

EXP. 12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See Instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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received
date entered

1. Name

historic St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and Cemetery

and/or common

2. Location

street & number South side SR 1950 (Mattox Road), 1.1 mile of
junction with SR 1949 (Wetmore Road) not for publication

city, town Woodleaf vicinity of congressional district

state N. C. code 037 county Rowan code 159

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name The Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina Mr. Guy Etheridge, Senior Warden
Attn: Mr. Mike Schenck St. George's Episcopal Church

street & number 201 St. Alban's Drive Post Office Box 32
Woodleaf, N. C. 27054

city, town Raleigh vicinity of _____ state N. C. 27609

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building

street & number 402 North Main Street

city, town Salisbury state N. C. 28144

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

An Inventory of Architectural and Historical Resources in Rowan County
title _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state N. C. 27611

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. Andrew's Church and Churchyard, located on a knoll overlooking the bottomlands of Fourth Creek and the South Yadkin River, is a handsome weatherbeaten frame building sheltered in a grove of oak trees. The church and its adjacent burying ground are a highly significant and virtually unaltered example of vernacular architecture recalling and expressing both the form and character of structure and landscape from the mid-nineteenth century. While a thematic survey of Episcopal churches in the state has not been undertaken, St. Andrew's is the oldest intact frame antebellum Episcopal church in western North Carolina and with St. John's Church (1773), Williamsboro (NR), is one of the oldest intact frame Episcopal churches in the state.

The contract for the construction of the church is dated 6 April 1840.

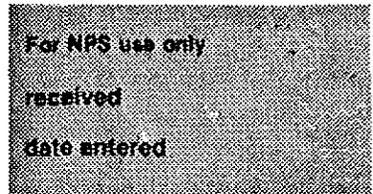
"The conditions of building a Church on the land formerly owned by Charles & Richmond Pearson on the road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville between the commissioners and Jacob Correll are as follows (:): the said Jacob Correll binds himself his heirs and assigns to complete the following work to wit. To finish the hull of the house 44 by 34 Including the doors & windows and sash, laying two floors, and running one flight stairs and ceiling up to the top of the Seats, and Seat it of necessity: So we the commissioners bind ourselves our heirs and assigns to the said Jacob Correll in the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-five dollars to be paid when the above named work is completed. Subscribed this 6th day of April 1840."¹

The contract was signed by the commissioners, Joseph Turner, J. N. Watson, John Rice, and James Owens and the builder, Jacob Correll. The completed weatherboarded frame church was consecrated by Bishop Ives on 30 August 1840.

The weatherboarded frame church rests on a complete dry-laid stone foundation and is covered with a wood shingle gable roof. The wood shingles were applied in 1977. The front southwest elevation has a three-bay division on the first story with a two-bay arrangement in the gable above. Large partially shaped granite steps lead up the double leaf board and batten doors in the outer bays. Between them is a window opening containing nine-over-nine sash protected by board and batten blinds on strap hinges. The arrangement of doors and windows continues throughout the first story. High in the gable end are a pair of windows containing six-over-six sash which provide light to the gallery. Both the northwest and southeast side elevations have a four bay division with doors set in the northernmost of their bays. In both instances large partially shaped granite blocks served as steps. The rear of the church has four symmetrically placed windows with the two inner windows raised above the others and above the altar inside. In the gable end are a pair of windows opposite those on the front elevation. While the wood shingle roof is a modern replacement, almost all weatherboards, all the doors, and most of the wood blinds are original. Any replacement has occurred only where repair was absolutely beyond possibility.

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Like the exterior, the interior of the church has never been painted and thus has acquired a rich golden patina. The walls are sheathed with flush horizontal boards. Simple boards also enhance the door and window openings. The front entrances lead into a two-aisle plan with single end pews attached to the side walls and a long pew in the center from aisle to aisle. A dog-leg stair rises in the south corner to the gallery. In the late nineteenth century the gallery was enclosed and sheathed; however, in 1977 it was reopened and a simple railing installed to guard the opening. The gallery has a floor but is not finished in any other fashion. The pegged rafter construction of the roof is exposed as are the upper portions of the hewn frame.

The main aisles of the church terminated with the cross aisle carrying between the side doors. In the late nineteenth century and probably shortly after the Rev. Francis Johnstone Murdoch assumed charge of the congregation a pair of anterooms were built into the north and east corners of the church flanking a raised chancel. The chancel was enclosed by a molded railing on bold turned balusters which appear to have been brought here from another, earlier, building. A broad step leads to the kneeler several inches below the chancel floor. A door in the southwest partition wall of the north anteroom connects it and the nave while a second door in its southeast wall--at the top of a short flight of stairs--opens into the chancel. Across the chancel is a pendant (and the only) door into the east anteroom. The anterooms are sheathed with flush vertical pine boards as was the ceiling installed in the once open gallery. The closing of the gallery and the construction of the anterooms and chancel appear to be contemporary, and it seems reasonable to think that those improvements occurred in the late nineteenth century while the church was under the care of the Rev. Francis Johnstone Murdoch who served the diocese for a time as chairman of a special committee concerned with improving the design of churches throughout the state.

