



# MADISON, NORTH CAROLINA

RONALD WILLIAMS

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**MADISON, NORTH CAROLINA**

*Compiled by*

**RONALD W. WILLIAMS**

*Ronald W. Williams*

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**MADISON, NORTH CAROLINA**

## **Chapter I**

## FOREWORD

I wrote this history of Madison not because somebody asked me to but because I love my hometown. I have been living in Madison all my life and I am proud of it. I enjoy writing history and I saw the need for a history of Madison so I decided to write it. The story of Madison is not a very fascinating one. It simply tells how the Town of Madison came from a small community to a present modern day town. I recently heard a speech by Mr. Clay McCollum who said, "I moved to Madison about 20 years ago. I had always heard of Madison as being the largest small town in the world. So I decided to come to Madison and see what it is like for myself."

Without the help of many local citizens this history of Madison would have been impossible. A special thanks go to Miss Mary Scott Johnson, local librarian, who was of much help. Another special thanks go to Mrs. Martha H. Davis, director of the Rockingham Library System, who was of much help also.

I know that every fact in this book isn't correct, but the research was as close as I could come. After you read this book maybe you will agree with me that Madison has come a long way since 1818. If you are looking for a small town making progress, come to MADISON.

RONALD WILLIAMS

## MADISON FACTS

Form of Government: Council-Manager

Population: 1970 city census, 2,018. (Due to an annexation in June 1971 approximately 700 people were added to the population, which would bring the figure to 2,718). County census, 72,402.

Altitude: 582 feet

Climate: Average temperature, 58.2

Rainfall: Average, 41.88 inches

Average growing season (days): 203

Average Snowfall: 5.6

Average Relative Humidity: winter, 71%; summer, 74%

Parks: One—Idol Park

Assessed Valuation: \$14,529,480.00

Building and Loan Assets: \$1,319,282.75

Postal Assets: \$115,000.00

Telephones: 4,537

Churches: 6

Motels: 3

Newspapers: One—*The Madison Messenger*

Radio Stations: One—WMYN

Railroads: One—Norfolk and Western

Highways: 311, 220, 704, and 770

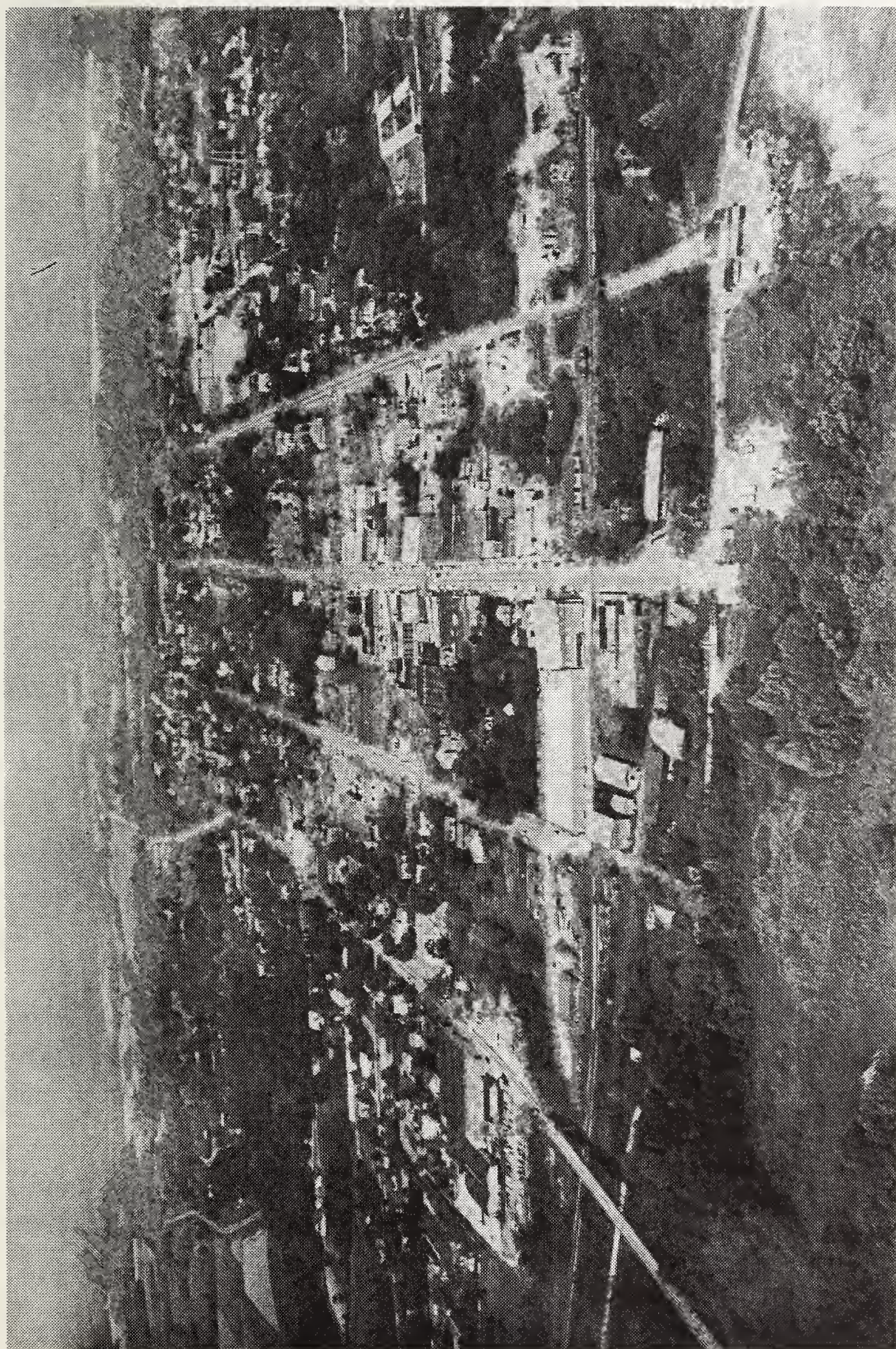
Automobile Registration: 7,000

Education: 4 public schools

Bus Lines: 2

Golf Courses: 3

Libraries: One—Public



MADISON

## USEFUL INFORMATION

Madison is a quiet industrial town, located in western Rockingham County. Madison is located in the fastest growing section of the state, the Piedmont. Madison is the largest town in western Rockingham County. The altitude is 582 feet, the average temperature in January is 30 degrees and the average in July is 87 degrees.

The population of Madison, according to the 1960 census, is 1,912. The Madison area is served by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, North Carolina Gas Service, and Lee Telephone Company. Power is furnished to the Madison area by Duke Power Company which in April 1969 announced plans to build a generating station three miles from Madison. At present the town of Madison is building a water filtration plant on the Dan River.

There are three banks in Madison which include The Northwestern, with a downtown office and a branch on the north side of town. The other bank is The Peoples Bank of North Carolina, which is locally owned.

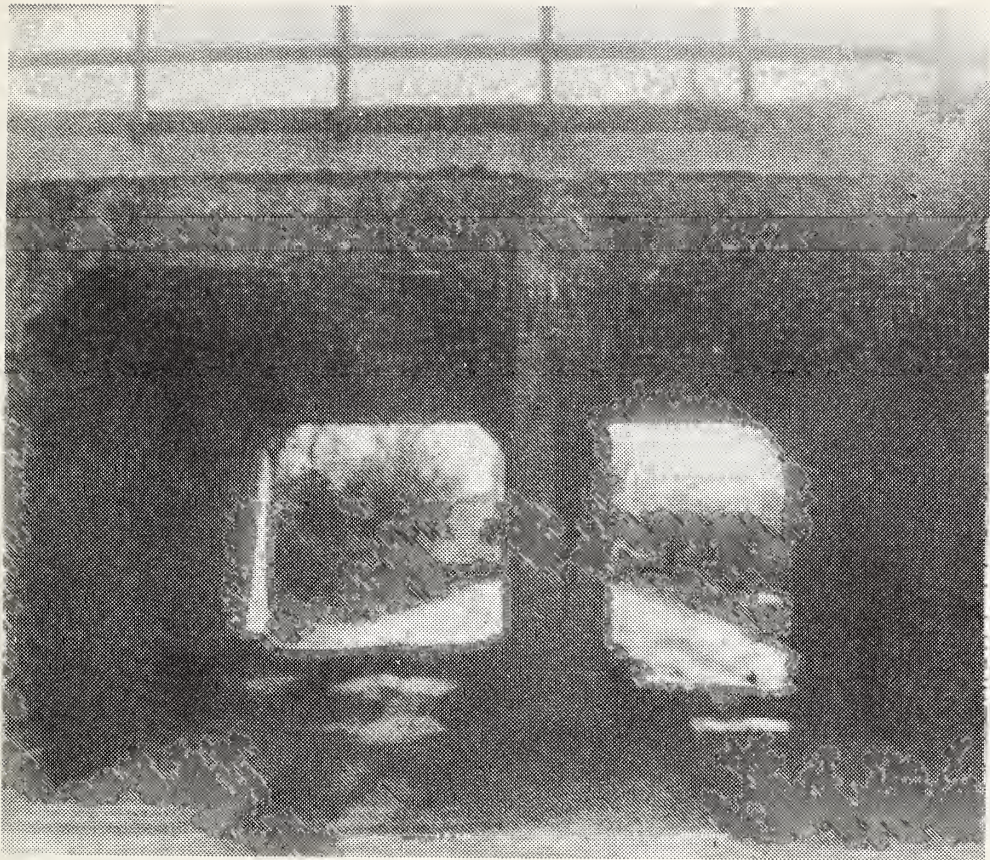
The Madison area is served by Radio Station WMYN, located in nearby Mayodan. There is one newspaper in town, *The Madison Messenger*, which is published every Thursday. Madison doesn't have a television station but is in the reception area of seven television stations located in nearby cities.

