering Monoghan's right; and being ordered to charge, were received by the enemy with a stubborn resistance. The desperate character of the struggle along that brigade-front was told terribly in the hoarseness and rapidity of its mucketry. So close was the fighting there, for a time, that the fire of friend and foe rose up rattling in one common roar. Ramseur's North Carolinians dropped in the ranks thick and fast, but still he continued with glorious constancy, to gain ground foot by foot. Pressing under a fierce fire, resolutely on, on, on, the struggle was about to become one of hand to hand, when the Federalists shrank from the bloody trial. Driven back they were not defeated.

The earthworks being at the moment in their immediate rear, they bounded on the opposite side; and having thus placed them in their front, they renewed the conflict. A rush of an instant brought Ramseur's men to the side of the defences; and though they crouched close to the slopes, under enfilade from the guns of the salient, their musketry rattled in deep and deadly fire on the enemy that stood in overwhelming numbers but a few yards from their front. These brave North Carolinians had thus, in one of the hottest conflicts of the day, succeeded in driving the enemy from the woods that had been occupied during the previous night by a brigade which, until

the 12th of May had never yet yielded to a foe- the Stonewall." At Spottsylvania Court House, General Ramseur acted with his accustomed gallantry. In this battle he was shot through his already disabled arm, and had three horses killed under him, still he never left the field but led on his brigade to the gathering of fresh laurels for himself and forces.

General Ramseur's career as a brigade commander was an uncommonly brilliant one. He never led the brigade into action that he did not add to its reputation.

It was noted at Chancellorsville that he drilled it under heavy fire, and led it in a charge when others refused to advance, his men absolutely running over portions of a recusant command.

An officer describing his appearance as he stepped up to Gen. Rodes and offered his brigade for the charge said, "he looked splendidly."

For his service at Spottsylvania, on the occasion referred to by the correspondent of the London Herald, Gen. Ramseur was complimented on the field by Generals Ewell and A. P. Hill, and sent for by General Lee, that he might receive in person, the thanks of the noble commander.

While General Ramseur infused his own daring, impetuous nature into his men, they almost worshipped him. They seemed to feel the same kind of personal enthusiasm towards him that the corps felt toward General Jackson. He could lead them anywhere; if he was guiding them, they never distrusted, never hesitated, never quailed. Their hearts beat with his high courage and responded to his heroic intrepidity. They had the most unbounded confidence in his daring skill and military resource.

In June 1864, he was promoted to a Major Generalship, and assigned to the division formerly commanded by General Early. Early's corps, composed of Gordon's, Rodes' and Ramseur's divisions, was shortly afterwards detached from Lee, and sent to repel Hunter, who was threatening Lynchburg. General Early reached Lynchburg in time to save the city, and after the repulse of Hunter, he marched for the third time into Maryland. No serious fighting occurred during this campaign until the army reached Monocacy bridge, where Ramseur and Gordon defeated the forces commanded by General Wallace. The army of the valley then marched to within five miles of Washington City, and but for the timely arrival of troops from the department of the Gulf, might have captured the Federal Capitol.

This addition to the enemy's army caused General Early to retreat to the lower valley, where, with various successes and reverses, he remained until ordered to rejoin the army before Richmond.

At the battle of Winchester on the 19th of September General Ramseur's division sustained the brunt of the fight from daylight until nine or ten o'clock, when the other divisions came to his relief.

It was in this fierce conflict that the gallant Rodes gave up his life, and, with the departure of his spirit, our army lost one of its noblest commanders. Gen. Ramseur was transferred from Early's old division to the division which was left without a Major General by the fall of Rodes. He commanded this but one month, when he too died the death of a gallant soldier, at the battle of Cedar Creek. In what esteem Major General S.D. Ramseur was held by his immediate superiors the following extract will show. And the cause of the letter from which the extract is taken, gives a faint indication of the love entertained for him by his troops. Lieutenant General Early wrote as follows to Brig. General Ryan Grimes, who at the request of the division lately commanded by General Rodes and Ramseur had asked for a suspension of military duties for one day, that it might duly honor these noble captains:

HEAD QUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT,
Oct. 31, 1864.

GENERAL:- Your request for the suspension for tomorrow in your division of all military duties which are not indispensable, in order to carry out the purpose of the resolutions of the officers of the division, in Honor of Major General R.E. Rodes, and Major General S.D. Ramseur, is granted. I take occasion to express to the division so lately commanded in succession by these lamented officers, my high appreciation of their merits, and my profound sorrow at their deaths.