The pair of granite uprights flanking the iron gate into the cemetery are directly opposite the side door in the church's south elevation. The dry laid-basalt stone enclosed churchyard at St. Andrew's contains 53 inscribed markers and some dozen graves marked only by upright fieldstones. Seven of the seventeen organizing communicants of St. Andrew's church are buried here: Samuel Turner (1797-1852), David Heathman (1812-1852), Hezekiah Heathman (1772-1852), John Rice (1810-1878), James Owens (1808-1848), Jacob Correll, the builder of the church, (1798-1867), and Cathew Rice (1811-188_). Also buried here is George Badger Wetmore, Jr. (1852-1918), his wife Mary Weldon Wetmore (1857-1920) and three of their children who died in the 1880s. The oldest marked grave in the burying ground is that of Joseph Turner (1826-1842) who died 10 July 1842. The most recent burial in the cemetery was that of William Frohock Kelly (1878-1962) who had married Fannie Bost the daughter of Henry Connor Bost (1841-1887 who is also buried here.

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While for many years the churchyard was kept swept clean of grass, it is now covered with grass and frequently mown but not so frequently as to limit the growth of wildflowers. The lower half of the cemetery is covered with mature trees and shrubs. The graves of an unknown number of slaves are there.

¹St. Andrew's Parish Register, mimeographed (Rowan County, N. C.: St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, N.D.).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1840 **Builder/Architect** Jacob Correll

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and Cemetery, sheltered in a grove of trees high above Fourth Creek, is one of the very few, if not the oldest, remaining intact frame antebellum Episcopal churches in western North Carolina. The unpainted weatherboarded church, together with its adjacent burying ground enclosed by a dry laid stone wall, is a unique Piedmont North Carolina example of vernacular meeting house architecture and representative of its many frame contemporaries which have been lost or more often replaced by more ambitious brick structures. St. Andrew's Church possesses a statewide architectural significance and attendant historical significance because of the remarkable degree of site and structural integrity which has been maintained for the duration of its 142-year history. The congregation of St. Andrew's was formed early in 1840 by some twenty communicants of Christ Church (Cleveland) who withdrew to organize themselves into a separate congregation which they named St. Andrew's. Included in this group were representatives of a number of the oldest Episcopal families in western Rowan County including members of the Rice, Heathman, Fraley, Turner, Marlin, Thomason, and Owens families. On 6 April 1840 four commissioners representing the congregation contracted with Jacob Correll, also a member, for the construction of a frame church, 44 feet by 34 feet. Correll was to be paid \$325. for his work. The congregation was admitted into the Diocese of North Carolina in May. Three months later on 30 August, the first service of Holy Communion was held in the newly completed St. Andrew's Church at which time the church was consecrated by Bishop Levi Silliman Ives. He was assisted by the Rev. Thomas T. Davis, the first pastor, who later became Bishop of South Carolina. The congregation of St. Andrew's Church was never particularly large in number but was nevertheless prominent in the heavily Presbyterian Scotch-Irish western Rowan County. When built, the church was located on the main road between Salisbury and Mocksville, the Davie County seat, but in the late nineteenth century that road (now N.C. 801) was re-routed to the northeast and left St. Andrew's isolated. Although St. Andrew's continued to be maintained, services were held at St. George's Church, Woodleaf. The congregation of St. George's, descendants of the founders of St. Andrew's have for most of this century hosted an annual homecoming service at the church on the last Sunday of August in commemoration of the consecration of the church on that day (30 August) in 1840.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. St. Andrew's Church is associated with the revival of fortunes and influence of the Episcopal Church in Rowan County and North Carolina in the early decades of the nineteenth century.
- B. The church is associated with the lives of its parishoners, members of several of the most prominent families in western Rowan County. Jacob Correll, the builder of the church, is buried in its cemetery as are other early members and their descendants.
- C. The church and its cemetery embodies the distinctive characteristics of a cultural and religious unit, maintained in a remarkable degree of structural and site integrity. The frame church, resting on a low stone foundation and covered with unpainted weatherboards and a gabled roof, is one of western North Carolina's few remaining intact ante-

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bellum Episcopal churches and with its adjoining stone-enclosed churchyard is a unique interpretation of vernacular architecture.

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In his report to the Twenty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina meeting at St. Luke's, Salisbury in May, 1840, the Rev. Thomas Frederick Davis, Jr., Rector of St. Luke's and Christ Church, Rowan County, introduced St. Andrew's Church to the convention.