The civic clubs in Madison include Rotary International, Lions International, Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic Order, Civitans, The Madison Merchants Association and Credit Bureau, The Madison-Mayodan Industrial Development Corporation, and others.

The major industries are Madison Throwing Company, "The world's leading Thrower," with plants located across the county; Gem-Dandy Company, with two plants in Madison; The Pine Hall Brick and Pipe Company, and Gainor Hosiery.

The Madison Tobacco Market handles about 10 million pounds of tobacco a year. There are three tobacco warehouses located in town.

The above paragraphs tell only a small part about Madison. Further information can be found elsewhere in this book.



The tunnel where the Norfolk & Western Railway crosses Decatur Street, built in 1916.



The War Memorial at the American Legion on Murphy Street.

## MADISON OFFICIALS

*Mayor:* JOHN B. SEALY

*Mayor Pro-Tem:* R. A. CARDWELL

*Madison Board of Aldermen Members*

RALPH COLTRANE

R. A. CARDWELL

CHARLES BRYANT

J. BENNIE JOYCE

THOMAS A. BURTON

MILTON HUBBARD

*City Manager:* JAMES SIMMONS

*Chief of Police:* JAMES HAWKINS

*Judge of Records Court:* J. L. ROBERTS

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### WATER

The two rivers in Madison are the Dan and Mayo Rivers which form a junction at Madison. The Mayo has a daily mean flow of 20,300 gallons per minute while the Dan has a daily mean flow of 73,100 gallons per minute. Both Madison and Mayodan purchase their water from the Washington Mills Company. At present plans have gotten under way to build a water filtration plant for the town of Madison. The water rate for the town of Madison is .60 per 1,000 inside the city limits and .70 per 1,000 outside the city limits.

### MINERALS

The principal minerals of the area are shale, mica and stone. Mining operations for these minerals include the Pine Hall Brick Company, using 300 tons of shale per day; Mica mines near Price, and rock quarries totaling a daily use of 150 tons of rock. Other minerals have been found in the area in great diversity, including coal and iron. The total value of all mineral production in the area is \$500,000.

### CLIMATE

Since 1910 the average yearly rainfall in Madison has been 41.88 inches. Snowfall measured over the period 1948-1957 has averaged 5.6 inches yearly. The average temperature in the area for the year is 58.2 degrees with an average daily in July of 87.9 and in January of 30.0. The average relative humidity in winter is 71% and in the summer 74%. The average growing season is 203 days.

### FOREST

Forests make up 53.5% of the total acreage in the area. The total volume of growing timber stock amounts to 928,000 cords, and the total volume of saw timber amounts to 174 million board feet. Pulpwood production in the area totals 18,025 cords. There are six operating saw mills and an estimated annual production in pine and hardwood of 2,002,500 board feet.

### AGRICULTURE

The chief agricultural crops are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and barley. The total number of farms in the area exceed 5,000 and total farm acreage exceeds 400,000 acres. The total yearly value of all the crops grown in this area is in excess of 15 million dollars.

## **Chapter II**

## INDIANS

The earliest history of this region shows that the Valley of the Dan was an inland sea. When it receded, an ocean floor of sandstone remained, and primitive Indian tribes made their homes here. As time passed, tribes migrated and others replaced them in a slow flux.

Probably the last group of them of any size to be here before white settlers arrived were the Saura Indians. They are believed to be part of the Sioux nation, although the name quite possibly is a derivation of the word "Cherokee." In 1540 DeSoto found them in Georgia and on the border of North and South Carolina. They were reported on the Yadkin River in the 1670's and then at the start of the 18th century 200 or 300 of the tribe moved to the Dan River in this region. Here they established two villages. The Upper Village was located at Deep Springs at the confluence of Jacob's Creek and the Dan; the Lower Village was the junction of Town Creek and the east side of the Dan.

There were two famous Indian trails which cross the Dan River near the center of North Carolina. One of these crossed the Dan River and coursed its way through Rockingham County, and was the war path used by the Iroquois and Catawba tribes of the Piedmont. This possibly ran along what is now the Norfolk and Western Railway to Roanoke.

In 1710 there was a battle in which the Senecas defeated the Saura Indians, who subsequently moved south and located in Cheraw, S. C. Eventually, following a severe smallpox epidemic the survivors joined the Catawba tribe and lost their identity. However, William Byrd's surveying party of 1728 saw the Indians in this area, who were no doubt remnants of the tribe. Byrd was impressed by the swimming prowess of the Indians, stating in his diary, "They strike not out both hands together, but alternately one after the other, whereby they are to swim both farther and faster than we do."

With time, these Indians too disappeared, either by assimilation with other tribes or by gradual dying out. All we have remaining of their presence are fragments of pottery, arrowheads, and tobacco pipes which may be found on river banks and in streams of the county.

## SAURA INDIANS

Information passed on from one generation to another by word of mouth tells us that there were two villages of Indians called Saura, located in this immediate vicinity on Dan River prior to 1710; that they lost in battle to the Senecas in that year; that they turned south and joined a tribe of Keyauwees in Guilford County; that they remained there only a short while, after which they later united with the Catawba Indians who had formerly been their enemies.

Our native tribes in the United States were all Mongolians and marked by the straight, black hair of the Northern Asiatic. The Sauras were called by many names, depending upon the tribe speaking of them, or the nationality of those writing about them. The Catawba called them Sara; the Cherokees Suwali; the French Saura; the Spanish Xuala; and later they are mentioned as Sera, Seraw, and still later as Charrows, Charraws, and last as Cheraws. After 1716, when the Yamassee War ended and that tribe was driven out of the South Carolina area, our Saura Indians were ever afterwards known as the Cheraws.

The Saura were one of the most numerous and important tribes of the great Siouan nation and were closely affiliated at one time or other with their kinsmen, the Eno, Saponi, Occaneechee, Keyauwee, Totero, Shoccoree, and Waccamaw, all being smaller tribes of this nation in North Carolina.

Of the Saura, the first distinct relation in any contemporaneous record in the explorations of John Lederer, begun in March, 1669, and ended in September, 1760. He had found the Saura at the Trading Ford in 1670, where they continued to live as late as 1673.

The Saura of North Carolina were a well-formed, clean-cut people of different heights, chiefly inclined to be tall. They were very straight and never bent forward or stooped in the shoulders, unless very old. Their bodies were a little flat. Their eyes were black, but the whites were streaked red. Their teeth were yellow from smoking tobacco, to which both men and women were addicted.

It is known that there were two villages in what is now Rockingham County. The "upper village" was established not far off the Iroquois Trail, five or six miles east, between Jacob's Creek and the Dan River at their juncture. The "lower village" located on the east bank of the Dan at the junction of the Saura (now Towne) Creek and the river. However, recent findings from the lower village indicate that it is located just east of Madison.

## **Chapter III**

## EARLY SETTLERS IN THIS AREA

Long before Madison existed, emigrants had come into this region. They came up the Dan on boats and barges. Others came down from Virginia to the north, from the east and south in covered wagons. When William Byrd surveyed the land around this area he called it "The Land of Eden."

Among the earliest settlers in this area were the families of Daltons, Prices, Websters, Walls, Searcys, Watkins, McGehees, Foyes, Olivers, Carters, Galloways, Lautens, Martins, Sharps, Paynes, Wilsons, Scales, Hunters, Dearings, Aikens, and Roseboroughs.

Many of the families brought slaves with them. They selected sites for their homes on the banks overlooking the Dan River. They cut down trees, and built log houses.

The first house in Madison is believed to have been built north of the town clock where Farmers Supply now stands. But others say that the first house was built at the intersection of Dalton and Hunter Streets where the late Sweetie Webster lived. The second was a store where the Madison Furniture Co. used to be, next to its present location.

Early settlers found that tobacco grew well in the red clay soil and with the aid of their slaves they cultivated it and manufactured it into plug tobacco. During the 1840's and 1850's there were about fifty factories or packing houses for manufacturing plug tobacco. Corn was also a good crop to grow on the fertile land. Madison was also a town where many hogs were raised and then were shipped downstream and at one time Madison was called Hogtown.