"Major General Ramseur has often proved his courage and his capacity to command; but never did these qualities shine more conspicuously than on the afternoon of the 19th of this month when, after two divisions on his left had given way, and his own was doing the same thing, he rallied a small band, and for one hour and a quarter held in check the enemy, until he was shot down himself. In endeavoring to stop those who were retiring from the field; I had occasion to point them to the gallant stand made by Ramseur with his small party; and if his spirit could have animated those who left him thus battling, the 19th of October would have had a far different history. He met the death of a hero, and WITH HIS FALL, THE LAST HOPE OF SAVING THE DAY WAS LOST.

General Ramseur was a soldier of whom his State has reason to be proud- he was brave, chivalrous and capable.

Respectfully,

J.A. EARLY, LIEUT. GEN.

Brig. Gen. Bryan Grimes, Com'd'g. Div.

Mortally wounded on the afternoon of October 19th, 1864 after having participated in one of the most brilliant strategic movements of the war, he was captured and died in the hands of the enemy next morning about 10:00 o'clock. Some of his friends in Winchester procured his body, had it embalmed, and sent through the lines to his family.

To Major Hutchlinson, his Adjutant General, who was captured at the same time, the family of General Ramseur are indebted for some additional accounts of his last moments. His wound was through the body, and of a very painful nature; but he had occasional periods of ease, and during these he conversed very calmly. He knew that he was fatally wounded, but was not unprepared to meet death. To General Hoke, who had been an old schoolmate and friend from childhood, he sent this word: "Tell General Hoke I die a Christian, and have done my duty."

We had heard, but the day before the battle in which he was to give up his life, of the birth of his little daughter. He spoke most tenderly of his wife and little child, and sent them many loving messages. The last words he whispered were for her; Tell my darling wife, he said, "I die with a firm faith in Christ and trust to meet her hereafter." For his father, brothers and sisters, also he had words of peace and love.

General Ramseur was a Major General only for a period of five months, commanding first, Early's division, and after the death of General Rodes, taking his command. But during this short time he maintained his high military character, and the entire confidence of his superior officers and brother Major Generals. There was only one occurrence in the whole of General Ramseur's military career to which it is possible to attach any blame, or make him the subject of censure, and even if it be a blunder or mistake, what commander has not at some time made one false step.

It is thus spoken of by General Early in his narrative of his campaign in the valley.

"On this day, (19th of July) I received information that a column under Averill was moving from Martinsburg toward Winchester, as the position I held left my trains exposed in the rear, I determined to concentrate my force near Strasburg. This movement was commenced on the night of the 19th; Ramseur's division being sent to Winchester to cover that place against Averill. Vaughn's and Jackson's cavalry had been watching Averill, and on the afternoon of the 20th it was reported to General Ramseur that Averill was at Stephenson's depot, with an inferior force, which could be captured, and Ramseur moved out from Winchester to attack him.

But relying on the information he received General Ramseur did not take the proper precautions in advancing, and his division while moving by the flank, was suddenly met by a large force under Averill, advancing in line of battle, and the result was, Ramseur was thrown into confusion, and compelled to retire with loss of four pieces of artillery and a number men killed and wounded. The error committed on this occasion, by this most gallant officer was nobly retrieved on the subsequent part of the campaign." It is very doubtful if any blame should be attached to Gen. Ramseur for this affair. The cavalry command, mentioned had been in his front all day for the special purpose of watching Averill, and reporting from time to time. A General commanding must rely on his subordinates for much information;

he cannot possibly attend to everything himself. Gen. Ramseur had secured no information that the enemy was nearer than Stephenson's depot. Those whose duty it was to inform him reported such as the fact. It was a mistake, therefore, that under the circumstances might have happened to any General. Certain it is that General Early did not censure Gen. Ramseur at the time and General Rodes did not for one moment lose his confidence in him.

General Early thus speaks of General Ramseur in his account of the battle of Cedar Creek;

"Major General Ramseur fell into the hands of the enemy mortally wounded, and in him, not only my command but the country suffered a heavy loss. He was a most gallant and energetic officer, whom no disaster appalled, but his courage and energy seemed to gain new strength in the midst of confusion and disorder. He fell at his post, fighting like a lion at bay, and his native State has reason to be proud of his memory."

General Ramseur was a noble specimen of a man; though distinguished as a warrior and possessing marked abilities for military success, yes, his greatest excellence was his character as a man. He had all those qualities that excite the love and admiration of friends and the respect of foes, no dishonorable thought, word or act stains his bright name. In all his relations of life he was a model as a son, brother, husband, friend; he was without reproach. His friendship elevated and ennobled, for the whole tone of his character was lofty. He had developed in a remarkable manner two elements necessary to his high type of man, viz; a human tenderness of feeling, united with the most manly courage and self reliance. His courage was the theme of the whole army, he seemed perfectly fearless, absolutely devoid of any sense of fear, it seems strange that one so affectionate, so almost womanly in his feelings, should have been so completely at home amid the dreadful scenes of the battle field. But he absolutely revealed in the fierce joys of the strife, his whole being seemed to kindle and burn and glow amid the excitements of danger.