"This parish has just been organized. Its Delegates have been received into this Convention. A plain country church, is almost completed, sufficiently so to be used for worship. I preached there on Sunday last to a very large congregation. There will be connected with this church, immediately, between 18 and 30 families. So far, everything holds out a good hope to the Church. May it be realized--and the institution of the gospel in the Church be sustained and advanced to the glory of God and the welfare of his people."¹

His report on Christ Church included the following statement:

"The present number (of communicants) is, as stated, 100, of whom about 20 will soon withdraw from Christ Church, and unite themselves to the communion of St. Andrew's Church, which has just been established."²

Seventeen males had signed a petition on Saturday, 9 May 1840, as communicants of St. Andrew's Church for acceptance at the convention. They were: Phillip Rice, Hezekiah Heathman, Samuel Turner, Henry Lippard, Joseph Turner, Zachariah Thomason, John Rice, David Heathman, Cathew Rice, Hezekiah Turner, William Heathman, James Owens, Jacob Correll, John R. Thorn, James Nolly, Jesse Fraley, and Thomas B. Rice. At that same meeting John Watson, Jacob Correll, Samuel Turner, Phillip Rice and Joseph Turner were elected as the Vestry of St. Andrew's. Elected as delegates to the convention were James Owens, William Heathman, Samuel Turner, and John Watson.³

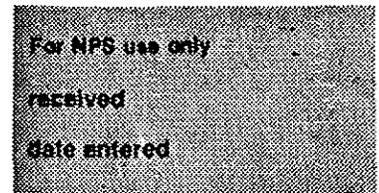
The reasons for the organization of St. Andrew's Church out of Christ Church are not known; however, ease and ability of getting to church was perhaps a factor. Jacob Correll's plantation between the South Yadkin River and Fourth Creek was less than a mile from the selected site of St. Andrew's Church. Another consideration may lie in the report of the Rev. Davis to the Twenty-third Convention which met in Christ Church, Raleigh, in 1839. In listing his services at Christ Church for the preceeding year he noted twenty-one confirmations (sixteen white, five colored) and the addition of eighteen communicants (sixteen white, two colored).

"The increase of the number of communicants in this church during the past year is within a fraction equal to one-fifth of the whole present number, and more than one-fifth of the number at the last Convention. The number of confirmations equal to almost one-fourth the number of communicants."⁴

It is worth noting that the above figures are close to the number of those who withdrew in the Spring of 1840 to establish St. Andrew's Church.

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Apparently the seventeen petitioners had considered acceptance into the diocese as a foregone conclusion for earlier, on 6 April, four of their group, Joseph Turner, J. N. Watson, John Rice, and James Owens--identified as commissioners--contracted with a member of the proposed congregation, Jacob Correll, to construct a church for the St. Andrew's congregation. Correll was a planter who operated the mill nearby on the South Yadkin River formerly owned by the Pearson family. Correll was to be paid \$325 for his work upon completion.⁵ His work was quick and sure for the building was completed by 30 August of the same year when the first service of Holy communion was held and the Church was consecrated by Levi Silliman Ives, second Bishop of North Carolina, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Frederick Davis, rector at St. Luke's and Christ Church (1836-1846). St. Andrew's had 29 communicants. Among those baptized and confirmed on the 30th were Thomas, servant of William Barber, and two servants of James Owens, Geny and Betsy.⁶

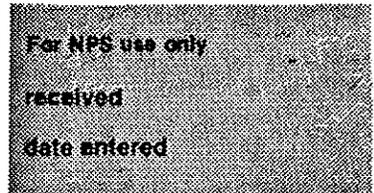
While the contract with Jacob Correll has specified that the church was to be built on land "formerly owned by Charles and Richmond Pearson" it was not until 11 September 1840 that the Pearsons actually deeded a tract of two acres to the Vestry of St. Andrew's.⁷

The Rev. Davis (1804-1871) continued as rector of the three Episcopal churches in Rowan County until 1846 when he accepted a call to Grace Church, Camden, South Carolina. In 1853 Davis was consecrated Bishop of South Carolina and served in that capacity until his death.⁸ Davis was replaced as rector of the Rowan churches by the Rev. John Haywood Parker (1813-1858).⁹ It was during his rectorship that Christ Church and St. Andrew's were separated as charges from St. Luke's when on 1 December 1847 Oliver Sherman Prescott was appointed by Bishop Ives to be in charge of St. Andrew's Church which at that time had forty-nine communicants.¹⁰ Prescott's tenure was brief and on 3 March 1850 the Rev. James Gilbert Jacobs was appointed by the Bishop to serve Christ and St. Andrew's churches and the newly established St. Philip's Church, Mocksville. He remained in the churches' service until late in 1854: he removed to Tennessee in 1855.¹¹