Among the first merchants were McGehee, Carter, and Dalton. Later came James Andrews, Henry McGehee and William Carter. All had a general store. Much of the furniture was made at Moore's Mill, across the Dan at Pine Hall.

Madison had quite a number of doctors. A Dr. Spencer, and later on another Dr. Spencer. Others include Dr. Staples, Dr. Foy, Dr. Charles Bolling McAnally, Dr. Walter Scales, and Dr. Coyle. Others were Dr. Dandridge, who was a Confederate officer, a Dr. Galloway, Dr. James Oliver, Dr. Walter Smith, Dr. Jesse Carter, and Dr. Cecil Carter.

Hotels played an important role in the history of Madison. The first hotel keeper known was a Mrs. Suites. Pendleton James built the

first hotel where the town clock now stands. The second one didn't exist long, so not much information is known about it.

The early settlers in this area found life was hard and they tried to do the best with whatever they had. After they had built their homes and had settled down they found that life was easier and smoother.

## HISTORY OF MADISON

The history of this area dates back to about 1728 when William Byrd made a survey of the section and was so impressed with the beauty of the Dan and Mayo Rivers that he called it "The Wonderful Land of Eden." The Dan River is believed to have been named after the early Saura chieftain Danaho and the Mayo is believed to be named for a surveyor in Byrd's party. During the period from about 1730-1760 colonists began to settle into this area.

The land on which Madison now stands was acquired in 1750 from Edmond Jones, an agent of Lord Granville. In 1763 John Jude bought it. Jude in turn sold it to Edmund Brewer in 1764. On August 29, 1786, Brewer deeded the land—a total of 374 acres—to Joseph Scales. On September 10, 1810, Joseph H. Scales and Robert Scales inherited the land from their father. On September 19, 1810, the Scales brothers deeded it to Peter Scales for \$2500, and on May 10, 1818, Peter deeded it to his son, Randal Duke Scales. Scales had ninety-six half-acre lots laid off and proposed a land auction for the purpose of starting a town named Madison. However, it is believed that Scales planned Madison about 1815 because the 1815 North Carolina General Assembly gave authority for establishment of a town called Madison.

The General Assembly gave authority to establish a town at the junction of the Dan and Mayo Rivers in Rockingham County. It read as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it hereby enacts by the authority of the General Assembly, Nicholas Dalton, Nicholas Wall, Joshua Smith, Joseph Cardwell, and John Guy they are hereby appointed commissioners today of a Town at the Junction of the Dan and Mayo Rivers in Rockingham County which, when laid out, be called Madison."

Five lots were sold the first day of auction June 3, 1818, to Powhattan May, John Guy, William and Zacharia Fewell, Thomas Smith, Louise Peeples, John Scales, John Menzies, and James E. Galloway. The prices ranged from \$67 to \$100. The original layout of the town was as follows: Franklin Street was the western boundary, Academy Street the southern boundary, Water Street on the eastern boundary and Decatur Street the northern boundary.

According to the late Pleasant Hunter Scales, the first house built in Madison was on the site of the late Sweetie Webster's home, on the northwest corner of Dalton and Hunter Streets. The house is said to have been built by Peter Scales, father of Randal Duke Scales. The

original Scales house is down but part of it is now the outside kitchen.

Travel in the area was done mostly by river until the first road, the north-south road from Salisbury to Petersburg, Va., was laid out in 1825. During the 1850's there were some 40 or 50 small tobacco manufacturing plants which made Madison the largest tobacco manufacturing center in the world. During the Civil War the tobacco manufacturing was hit badly and the manufacturing stopped and never recovered.

In 1914 the Penn Brothers Suspender Company began operations in Madison. This company operated until 1920 when the company was bought out by new owners and renamed Gem-Dandy Garter Company. This company, along with the tobacco industrials, were the only industries until 1947 when the Madison Throwing Company was organized.

The first railroad was laid through Madison in 1888 by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. In 1890 the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company ran a line through Madison.

## CIVIL WAR

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Madison was deeply affected. All the tobacco manufacturing, some 40 or 50 factories, stopped operation and never recovered. Many of the local young men joined the Confederate Army to fight for the South.

There were five regiments from Rockingham County with a total of 13 companies. There were more than 1,700 troops from Rockingham County. The regiments from Rockingham County were as follows:

### 13TH REGIMENT

Company H	Alfred Moore Scales, Captain	147 men
Company I	Thomas Settle II, Captain	138 men
Company K	Giles F. Bailey, Captain	133 men

### 14TH REGIMENT

Company G	Thomas S. Slade, Captain	143 men
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### 45TH REGIMENT

Company A	John W. May, Captain	122 men
Company D	John L. Scales, Captain	149 men
Company E	Samuel H. Boyd, Captain	168 men
Company F	John R. Winston, Captain	143 men
Company G	John H. Dillard, Captain	161 men
Company H	Dr. W. J. Courts, Captain	130 men

### 63RD REGIMENT, N. C. CAVALRY

Company D	John M. Galloway, Captain	178 men
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### 9TH BATTALION

Company A	A. B. Ellington, Captain	80 men
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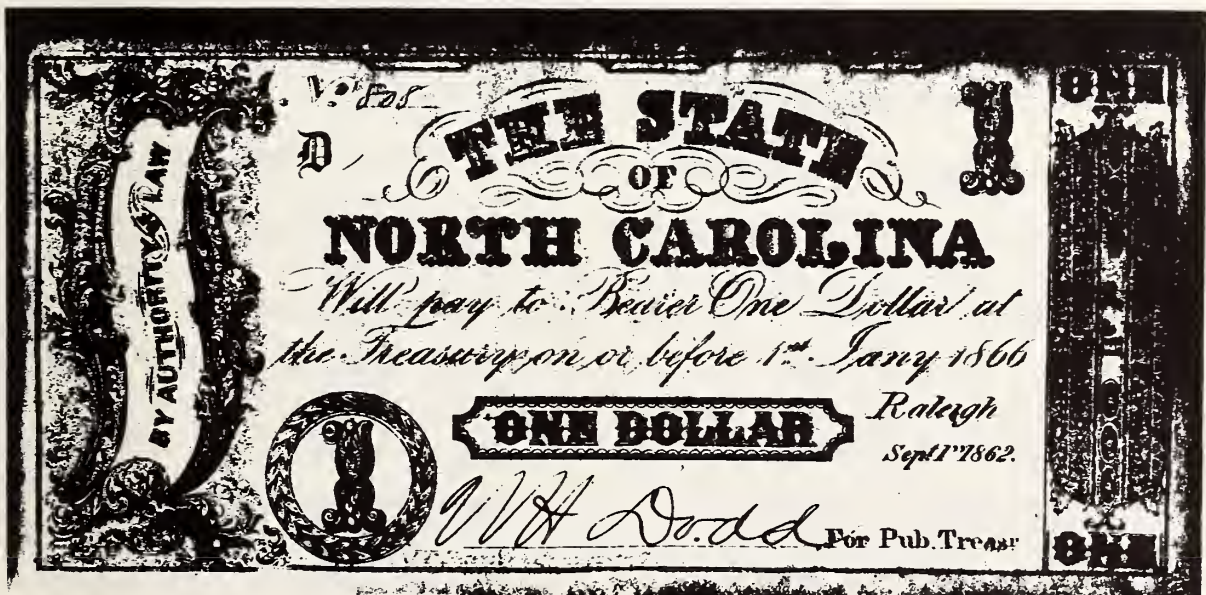
The members of the 13th and 14th Regiments left Rockingham County in May of 1861. The 45th Regiment volunteers left the county in the spring of 1862.

Among the soldiers from Madison that served in the Confederate Army was Pleasant Miller Scales who was father of the late Pleasant Hunter Scales. He was in Company I of the 45th North Carolina Regiment. Perhaps the best known soldier from Madison was a Dr. Dandridge who was a surgeon.

Dr. Lewis Shook who was operating the Beulah Male Academy at the time of the war, closed the academy down and urged his students to join the Confederate Army.

Colonel John M. Galloway, who settled in Madison at the close of the war, was in command of Company D of the 63rd North Carolina Cavalry. Company D was originally known as the "Rockingham Rangers." This company was established at Wentworth, North Carolina. They were mustered in at Kinston, North Carolina.

The spirits of the soldiers from Madison and Rockingham County were always high. Many of the soldiers who left their loved ones never returned. They were fighting for a worthy cause and they are certainly commended.



The type of money used during the Civil War in North Carolina and in Madison.

## MADISON'S STREETS

Scales planned Madison to be four blocks long and four blocks wide. He planned the streets to be sixty-six feet wide with fifty feet for the thoroughfare and eight-foot walks on either side. The layout of Franklin Street was the western boundary, Academy Street the southern boundary, Water Street the eastern boundary and Decatur Street was the northern boundary. No additional streets were added until 1890. Scales planned Dalton Street to be the business street. Following is a list of street and persons for whom they were named:

Hunter Street—Col. James Hunter, a Revolutionary War hero, and his wife's grandfather.