He was spoken of by one of the Virginia papers as the Chevalier Bayard of the war.

His courage was marvelous- danger seemed to draw him as by a strange fascination, and he could pardon everything but cowardice, yet all this was not because he was indifferent to human life and suffering, he would expose himself to shield his staff, and his eyes would fill with tears as he reviewed his broken ranks, after the engagement was over.

General Ramseur was remarkable for his love for children; he would devote himself to them where ever he met them, and seemed to take the greatest pleasure in pleasing them. From childhood he himself had been a most devoted child to his parents, and no sister ever had a brother more affectionate, no wife a husband more entirely her own, his whole nature was self denying- open hearted- generous; no mean envies, no base jealousies were found in him. He never sought

promotion it always came unasked by him.

In person General Ramseur was of medium height, his figure was slender but well proportioned, very erect, and of fine material bearing. His brow was large, prominent, well rounded- his eyes large and black and the whole expression open, winning and striking. His face indicated a most remarkable manner loftiness of character and purity of sentiment, he was a fine horseman, sitting his horse with grace and managing him with skill.

Gen. Ramseur was a member of the Presbyterian Church and died expressing his hope in Jesus as his Saviour. The writer of this sketch passed the last two years of the war in close intimacy with General Ramseur. He saw much of his Christian character, and had many conversations with him on religious subjects. During this period he always promoted religious observance among his troops. The last winter of his life Mrs. Ramseur spent with him in camp. He had prayers regularly in his family, and read religious books. He spoke particularly of his enjoyments of Jay's "Christian Contemplated," a book on the Christian character. He also read the Bible a great deal, and his faith gradually became brighter, more fixed and calmer.

The last sermon he heard was in New Market from the text, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna and will give him a white stone." He enjoyed it and spoke of his satisfaction in it.

His last words to Mrs. Ramseur were an expression of assured hope in Christ.

A high tone and chivalrous gentleman, a gallant soldier, an Humble Christian. We may apply to him the words of the great Poet of our language-

"In war was never lion raged more fierce,
In peace was never lamb more mild,
Than was that young and princely gentleman."

WARLICK FAMILY.

The original spelling of this name was "Warlock," John Smyer, an aged and very respectable old gentleman, who lived on the South Fork River, six miles north of Lincolnton, N.C., told me in 1875 that the Warlocks came from Macedonia township, North-hampton county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smyer himself came from that county and said that in 1805 while he was on a visit to his kindred he saw the old family residence of the Warlocks.

DANIEL WARLOCK,

was the first progenitor of the family who came to North Carolina. There are a number of deeds registered in Lincoln county about the years 1770-1, which call for the lines of Daniel Warlock "HOME PLACE

Ezekiel Polk was at that time Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Tryon county, now Lincoln county. Daniel Warlock, Jr., according to the tradition in the family, from whom I have it, joined a military expedition against the Indians in the West and was never heard of afterwards. Two of his brothers went in search of him but were not able to ascertain his fate.

He was the father of

BARBARA WARLICK,

who was my grandmother. He had sons, Absalom, John and David Warlick. The spelling of the name by this generation, and by all the descendants since, is Warlick. For what reason or how it came to be changed, I have never been able to ascertain.

Barbara Warlick was born the 10th of August, 1782, and was married to Michael Schenck, my grandfather, the 11th of May, 1801. She was raised by her Aunt Eve Catherine Shuford, wife of Martin Shuford, and it was at Mr. Shuford's that my grandfather was married. She died on the 23rd day of August 1815, and now lies buried beside her husband in the cemetery of the Methodist church at Lincolnton, N.C.

The Warlicks of Burke and Catowba counties descended from Lewis Warlock, the youngest son of Daniel Warlock, Senior. P.A. Warlick, Esq., represented Burke county in the House of Representatives of North Carolina in 1872-3.

L.F. Warlick, Esq. descendant is a prominent man in that county. Maxwell Warlick, Esq., of Lincoln county is a descendant also. His father, Daniel Warlick, a grandson of Daniel Warlock Senior, and a son of Nicolas Warlock was, I find a member of the Special Court, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lincoln County in 1798. Maxwell Warlick's mother was Margaret Ramsour, daughter of Jacob Ramsour, and sister of David Ramsour, my wife's grandfather.