The Rev. Jacobs was succeeded by the Rev. George Badger Wetmore whose service to the parish of St. Andrew's and Christ Church was to last for 32 years. It is no overstatement to say that the lives of Wetmore and his descendants and the fortunes of St. Andrew's Church have been closely associated since 25 February 1855 when Wetmore held his first service at St. Andrew's Church.¹² The Rev. Wetmore's appointment to St. Andrew's and Christ Church could not have been more timely. The decade of the 1850s was not particularly favorable to the young church. In 1852 three of its original communicants--David Heathman, Hezekiah Heathman, and Samuel Turner--died. Samuel Turner's wife Elizabeth died two years later. In August 1856 Zachariah Thomason--another original communicant--and his wife Kitty and William Thomason and his wife Elizabeth left for Missouri. Later in the fall John N. Heathman left "for the west." Another member of the Heathman family, Thomas, moved "west" about 1 January 1860.¹³

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George Badger Wetmore (1821-1888) was born in New Bern, graduated from the University of North Carolina, being salutatorian of his class, practiced law in Fayetteville, and studied for the ministry. Bishop Atkinson ordered him Deacon in Christ Church, Raleigh, 14 January 1855, and on 31 May 1857 advanced him to the priesthood in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury. Soon after he was appointed to serve St. Philip's Church, Mocksville, Christ Church and St. Andrew's churches, Rowan. St. James, Iredell County, soon came under his charge. Over time his charge increased. He was assisted in his work by the Rev. Samuel Swann Barber, a son of Christ Church, until about 1866 when Barber removed to Hyde County. Wetmore served as minister to St. Andrew's Church until his retirement which took effect at the convention held in 1887. He afterward removed to Banner Elk, Watauga County, where he died and is buried.¹⁴

Perhaps in anticipation of the appointment of the Rev. Wetmore the vestries of Christ Church and St. Andrew's Church met on 9 February 1857 and resolved to accept eighteen acres from Joseph Turner on which a rectory was to be built. John Rice, Jacob Correll, and F. S. Neely were appointed to buy the land and to superintend the construction of the manse.¹⁵ The manse was constructed in that year and served as Rev. Wetmore's residence until 1887. It still stands today although it has become a private residence.

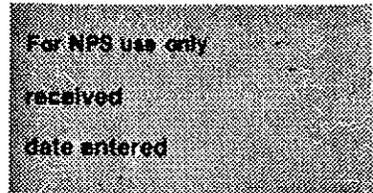
Following Wetmore's retirement and until 1890 the church was under the care of the Rev. Edward P. Green. After 1890 it came under the care of the Rev. Francis Johnstone Murdoch rector of St. Luke's Parrish. Murdoch's service to the church is renown and he set about to serve his congregation not only in religious terms but also secularly. He was involved in the organization and operation of four mills in Rowan County which provided work to a large number: Rowan Knitting Company, Salisbury Cotton Mills, Vance Cotton Mills, and Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Company.

He was also responsible for the creation of a number of mission churches in Rowan County. Among the missions he organized were St. Jude's, Bear Poplar; St. Paul's, St. Peter's, and St. John's in Salisbury; St. Mary's, China Grove; St. Matthew's, Rowan; St. Joseph's, Spencer; and most signal to the fortunes of St. Andrew's he organized St. George's, Woodleaf.¹⁶

Over the period of years between 1893 and 1905 the communicants of St. Andrew's Church would, for the most part, remove to St. George's. That shift was paralleled by a quick succession of ministers to the congregation. The first mention of St. George's appears in the Minutes of the Seventy-seventh Convention under the heading "St. Andrew's Church and St. George's Chapel." The Rev. Francis J. Murdoch was Priest-in-charge with the Rev. S. S. Bost and the Rev. R. B. Owens as assistant Ministers.¹⁷ There were thirty-seven communicants. The Rev. Sidney Stewart Bost was ordained a priest on 31 May 1896 and in the minutes of the convention of 1897 he is identified as Rector of St. Andrew's and Christ churches.¹⁸ Bost was the son of Henry Connor Bost, (1841-1887), a vestryman at St. Andrew's. In 1899 the Rev. Bost became rector of St. Philip's Church, Durham, and in 1900 St. Andrew's was again under the charge of the Rev. Murdoch, with the Rev. Thomas Lee Trott as his assistant.¹⁹ The minutes of the convention of 1902 show

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that the Rev. John L. Saunders was minister-in-charge of St. Andrew's and Christ churches and neighboring churches. The Rev. Thomas Lee Trott was²⁰ during this period ministering to missions at Cooleemee Mills and Cooleemee Plantation.

The minutes of the 1904 convention show the Rev. Royal G. Shannonhouse as Rector with Christ Church also in his charge.²¹ The congregation had been reported as "St. Andrew's Church and St. George's Chapel" from 1893 through 1905 when the Rev. Thomas L. Trott reports 48 communicants.²² However, beginning in 1906 the congregation is reported as "St. George's Church" with the Rev. Simeon Jeremiah Michael Brown as minister in charge.²³ Thus by 1906 regular services at St. Andrew's Church had been ended and references to the church discontinued although the parish would continue to carry the name St. Andrew's for some time.