Murphy Street—Archibald deBow Murphy.

Dalton Street—Nicholas Dalton, one of the first town commissioners and the first mayor.

Decatur Street—Stephen Decatur, a Navy hero of the War of 1812.

Franklin Street—Benjamin Franklin.

Carter Street—Dr. William Carter.

Wilson Street—Rev. W. H. Wilson, a Baptist minister.

Wall Street—Nat Wall, a Negro blacksmith.

## MAYORS OF MADISON

John M. Galloway, 1888-1895	J. L. Roberts, 1925-1927
C. O. McMichael, 1895-1896	V. H. Idol, 1927-1929
T. M. Woodburn, 3-9-96-?-5-96	T. J. Robertson, 1929-1931
J. W. Mangrum, 1896-1898	C. G. Moore, 1931-1947
S. A. Dorsett, 1898-1899	T. A. Mashburn, 1947-1951
B. F. McGehee, 1899-1900	C. G. Moore, 1951-1955
C. O. McMichael, 1900-1901	R. T. Moore, 1955-1959
J. W. Galloway, Jr., 1901-?	W. N. Schultz, 1959-1967

John B. Sealy, 1967-

## RANDAL DUKE SCALES

Randal Duke Scales was born on or near the site of the present town of Madison. He was the son of Peter and Oney Walker Scales. He married the former Mary Dearing who was the daughter of William Dearing. The children of Randal D. and Mary Scales were Alfred M., Peter, Pleasant, Emmett, William, Joseph, and Elizabeth (see below).

In 1815 Scales laid out the town of Madison. In 1818 he secured the land from his father and began the town. He built the house along the Dan River which he called "Rural Retreat" (now The Boxwoods), around 1798. He later sold his home on December 2, 1844, to Dr. James Oliver. In 1846 he organized a caravan and left Madison enroute to Mississippi. Scales is believed to have moved to Lee County, Mississippi near the present town of Verona. A deed in the Lee County Courthouse states that on November 30, 1869, he sold a total of 320 acres of land to Erwin Ledyard, part of which lies in the present town of Verona. Other than the deed in Mississippi nothing else is known about Randal D. Scales.

Children of Randal Duke and Mary Scales:

Peter Scales—married Mary Spencer

Alfred M. Scales—married Lucy Taylor

Emmett Kelland Scales—married (no record)

William Scales—married (no record)

Joseph Scales—married (no record)

Pleasant Scales—married Harriet Calyton

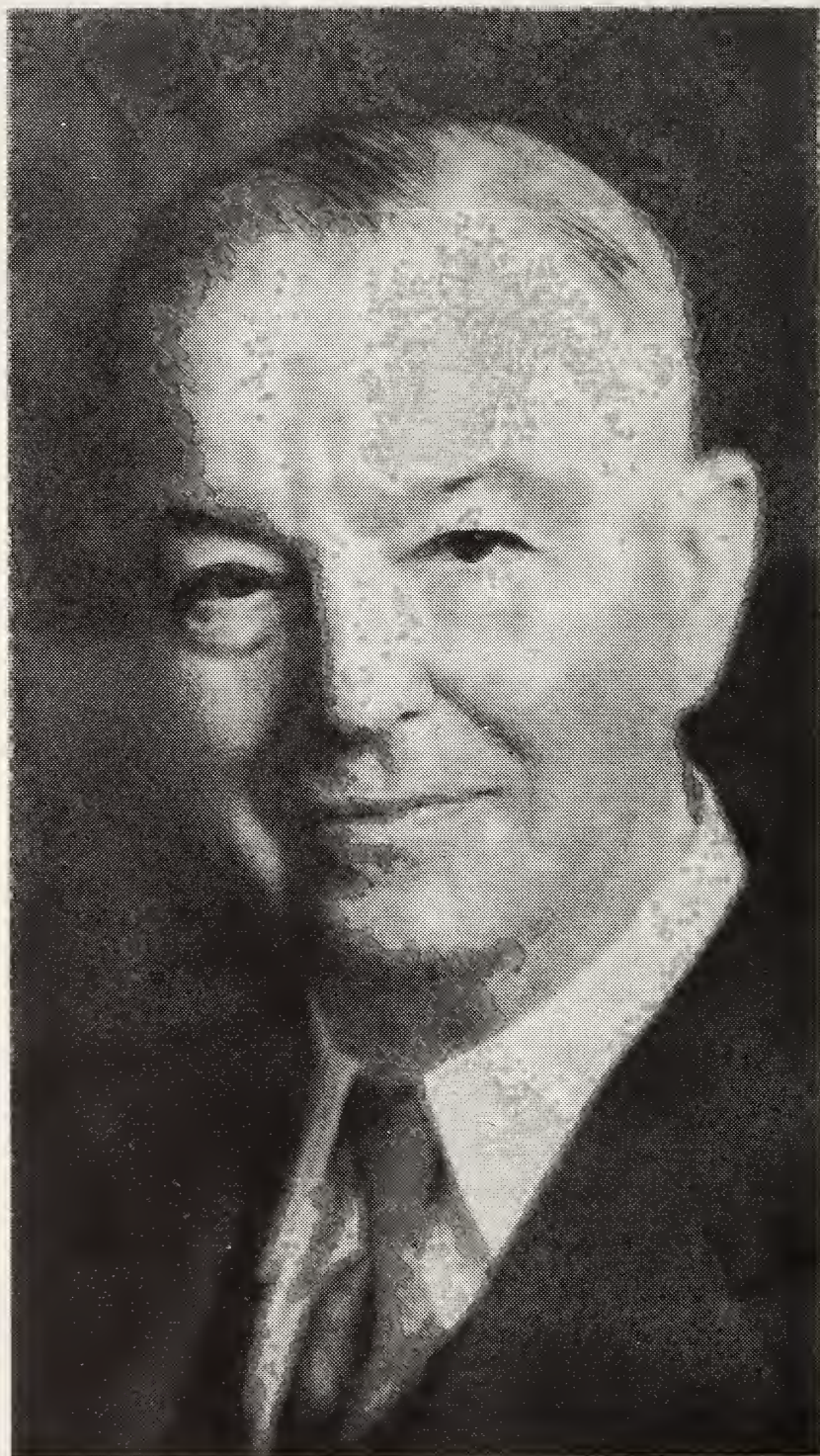
Elizabeth Scales—married Joseph Twitchell

## PLEASANT HUNTER SCALES

Pleasant Hunter Scales was born on March 15, 1868 to the late Pleasant Miller and Mary Ann Numan Scales. He was educated at the Madison Male Academy. He was a bookkeeper for Cone Export and Commission Company in Greensboro. He served as magistrate for Madison for a number of years.

Pleasant and his brother, Clarence Scales, operated a grocery store for about thirty years. He was the chief town historian for many years. He kept records of Madison's history. Scales was a grand-nephew of Randal Duke Scales. He was a member of the Madison Presbyterian Church and at the time of his death he was the eldest member of the church.

Scales died at the Presbyterian Home in High Point on May 20, 1961 at the age of 93. He was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.



The late Pleasant Hunter Scales, the chief town historian for a number of years.

### MISS REBECCA L. SCALES

Miss Rebecca L. Scales was the daughter of Pleasant Miller and Mary Ann Numan Scales. She was born in 1864. She was the sister of Pleasant Hunter Scals and was a member of the Madison Presbyterian Church. Rebecca died April 26, 1946, and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

### MISS NELLIE C. SCALES

Miss Nellie Scales was the daughter of Pleasant Miller and Mary Ann Numan Scales. Born in 1862, she too was a member of the Madison Presbyterian Church. Nellie died February 20, 1943, and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

### CLARENCE HUNTER SCALES

Clarence Hunter Scales was born in 1872 to Pleasant Miller and Mary Ann Numan Scales. He and his brother Pleasant Hunter operated a grocery store in Madison for thirty years. In 1925 he married Miss Mary Wood. Scales died June 27, 1936. He was a member of the Madison Presbyterian Church, and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

### ALFRED MOORE SCALES

Alfred Moore Scales was born November 26, 1827, to Dr. Robert and Jane Bethel Scales. He was educated at Caldwell Institute. He studied law in Chapel Hill at the University of North Carolina.

In 1849 Scales set up a law practice office in Madison. In 1853 he served as Solicitor for Rockingham County, four sessions in the House of Commons, and two terms in Congress.

During the Civil War Scales served as commander of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. He received the rank of Brigadier General. After the war he settled in Guilford County. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1884. Scales was a member of the Madison Presbyterian Church.