There are few persons who have gained the esteem and respect of their fellow men more worthily than Maxwell Warlick. He is a patriotic, liberal and intelligent citizen; a consistent and pious member of the Reform Lutheran Church, and is always foremost in good works and influences in his community. He is now in a green old age and will soon be gathered to his fathers.

D. SCHENCK.

Jan'y 15th, 1885

SCHINDEL FAMILY

Clipping from the Miami Herald, Miami, Fla.
January 29, 1935.

The first mention of the Schindels in Germany, whence the family in the United States traces its lineage, is made in the 13th century.

The family, which belonged to the German nobility, held the titles of baron and count, and had possession of their baronial estates until the 19th century, and at various times the family played important parts in the history of central Europe.

In 1241 members of this family took part in the battles against the Tartars.

In 1518 Martin Von Schindel was a counsellor to Prince Munsterburg and a captain in Steinar.

Under King Christian, in the 17th century, Viglas Von Schindel went to Denmark, where he became Lord Chamberlain in Waiting and Principle master of the Horse, and by his advice the King founded a Knight's Academy (for cadets) in Copenhagen in 1681. In consideration of this, The Frizian House was presented to him.

Casper Von Schindel, Imperial Major, was in 1546 commander of the auxiliary troops sent to Emperor Charles the 5th by the Silesian deputies to fight the Turks in Hungary.

In 1733 Baron Carl Otto Von Schindel was appointed a Royal Danish Admiral.

John Peter Von Schindel, whose family was closely connected with that of Baron Von Stueben, came to the United States with two brothers in 1751, and, after remaining for sometime in Philadelphia, settled in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, where he became active in the affairs of the colonies, also representing his district in the Senate.

He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, as was his son, John Peter, and, and ~~xxxx~~ their descendants took part in all the wars which this country later participated.

Among the widely known descendants were Mrs. Elizabeth Schindel Hutter, who was chosen as one of the distinguished women for Pennsylvania's "Book of Honor", and Major Gen. J. P. Schindel Cohen, and Brig. Gen. S. J. Bayard Schindel, all of the United States Army.

The COATS OF ARMS is a red shield, with three billets of silver. The ~~xxxxx~~ crest, a gold crown on the midst of red open wings, with the three silver shingles surrounded by a green wreath. The motto is "Bonis Est". (It is for goods) Descendants of this family are found in most of the states of the Union. The greater number however live in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, & New York.

Boyd Thurmond Warlick, B. Mch. 22, 1904 Living Aug. 19, 1955
Wife Annie Armindy London B. Dec. 19, 1903 " " "
Warlick Road, Lawndale, N. C. RFD. (Mar. July 7, 1926)
Children -
Thurmond B. Mch 1, 1927 mar. Frances Roberts

Sarah Osten B Jan. 6, 1930

Yates Kenneth B. Aug. 12, 1932 mar. Marlie Dean Lail Aug. 1955

Anne Sue B. June 4, 1937, Mar. James Donald Peeler

David London B. Oct. 6, 1940

Boyd Warlicks father , Decatur Warlick B. Nov. 5, 1859 D. Mch
16, 1947 married Dec. 24th or 25th 1887 Mittie Fall, B. Oct.
29, 1888. D. May 15, 1954. Their children were-
Alfred Warlick B. Oct. 5, 1888 living Gastonia, N.C. 1955
Caldwell

Walter Theodore Warlick	B.	Aug 27, 1890
Zulu Catherine Warlick	B	Apr. 20 1893
Evangeline	"	B. Jan 10, 1895
Lou Ella	"	B Sept 17, 1896
Zeb. Zemiri	"	B. July 21, 1899
Franklin Decatur	"	B Aug 24, 1901
Boyd Thurmond	"	B. Mch. 22, 1904
Glenard Lea	"	B Sept. 27, 1908

is the

Decatur/son of ABRAHAM or ABRAM Warlick, B. Dec. 25, 1816
D. Nov. 16, 1889 . Wife Rosannah Boggs Warlick B. Nov. 8, 1822
D. Apr. 3, 1881. Their children were-
Samuel, Gaither, William, Frances and Decatur.

Abran Warlick son of Daniel Warlick, B. Mch. 17, 1841 age 73 years.
Wife Mary Warlick, D. Nov 25, 1851, age 73 years & 11mo.
Cemetery records from tombstone in the family burying lot. on
the home place and Boyd Warlick now owns this land. Aug. 1955.)

Boyd T. Warlick has an old deed made in 1816 to Daniel
Warlick, Absolum Warlick, David Warlick, and Micheal Schenck.
This would indicate that Daniel Absolum & David are brothers
and brotherinlaw E. Schenck and sons of Daniel Warlick Jr.
and wife Barbara Whisanant.