The erection of a chapel in the growing village of Woodleaf was perhaps not intended to replace the role of St. Andrew's Church; however, a sequence of events around the turn of the century would complete that process. In the late 1890s the Erwin Company built mills at Cooleemee. The Rev. F. J. Murdoch reported to the convention of 1901 that,

"Since January 1 there has been erected at this place (Cooleemee) a church building so far completed that services can be held in it. The Mill Company gave the ground and contributed \$83.00 towards the building which has cost so far \$433.93. It is 25x72 feet, and is calculated to seat 280 persons. The Rev. Mr. Trott has been keeping up semi-monthly services at Cooleemee for nearly a year."²⁴

The church at Cooleemee, known by 1904 as the Church of the Good Shepherd, was, in fact, only about two miles north of St. Andrew's Church. St. George's Chapel was but a few miles to the southwest. With the construction of the mills also came the building of a bridge across the South Yadkin River at Cooleemee. The main road (now N.C. 801) from Mooresville to Mocksville which formerly passed by St. Andrew's Church and then crossed (first) Fourth Creek and (then) the South Yadkin River by ford and ferry was replaced by a parallel road passing through Woodleaf and on to Cooleemee and northwest where it crossed the Salisbury to Mocksville Road (now U.S. 601). Thus St. Andrew's was isolated from traffic and at the end of a road on the knoll overlooking the bottom lands along the creek and river.

From that time on its fate was in the hands of the communicants of St. George's church. St. George's Church and Christ Church were placed under the care of the Rev. William Hill Hardin who on 1 January 1912 was appointed Archdeacon of the Convocation of Charlotte by Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire. With the dissolution of the conventions Hardin was appointed Priest-in-Charge of the Rowan County Missions on 1 November 1924. He remained Priest-in-Charge until his death 23 June 1934. In his private record Hardin records only two services at St. Andrew's Church. On 11 September 1920 he conducted burial services in St. Andrew's Church for Margaret E. Wyatt of Cooleemee and afterward she was buried in the churchyard. Ten years later on 3 May 1930 he also officiated at burial services for Susan Hilliard. She was buried in the churchyard next to the

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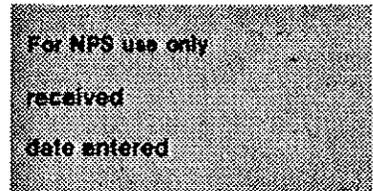
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grave of her husband, T. Franklin Hilliard (1857-1924).²⁵

Although George Badger Wetmore moved from Woodleaf in 1887 his legacy continues to have a strong impact on the community and the fortunes of St. Andrew's Church. His son Hinsdale Wetmore (1858-1945) married in 1878 Mollie Hart (1858-1953), the daughter of A. A. Hart. They settled on a farm near Woodleaf where he lived until his death. Mollie (Hart) Wetmore was Presbyterian and never joined the Episcopal church. The couple is buried in the cemetery at Unity Presbyterian Church. It was through their daughter, Janie Ellen Wetmore (1893-1975), however, that the family's association with St. Andrew's Church was continued. She and her husband Augustus Guy Etheridge moved from Salisbury to Woodleaf in 1924 and from then until her death she was responsible for much of the care given St. Andrew's. Her brother John H. Wetmore and his wife Bertha Watson also lived in Woodleaf and were communicants of St. George's Church. Another of the Rev. Wetmore's sons, T. B. Wetmore, also lived in the community for a time. The bodies of his son and namesake, George Badger Wetmore, Jr. (1852-1918) and his wife were brought back to St. Andrew's for burial beside the graves of three of their children.²⁶

Homecoming services have been held at St. Andrew's Church on the last Sunday in August--commemorating the consecration of the church on that day in 1840--for untold years. Until recent times these were for the most part family reunions of the communicants of St. George's and descendants of those of St. Andrew's. Beginning in the mid-1970s these reunions took on a wider appeal as concrete efforts for the restoration and maintenance of the church were undertaken by Janie Wetmore Etheridge's son and daughter-in-law, Guy Wetmore and Elizabeth Etheridge. In 1980 a special bill was passed in the North Carolina General Assembly providing \$3,500 for stabilization and protective measures for the church. Homecomings at St. Andrew's Church now appeal to a larger group in Rowan County who are concerned not only with the church but also with the rich social and cultural traditions it represents.

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¹Journal of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina. (Fayetteville: Edward J. Hale, 1840), p. 16.

²Ibid.

³"Parish Register," mimeographed (Rowan County, N. C.: St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, n.d.), pp. 2-3, hereinafter cited as "Parish Register". This information and much of what is included here comes from a xerox copy of the "Parish Register" which covers the period 1840-1887 and appears to be a handwritten copy of the original, although it is unknown who did the original copy. Because the register ends with Rev. Wetmore's retirement, it is thought that perhaps he made the copy.

⁴Journal of the Proceedings of the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina (Fayetteville: Edward J. Hale, 1939), pp. 19-20.