### PLEASANT MILLER SCALES

Pleasant Miller Scales was born January 4, 1826. He married the former Mary Ann Numan. Their children were Mrs. W. T. Chambers, Nellie, Rebecca, Lillie, J. A. and Pleasant Hunter Scales, and probably others. During the Civil War he was in Company I of the 45th North Carolina Regiment in the Confederate Army. He died January 29, 1897, and was buried in the Madison Presbyterian Cemetery.

## JOHN M. GALLOWAY

John Marion Galloway was said to have been born in Rockingham County. He was educated at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. After graduating from college he joined the Confederate Army as a private.

He was appointed Captain on August 1, 1862. He was wounded in action at Plymouth, North Carolina on December 10, 1862. He was also injured in action on the Weldon Railroad on August 21, 1864. He was transferred to the field and staff of this regiment upon appointment as Major in March 1865.

He married the former Mary Lawson of Leaksville. The Galloways had four children, three of whom died in infancy or childhood. John Marion, Jr. was the only one to grow to manhood. He is said to have been the largest grower of flue-cured tobacco in the world. Galloway and his wife helped organize the St. Johns Episcopal Church in 1890. He served as county commissioner for sixteen years, and as mayor of Madison for a short time. He built the first bathroom in Madison in 1881. He founded the first bank of Madison in 1899 and was president until his death in 1909.

## NANCY WATKINS

Nancy Watkins was born in 1885 to John and Jane Hopper Watkins. In her early childhood she went to live with her grandfather, Thomas Woodburn. Nancy was a graduate of North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro. She also did graduate study at Columbia University.

She taught in the Greensboro schools for a number years. She was one of the town's historians for a number of years until her death. She died March 10, 1966, and willed her body to the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem.

## THOMAS M. WOODBURN

Thomas M. Woodburn came to Madison in 1856 with Samuel Hoskins. He reared his granddaughter, Nancy Watkins. He and Hoskins set up a general store on Market and Murphy Streets. In 1858 he married Jane Harris. He was the judge for the Madison Township from 1863 until his death in 1909. He served as mayor of Madison for a short time, and was a member of the Madison Methodist Church.



Nancy Watkins

## DR. JOHN ALEXANDER ROACH

John A. Roach was born in 1874 to John A. Roach and Rhonda McMichael Roach. He married the former Miss Margaret Mallalieu of Wilmington, Delaware on December 20, 1899. Dr. and Mrs. Roach came to Madison in 1900 and opened a dental practice.

He was a graduate of the Old Davis Military School of Winston-Salem and of the Dental School of the University of Maryland where he made All-American on the football team. Shortly after coming to Madison he organized the towns first football team.

Dr. Roach also served as commissioner. He was a member of the Madison Rotary, a Shriner and a member of the Junior Order and Odd Fellows. Roach died June 23, 1950, at a Reidsville hospital and his burial was in the Riverview Cemetery.

## JOHN M. NEW

John M. New was the first pastor and one of the first trustees of the Madison Baptist Church. He was a veteran of the War of 1812. He was also the shoemaker for Madison for a number of years. He was buried in the Madison Baptist Church Cemetery although no tombstone marks his grave.

## MILTON STAMPS

Milton Stamps was born in 1811. He was one of the five charter members of the Madison Baptist Church. Stamps was a native of Caswell County, North Carolina. He operated a Tinsmith Shop in Madison in the 1840's. He married Martha B. Stamps, one of Madison's early postmasters. Stamps died February 21, 1894, and is believed to have been buried in the Madison Baptist Church Cemetery.

## REV. WILLIAM N. MEBANE

Rev. William Nelson Mebane was born March 16, 1809, the son of Dr. David Cummings Mebane of Greensboro. He married Mary H. Mebane who was born May 27, 1818, and died July 13, 1883. Their children were William Mebane, Jr., April 14, 1849 to April 22, 1895; Mary Aiken Mebane, 1855-1859; Ben Edwin, and Mattie R., born May 1, 1848, and died June 11, 1898.

Rev. Mebane became the first pastor of the Madison Presbyterian Church in 1841 and lived in the Mebane home.

## RALPH CHILTON

Raph Taylor Chilton was born in Stokes County on May 18, 1899 to Marion and Edna Taylor Chilton. He came to Madison in 1929 to operate a Ford agency. He also served as postmaster in Walnut Cove. He took over the Dodge-Plymouth agency in 1938 at the present site of the Madison Furniture Building.

He also was in the warehouse business in 1939, and at the time of his death he owned a part of the Carolina and New Brick Warehouses. He was a director of the Bank of Mayodan and a member of the Westfield Friends Meeting House. He also served on the Madison Recreation Board. He died on February 13, 1966.

## BEN APPLE

Ben Apple was born in 1898 to William H. and Lola Sharpe Apple. In 1928 he married the former Miss Lemma Martin.

Apple operated the Madison Jewelry Company on Market Street from 1919-1958. E. O. Manual and Apple operated the store together until the early part of 1958 when Apple retired and Manual bought out the store.

He was a vice-president and director of the Bank of Madison and director of Madison Savings and Loan Association. He also served on the Madison Board of Aldermen. He died August 14, 1958, of a heart attack and was buried in the Woodland Cemetery.

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

The General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act on December 29, 1785, which provided for the division of Guilford County. The new county was named Rockingham County in honor of Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham. Wentworth was a leader of a party in British Parliament which advocated American Independence. Rockingham County is in the north central section of the state. It is bordered by Caswell, Guilford, and Stokes Counties and by the state of Virginia. The present area is 572 square miles and has a population of 69,629.

In 1796 an act was passed authorizing the purchase of land from Robert Galloway to establish a county seat. In 1797 an act was passed to establish a courthouse at Wentworth. In 1798 commissioners were named to establish Wentworth by land given by Robert Galloway.

The population of Rockingham County in 1850 was 8,747 whites, 419 free Negroes, and 5,329 slaves, totaling 12,363. The products in 1850 were 1,777,205 pounds of tobacco; 431,085 bushels of corn; 149,402 bushels of oats; 61,015 bushels of wheat; 4,805 bushels of rye; 23,947 pounds of cotton; 8,355 pounds of wool; and 20 tons of iron. The county's average elevation is 900 feet.

## Members from Rockingham County in the General Assembly:

### SENATE

1786	James Galloway	1815	William Bethell
1787	James Galloway	1816	William Douglas
1788	James Galloway	1817	William Bethell
1789	James Galloway	1818	William Bethell
1790	William Bethell	1819	William Bethell
1791	Charles Galloway	1820	William Bethell
1792	Robert Williams	1821	Nathaniel Scales
1793	Robert Williams	1822	Thomas Blackwell
1794	Robert Williams	1823	Nathaniel Scales
1795	Robert Williams	1824	Thomas Blackwell
1796	Thomas Henderson	1825	Henry Baughn
1797	Abraham Phillips	1826	Thomas Blackwell
1798		1827	Thomas Blackwell
1799		1828	Edward T. Broadnax
1800	Henry Scales	1829	Robert Martin
1801	Abraham Phillips	1830	Robert Martin
1802	Abraham Phillips	1831	Robert Martin
1803	Abraham Phillips	1832	Robert Martin
1804	Alexander Martin	1833	Robert Martin
1805	Alexander Martin	1834	Robert Martin
1806	Nathaniel Scales	1835	David S. Reid
1807	Nathaniel Scales	1836	David S. Reid
1808	Nathaniel Scales	1838	David S. Reid
1809	Nathaniel Scales	1840	David S. Reid
1810	Nathaniel Scales	1842	George D. Boyd
1811	Nathaniel Scales	1844	George D. Boyd
1812	Abraham Phillips	1846	William D. Bethell
1813	Abraham Phillips	1848	George D. Boyd
1814	Abraham Philips	1850	Daniel W. Courts

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

1786	William Bethell, Peter Perkins
1787	William Bethell, Peter Perkins
1788	William Bethell, Abraham Phillips
1789	William Bethell, Abraham Phillips
1790	Abraham Phillips, James Taylor
1791	Henry Scales, John Leak
1792	Thomas Henderson, James Taylor
1793	Henry Scales, George Peay
1794	Thomas Henderson, George Peay
1795	George Peay, Alexander Joyce
1796	Alexander Joyce, Henry Scales
1797	John Peay, Henry Scales
1798	
1799	
1800	Drury Smith, Joshua Smith
1801	Theodore Lacey, Nathaniel Williams
1802	Samuel Hill, Nathaniel Williams
1803	Nathaniel Scales, Alexander Sneed
1804	Alexander Sneed, Joseph Gentry
1805	Alexander Sneed, Sampson Lanier
1806	Alexander Sneed, Mark Harden
1807	Mark Harden, Sampson Lanier
1808	Thomas Wortham, Mark Harden
1809	Mark Harden, Hugh C. Mills
1810	William Douglas, Joseph S. Gentry
1811	William Douglas, Joseph S. Gentry
1812	Samuel Hill, John Odeneal
1813	Samuel Hill, William Douglas
1814	William Douglas, Thomas Blackwell
1815	William Douglas, Thomas Blackwell
1816	Thomas Settle, Thomas Blackwell
1817	Thomas Hill, Nathaniel Scales
1818	Richard W. Micheaux, Nathaniel Scales, Jr.
1819	H. Baughn, W. Donnell
1820	Thomas Blackwell, W. Donnell
1821	John M. Morehead, James Miller
1822	Robert Martin, E. T. Broadnax
1823	Robert Martin, E. T. Broadnax
1824	William Donnell, Robert Martin