⁵"Parish Register".

⁶Ibid, p. 4

⁷Rowan County Deed Book 35, Rowan County Register of Deeds, Salisbury, N. C. pp. 134-135.

⁸Powell, William Stevens, St. Luke's Episcopal Church (Salisbury, N. C.: St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 1953), pp. 49-50, hereinafter cited as Powell; see also Owens, Robert B., Christ Church, Rowan County (n.p.), p. 15, hereinafter cited as Owens.

⁹Powell, pp. 58-59, Owens, p. 16.

¹⁰"Parish Register," pp. 65-66.

¹¹Owens, p. 16; "Parish Register," pp. 12-13.

¹²"Parish Register, " p.18.

¹³Ibid, pp. 19, 20.

¹⁴Owens, pg. 17-18.

¹⁵"Parish Register," p. 45.

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Footnotes

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¹⁶Powell, pp. 33-41, 57-58.

¹⁷Journal of the Proceedings of the Seventy-seventh Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, Printers and Publishers, 1893), pp. 14, 18, hereinafter cited as Journal, convention number.

¹⁸Ibid, pp. 6, 10, 97-98.

¹⁹Ibid, 84, p. 117.

²⁰Journal of the Eighty-sixth Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina (Raleigh: Alford, Bynum, and Christophers, Printers, 1902), pp. 79, 102.

²¹Journal, 88, p. 107.

²²Journal, 89, p. 106.

²³Journal, 90, p. 6, 123.

²⁴Journal, 85, p. 86.

²⁵"The Priest's Private Record: William Hill Hardin (1868-1934),"in the possession of Mrs. Ernest Lauriston Hardin, Salisbury, N. C., n.p.

²⁶Information on the Wetmore-Etheridge family was supplied by Guy Wetmore and Elizabeth Etheridge during various conversations with the author. Notes on conversations and letters are contained in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church file, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

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National Park Service

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Hardin, William Hill. The Priest's Private Record; 1868-1934. n.p. In the possession of Mrs. Ernest Lauriston Hardin, Salisbury, N. C.

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Journal of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of North Carolina. (Fayetteville: Edward J. Hale, 1840).

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Journal of the Nintieth Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina. (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, Printers and Binders, 1906).

Owens, Robert B. Christ Church, Rowan County. n.p.

Parish Register, Rowan County, N. C.: St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, n.d.

Powell, William Stevens, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Salisbury, N. C. n.p., 1953

Rowan County Deed Book 35, Rowan County Register of Deeds, Salisbury, N. C.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.5 acres

Quadrangle name Cooleemee

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

B			
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

C			
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

D			
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

E			
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

F			
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

G			
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

H			
	Zone	Eastng	Northng

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property being nominated is Parcel 13, Rowan County Tax Map 806, Unity Township, a copy of which is attached.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------------	------

state		code	county		code
-------	--	------	--------	--	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization Division of Archives and History date July 8, 1982

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N. C. 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William J. King, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date July 10, 1982

For NPS use only

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

date

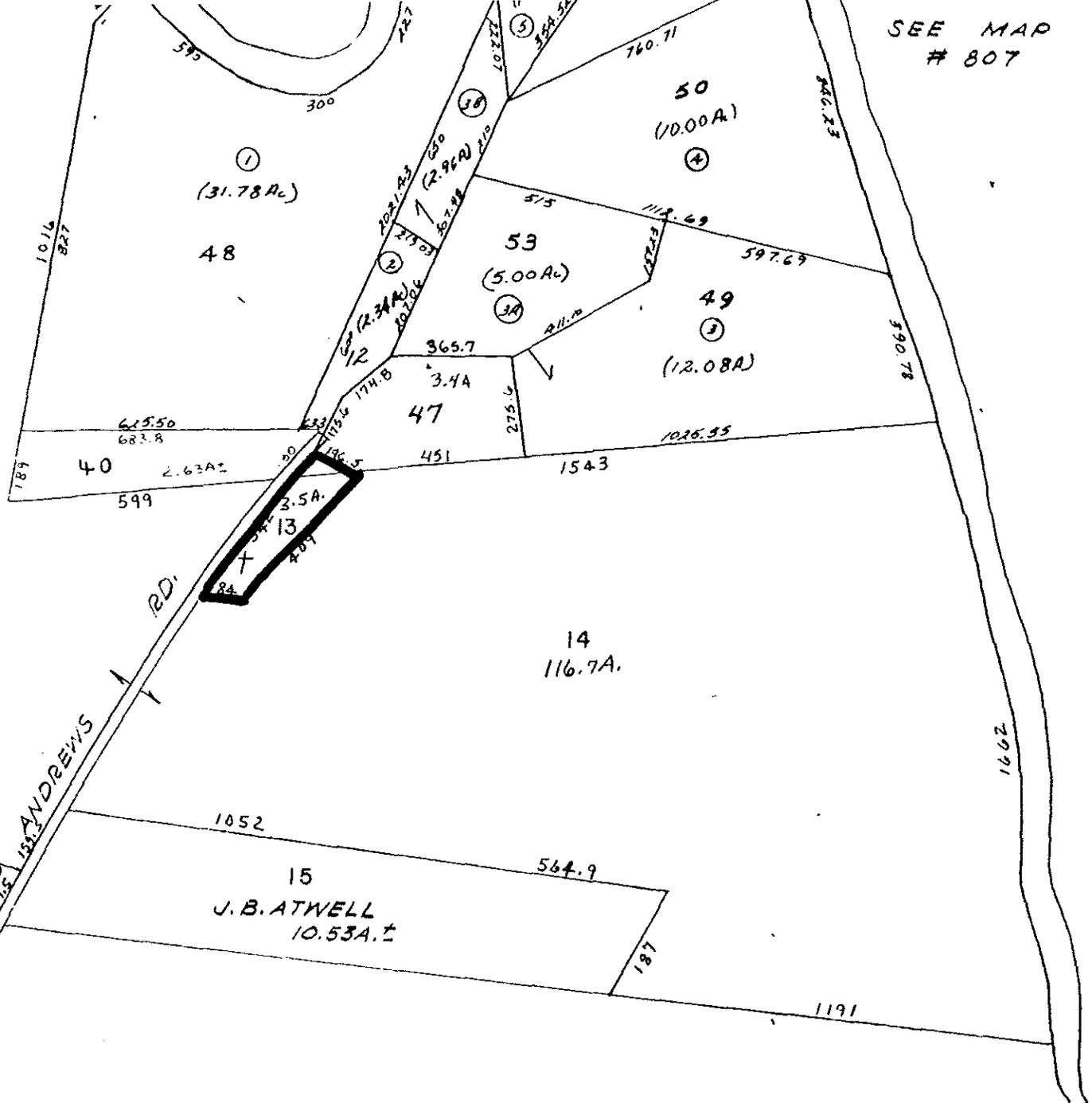
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