1827 Thomas Settle, James Barnett  
1826 Thomas Settle, James Barnett  
1827 Thomas Sette, James Barnett  
1828 Thomas Settle, William Bethell  
1830 Philip Irion, William Donnell  
1831 Wilson S. Hill, Benjamin Settle  
1832 Benjamin Settle, Philip Irion  
1833 Benjamin Settle, Philip Irion  
1834 Philip Irion, Blake W. Brasswell  
1835 Philip Irion, Blake W. Brasswell  
1836 Philip Irion, Blake W. Brasswell  
1838 R. P. Cardwell, B. W. Brasswell  
1840 R. P. Cardwell, George D. Boyd  
1842 R. P. Cardwell, Peter Scales  
1844 R. P. Williamson, Peter Scales  
1846 Daniel W. Courts, Joseph Neal  
1848 Daniel W. Courts, T. W. Keen  
1850 Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Horatio Kallam

## OLD HOMES IN AND AROUND MADISON

### RURAL RETREAT

This house is located at the end of Penn Lane in Madison. It was built by Randal Duke Scales in 1810. However, it is believed to have been built in 1798 and he named it The Rural Retreat. When Scales and a large portion of his family moved to Mississippi he sold his home to Dr. James Oliver in 1846. Oliver in turn sold it to John duPuy Watkins. His wife brought the boxwoods from her former home at Cascade, Va. in 1846. There were about 1,000 of them.

The property was deeded to the late Joseph M. Vaughn, who left it to his daughter, Luola Vaughn, mother of the present owner. The named remained Rural Retreat until 1925 when it was renamed The Boxwood by the Penns. When Mrs. Penn died in 1957 she left the estate to her son, Edgar Penn, who still owns it today. Until recently remains of the brickyard where the brick used in the construction of the house could be found where the N. & W. Railway crosses Dahl Street.

### GALLOWAY HOUSE

The Galloway House is located along Academy Street and is the home of Mrs. Jim Mosely. The house was built by Randal Duke Scales as a wedding present for his daughter, Elizabeth Dearing Scales, who married Joseph Twitchell about 1840. When Randal Duke Scales moved to Mississippi they moved with him. The house was sold to Nat Pitcher Scales and from him to Mr. Spencer. Then Col. John M. Galloway bought it in 1880. A slave house was also built to house the slaves and was the home of the late Mrs. J. J. Van Noppen.

### PINK HOUSE

The Pink House was built about 1850 and at one time belonged to Jackson Scales who married Miss Martha P. Black. Later it became the property of William Reynolds. Reynolds and his wife added the framework, halls, three rooms and porches and plastered the interior and painted the house pink.

The home was owned by Dr. Billy Oliver, Ben Webster, and Walter Rankins. Captain Thomas Woodburn lived in the house from 1890 to 1909 until he died. The house was torn down in May 1957. It stood on the corner of Market and Decatur Streets where the present Madison City Hall is located.

## MEBANE HOUSE

The Mebane house was built in 1841 by William Mebane. It was the church at Spring Garden which helped to organize the Presbyterian Church in Madison. In 1851 Rev. W. N. Mebane became the first resident minister. The house was lived in for a number of years by members of the Mebane family. Through the years the house was handed down until it reached the hands of W. S. Shaffer. After Mr. Shaffer died the house was later torn down.



The Boxwoods located along Penn Lane.



The late Sweetie Webster's house located at the intersection of Hunter and Dalton Streets.

### SCALES HOME

The Scales Home was built in the early 1800's. The house is two stories high and has tall, narrow windows, formerly a front porch, a stone foundation and a small room on the side. There are double doors at the front and back of the house.

The graves of Col. James Hunter, born April 8, 1740, died January 30, 1821, his wife, Mary McFarland Hunter, born February 4, 1745, died May 29, 1821, can be found at the small cemetery located behind the house. Beside them is the grave of their son, Dr. Robert Hunter, born 1790, who died in 1819. Very close to these graves can be found the graves of James Scales (1780-1860), and beside the grave of James is the grave of his wife, Charlotte Dalton Scales.

## CARDWELL HOME

Joshua Smith Wall built the Cardwell Home about 1850. Joshua Wall acquired the land across the Mayo from Avalon. The house is painted white, gleams in the sunlight. The great columns, made of curved brick, are put together with masonry and are snow white. The Cardwell house stands in the Dan Valley section just east of Madison.

## ELLIS HOUSE

Two early Scales houses have been combined into one large dwelling and, surrounded by a large well-kept lawn, poses a stately setting. The east section of the house, now used as dining room and kitchen, is said to have been the home of Peter and Oney Walker Scales, parents of the founder of Madison, Randal D. Scales. It is believed to have been built before 1818. The west and larger part of the house was built by a member of the Scales family, and finally connected to the first by a long porch or breezeway. Several generations of the Scales family have lived there.

Since the R. P. Webster family purchased the house it has been well kept and is in the best of condition. Mrs. R. Lee Ellis, of Asheville, the former Nan Webster, is the present owner. She keeps a caretaker to look after the house. Mrs. Ellis often comes to the house with her relatives for visits, sometimes for long durations.



The Galloway House on Academy Street

Following is part of the Tours of Old Homes in Madison which were held during the Madison Sesquicentennial on July 3, 1968:

1. 306 Market Street, present home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Williams, was built around 1860 on a plantation inherited by Miss Maria L. Cardwell. In 1872 she married Rev. T. B. Tidball, Presbyterian minister and a widower, who died in 1896. Years later Mrs. Tidball sold the place to Kemp Moore, Cardwell Walters, who developed the Kemoka, that part of Madison lying north of Decatur Street. She lived with the Samuel Smith family, relatives, during the last few years of her life. She was the daughter of Richard Perris Cardwell and wife, Elizabeth Dalton, daughter of Nicholas Dalton, one of the town's first commissioners.
2. 110 West Decatur Street. This house was built about 1840 by the Aiken family. It is three stories high. No known descendants are now in Madison. Judge Aiken came back to a 1910 Shuck reunion at the Baptist Church. After being widowed, Mrs. Aiken, now Jane Carter, married W. R. D. Lindsay, postmaster until his death in 1879. The post office was a small building in the front yard. Several families lived there after the Lindsays. It was purchased by Charles Benton Pratt, ownership later being transferred to his daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Guy H. Simpson. At present Mrs. Simpson lives there.
3. 120 West Decatur Street. This house is the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Price. It was built in 1843 as the home of Pleasant Hunter Dalton, teacher and minister of the gospel. He was a son of Nicholas Dalton, Commissioner, and wife, Rachel Hunter. He organized several Presbyterian churches, among them the First Presbyterian Church in High Point where he was pastor for many years. His later feeble years were spent in Mocksville, from whence came his wife, Elisa Carter. His remains were brought back to High Point and buried among other members of his family.
4. 604 West Decatur Street. This home is now owned by Miss Elizabeth Smith where she resides with her widowed sister, Mrs. Ranson Harris. Built in the 1840's for one Robert Galloway and wife Fannie, it was sold to Dr. Walter R. Smith after his ancestral home, Shady Grove on the Mayo River, burned in 1873. The deed calls for three-fourths acre of land. The north room, former office in the yard, was moved and connected to the main house as an extra room, by Samuel Smith, son of Dr. Smith and father of Miss

Elizabeth. Other neighboring homes were built on lots cut off from this estate, as was a large section of Madison Throwing Company's present property.