SEE MAP # 807



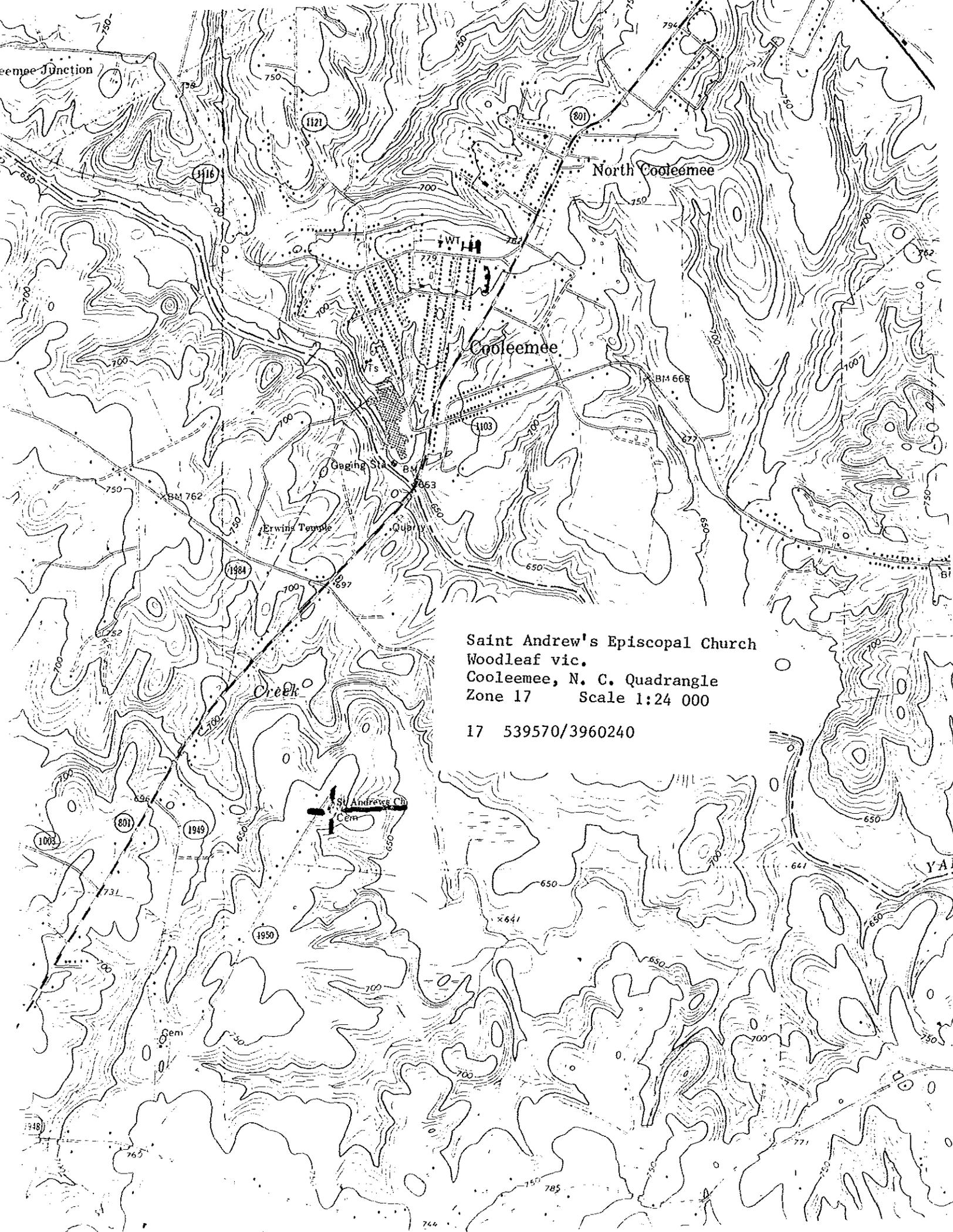
INDEX

- 1. MAP "C" IRWIN MILLS PROP.
- 2. MAP "A" IRWIN MILLS PROP.

809

2JJ 137

CITY	TWP	MAP NO.
	UNITY	806
ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.		
HUNNICUTT & ASSOCIATES		
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.		
SCALE: 1" = 400'		



Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church
Woodleaf vic.
Cooleemee, N. C. Quadrangle
Zone 17 Scale 1:24 000

17 539570/3960240

NW HAMPSHIRE, Merrimack County, Franklin, Franklin Falls Historic District, Roughly bounded by
Sw, River, Schoot, Aylers Sts. and the Winnepesaukee River (08/19/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Buncombe County, Asheville, Reynolds, Dr. Carl V., House, 86 Edgemont Rd.
(08/19/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Clay County, Hayesville vicinity, Spikebuck Town Mound and Village Site,
(08/17/82) *Archaeological site*

NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County, Oak Ridge vicinity, Benbow, Charles, House, S of Oak Ridge on
NC 150 (08/19/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Harnett County, Dunn, Howard, Kenneth L., House, 400 S. Layton Ave. (08/19/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Henderson County, Flat Rock vicinity, Brookland, N of Flat Rock on SR 1863
(08/19/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Investment Company Building, 233
S. Brevard St. (08/19/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Rowan County, Woodleaf vicinity, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and Cemetery,
NE of Woodleaf on SR 1950 (08/19/82)

OKLAHOMA, Creek County, Drumright, Drumright, Aaron, House, 403 S. Creek Ave. (08/17/82)

PENNSYLVANIA, Lancaster County, Strasburg vicinity, Electric Locomotive No. 4859, PA 741
(08/19/82)

RHODE ISLAND, Washington County, Narragansett, Central Street Historic District (Narragansett
Pier MRA), Both sides of Central Street from 5th Ave. to Boon St. (08/18/82)

RHODE ISLAND, Washington County, Narragansett, Earls court Historic District (Narragansett Pier
MRA), Roughly bounded by Westmoreland, Noble, Woodward Sts., and Gibson Ave. (both sides)
(08/18/82)

RHODE ISLAND, Washington County, Narragansett, Gardencourt (Narragansett Pier MRA), 10 Gibson
Ave. (08/18/82)

RHODE ISLAND, Washington County, Narragansett, Ocean Road Historic District (Narragansett Pier
MRA), Ocean and Wildfield Farm Rds., and Newton and Hazard Aves. (08/18/82)

RHODE ISLAND, Washington County, Narragansett, Towers Historic District (Narragansett Pier
MRA), Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Exchange Pl., Mathewson and Taylor Sts. (08/18/82)

SOUTH CAROLINA, Berkeley County, Pinopolis, Pinopolis Historic District North (Pinopolis MRA),
Lake View St. South to Lake Moultrie (08/19/82)

SOUTH CAROLINA, Berkeley County, Pinopolis, Pinopolis Historic District South (Pinopolis MRA), CR
5 (08/19/82)

SOUTH CAROLINA, Berkeley County, Pinopolis, Robertson, William, House (Pinopolis MRA), CR 5
(08/19/82)

SOUTH CAROLINA, Georgetown County, Georgetown, Minim Island Shell Midden (38GE46), (08/18/82)

TEXAS, Red River County, Kanawha, Neely Site 41 RR 48, SE of Kanawha on Little Pine Creek
(08/20/82)

UTAH, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Broadway Hotel (Salt Lake City Business District MRA), 222
W. 3d S. (08/17/82)

UTAH, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Brooks Arcade (Salt Lake City Business District MRA), 260
S. State St. (08/17/82)

UTAH, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Building at 592-98 W. 200 South (Salt Lake City Business
District MRA), 592-98 W. 200 S. (08/17/82)

UTAH, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Central Warehouse (Salt Lake City Business District MRA),
520 W. 200 S. (08/17/82)