5. The old R. G. Gladstone home, built in 1849. Gladstone was a Quaker and frowned on by some because Quaker beliefs and habits were "ahead of the times." Originally there were two rooms down and two rooms above with a dividing hall. The kitchen at the back was connected by a covered passageway. In later years another section was built about like the first at the northwest corner with end toward Doll Street. A porch was built in the front, (but when or by whom is not known). The Quakers believed in equal rights for men and women, and women ministers of the gospel were welcome in the pulpits. This was probably the only denomination so liberal at that time. The famous Quaker evangelist, Mrs. Mary Moon, with her daughter Nellie stayed in the Gladstone home while holding revivals in the Madison area. Daughter Nellie was widely known in the area for her beauty and devout Christian life. Nellie married J. Spotsworth Taylor. They lived in Danbury, N. C. and reared a distinguished family. R. G. Gladstone died early. His widow, the former Mary Ann Dalton, with her four children, went back to her parents for awhile but later married Samuel Wall as his second wife. Several families lived in the home before it was purchased by J. O. Busick. Mary Busick divided the house and turned each section to face an alley opened to connect Hunter and Murphy Streets. Back additions were added and used for rental purposes.
6. At the corner of Doll and Murphy Streets stands a dwelling which formerly was the last of Madison's private academies. Said to have been built by the Beulah Baptist Association for a female academy, it did not prove successful as such. A number of teachers conducted classes there for both boys and girls as a private school. One of the first teachers was the Rev. P. H. Dalton. Other known professors were Prof. Ellington, Prof. Johnson, and Prof. Holmes, who ran the school until 1890, when a Presbyterian minister, Dr. Dahl (or Doll) began as head of the school. Subsequently the academy was named for him and the street on which it stands. When no longer used as a school, J. M. Vaughn bought the building and converted it into a dwelling, for which purpose it has been used since the opening of a school supported by public funds.
7. Corner of Murphy and Wall Streets. This house was built by Nicholas Dalton (son of the early commissioner) in 1843 follow-

ing his marriage in 1842 to Elizabeth O. Scales, son of Pleasant Scales and Elizabeth Dalton, a second cousin. Elizabeth died early and Nicholas married Mary Ann Ellington, widow, of Patrick. This house was weatherboarded and had a long front and side porch. The brick veneer, brick porch and room at the end of the porch have been added by its present owner, Miss Irene Money. (There have been several owners since the Daltons left).

8. The brick house at the corner of Hunter and Market Streets is a renovated and remodeled Scales home. Originally this was a three-room weatherboarded house. Was supposed to have been built by the parents of Pleasant Hunter, who were Pleasant Miller and Mary Ann Numan Scales, where they reared their family. Extensive remodeling and additions were done by the late widow of Charles H. Scales.
9. The home of Attorney Alonza D. Folger and wife, the former Elizabeth McAnally, has often been called the home of Madison Doctors. Building date is not known, but the first medic known to have lived there was a Dr. Coyl. His daughter married Absalom Walker Scales, son of Peter and Oney Walker Scales, and brother of Randal Duke Scales. Through succeeding years it was occupied by Dr. Ben Foy and Martha Dolyn Foy, who married Edmund Martin. They were the parents of a daughter, Sadie, who married Ben A. Wall and reared a large family in Madison, two of whom are Mrs. Edward A. Sutton and R. Lindsay Wall, now residents of Madison. Following these, Dr. C. B. McAnally died rather early and the responsibility of rearing the six children—five boys and a daughter—was assumed by the mother. The second son, C. W. McAnally, established residence in Madison and has enjoyed a successful practice for many years. His daughter, Mrs. Folger, with her family, established residence in the home after her grandmother's passing. All of the home may not have been built in earlier days, but added to later. It has been said that Dr. Coyl planted the boxwoods.
10. The James Cardwell home is the second on this site. The first one was built about 1840. Other families have lived in the house since the Cardwells. After Marshall Black bought the house he veneered it with granite. His daughter, Dr. Blanche Pettigrew, now owns it and lives there. The house is located at the corner of Academy and Franklin.

## THE MADISON TOWN CLOCK

The Madison Town Clock is located at the foot of Murphy Street. The clock is situated on the Merryline Division of Gem Dandy, Inc.

It is a memorial to Madison men who served and died in World War I. It was purchased with funds raised in 1919. The words "For those who served and died in World War I" were put on the face of the clock. The clock is kept running by the Town of Madison.

## CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD

The Beulah Academy was used as living quarters for the convicts who built the first railroad to Madison in 1888. It was a twelve-mile spur of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley line from Stokesdale, in north Guilford County. The main line went from Greensboro to Mt. Airy. This spur was completed and one train a day was operated in 1888.

## NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

A great many families moved into Madison in 1890, because a boom was expected with the coming of another railroad which ran from Roanoke, Va. to Winston-Salem. Thomas J. Teague was the station agent for these trains by January of 1890.



The Madison Town Clock which is located at the foot of Murphy Street.

## **Chapter IV**

## MADISON THROWING COMPANY

The Madison Throwing Company was organized in 1947 by D. L. McMichael, W. J. Armfield, and C. T. Sutherland. The operations were set up in the old Madison Armory Building. At first second hand machinery was bought but later new machines were purchased.

In 1949 the Throwing Plant almost went out of business until a few rush orders were received. This caused other companies to hear about the Madison Throwing Company and thus they stayed in business.

In 1952 the company began to outgrow the small Armory Building so the plant was enlarged. In 1952 Plant # 2 was built. In 1953 another plant was built. In 1962 the company purchased the old Carolina Hosiery Plant. Also, in 1952 Madison Throwing purchased the Baldwin Processing Company in Milledgeville, Georgia. Additions were made to that plant in 1963, 1964, and 1967. In 1963 an addition was made to Plant # 6, and the next year another addition was constructed, and a second story was added to the older building.

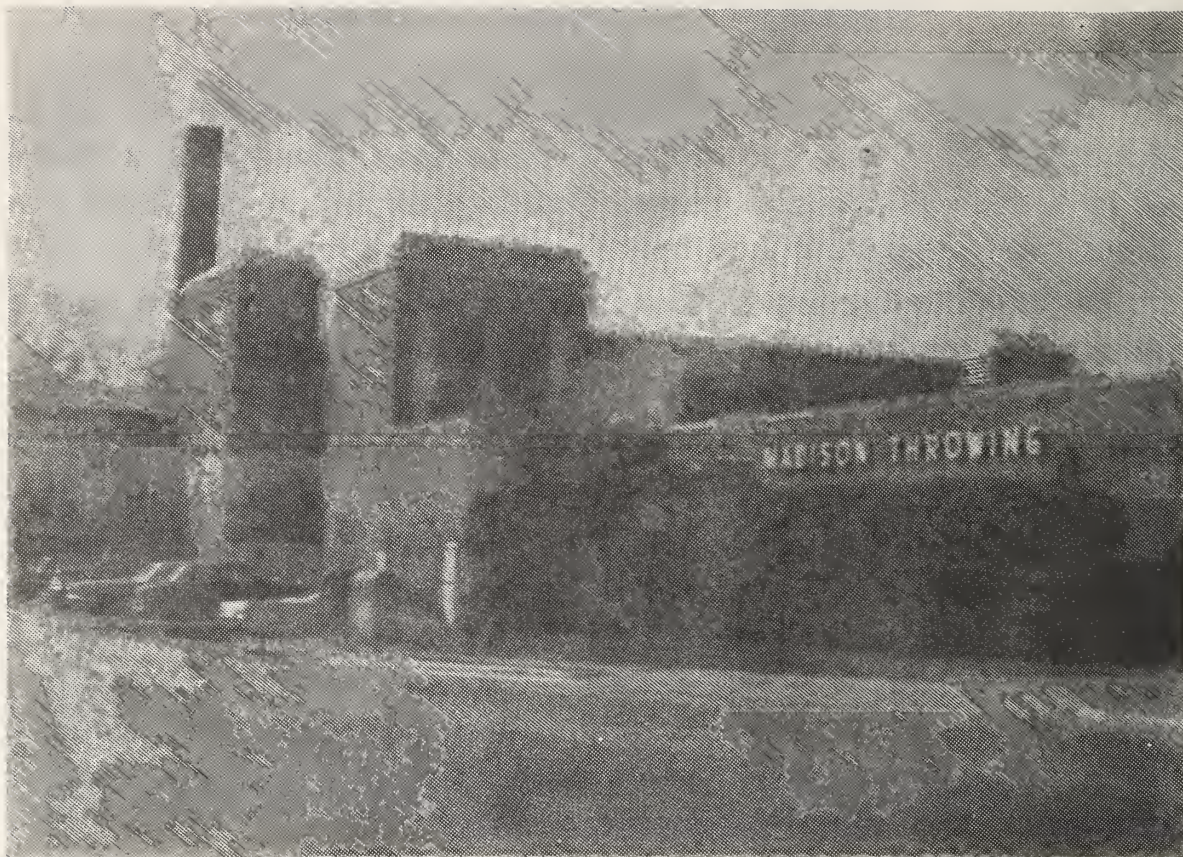
In 1965, Madison Throwing Company purchased the Fedelon Division in Goldsboro, North Carolina. In 1967 an addition was made to that plant. In 1966 plant # 8 was built. Madison Throwing Company has its headquarters in Madison and sales offices in New York City, Chattanooga, Tenn., Chicago, Burlington, North Carolina, and one on the West Coast.

In 1967 a plant was built in Puerto Rico. In 1968 plants were added in Stoneville and Mayodan, North Carolina. The most recent plant was added in 1970 at Wilson, North Carolina. Today Madison Throwing is the "Largest Producer of Stretch Yarn in the World."

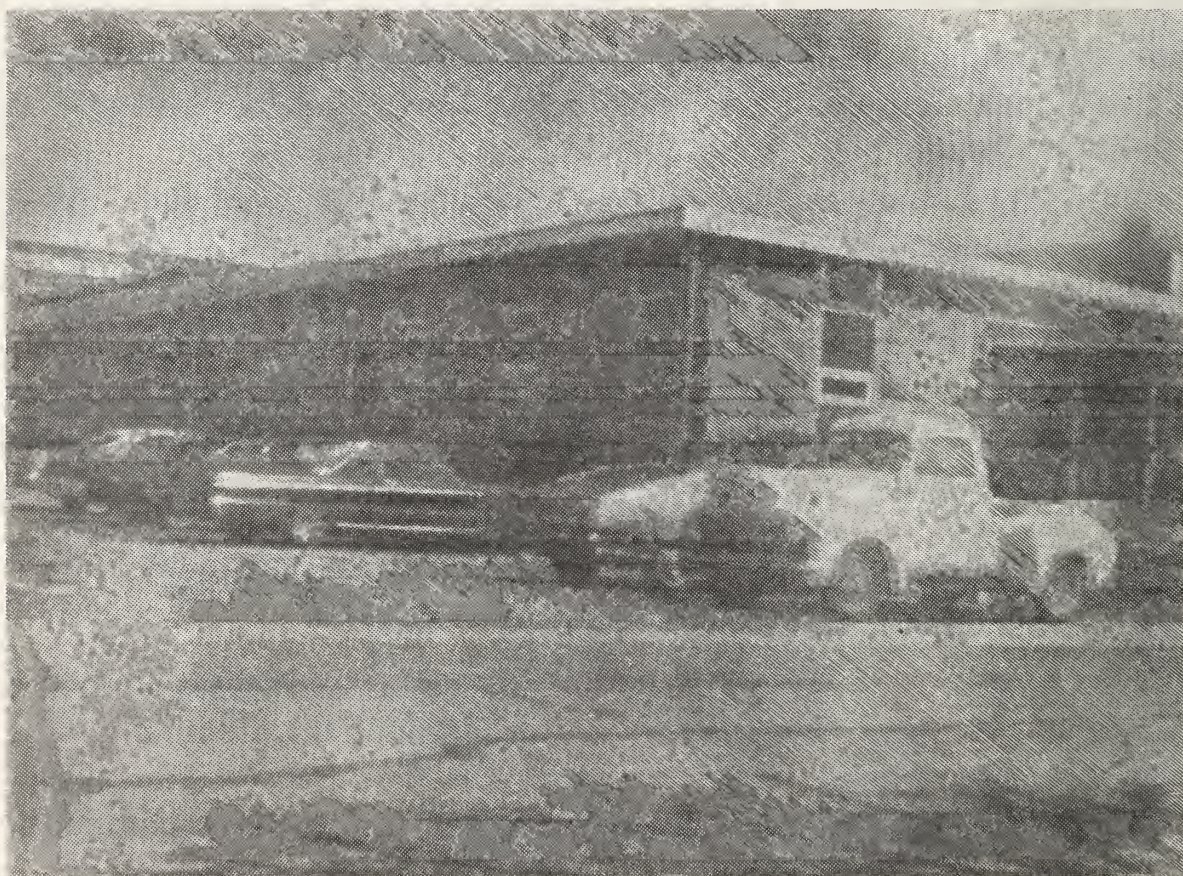
At present there are six plants in Madison. Others are located in Mayodan, Stoneville, Goldsboro, and Wilson. Other plants are at Milledgeville, Georgia, and Puerto Rico.

In 1970 it was announced that Madison Throwing Company was owned by Burlington Industries. However, the company was to operate as a division of Burlington Industries.

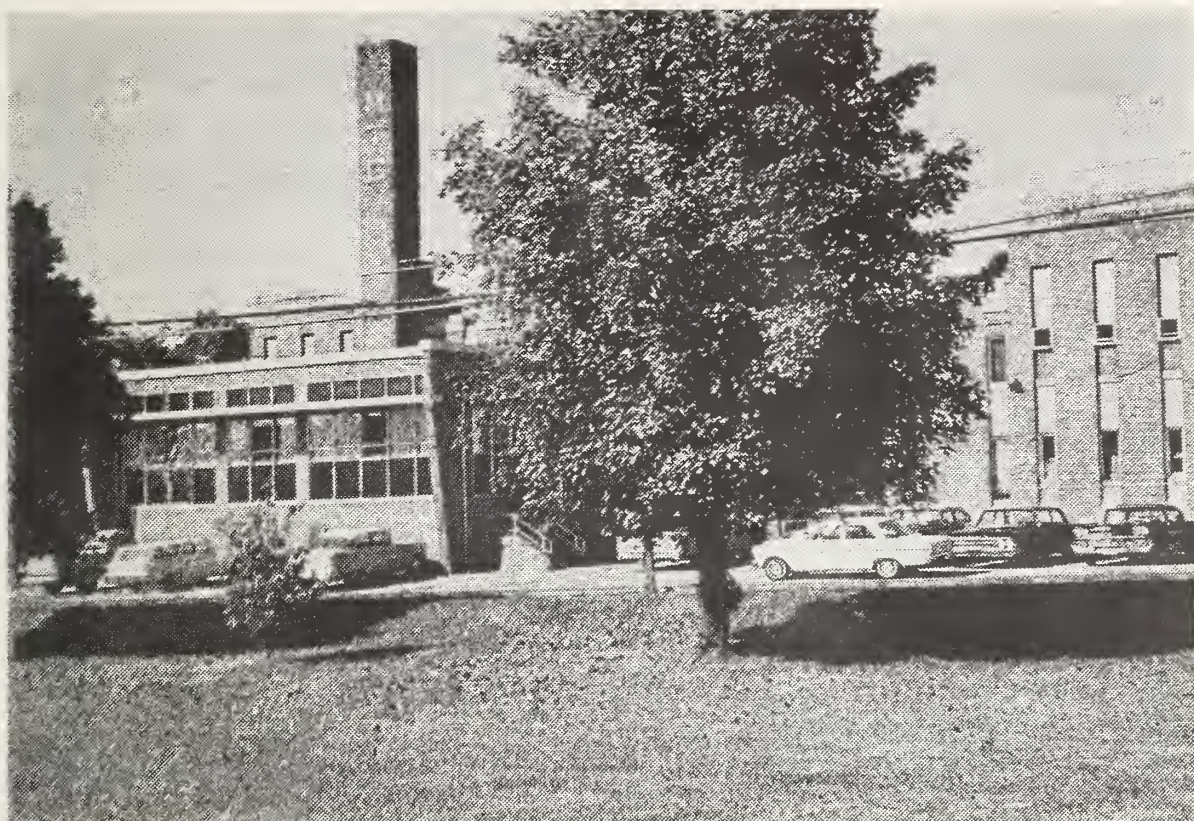
In June of 1971 Burlington Industries made the decision to merge Madison Throwing Company with Burlington Yarn Company. The new company was to be known as Burlington-Madison Yarn Company. All of the executive offices of the newly-formed company will be in Madison. The Burlington-Madison Yarn Company has 20 manufacturing facilities—18 in the United States and two in Puerto Rico.



**The main plant of the Madison Throwing Company located on Highway 220.**



**The general offices of the Madison Throwing Company located on Carter Street and Highway 220.**



The Madison Throwing Company located along Highway 220.

### GEM DANDY INC.

The Penn Brothers Suspender Company was organized by Harry, George and Howard Penn in 1914. This operated until 1920 when George, Harry and Green bought out the business. In 1921 the company was renamed Gem Dandy Garter Company with Harry Penn president and Paul Rierson superintendent. Again in 1941 the company was renamed Gem Dandy Inc. At present there are three buildings with 400 employees. The current president is G. C. Mason.

### PINE HALL BRICK & PIPE COMPANY

The Pine Hall Brick & Pipe Company was organized in 1922 by F. S. Steele, Sr. A small plant was built in Pine Hall as plant # 1. In 1936 the company purchased a small brick building off the western edge of Madison. In 1969 construction was begun on a new tunnel kiln and dryer house. When the new kiln is finished there will be an overall capacity of 260,000 bricks per day at the Madison plant. At present there are two plants in Madison, plants # 3 and 3-A; and plant # 1 at Pine Hall, and plant # 2 at Pine Hall. The two plants at Madison employ 150 persons.

## GAINOR HOSIERY

Gainor Hosiery was set up in the Big Star Warehouse on U. S. 311 in 1949. It produces ladies' full-fashioned hose. It employs 50 people. It is part of Sharnay Hosiery Company in Philadelphia, Pa., and is owned by Isadore Rabinovitch of Philadelphia.

## CAROLINA LEE

The Carolina Lee came here from Pennsylvania in 1949 as a subsidiary of a large northern hosiery firm. It operated on Piedmont Street. In 1962 the Madison Throwing Company purchased the plant. It now houses plants 6 and 8 of the Madison Throwing Company.

## CUSTOM SCREEN PRINT COMPANY

The Custom Screen Print Company was organized by H. D. "Cotton" Fallin. The company employs about 30 to 40 people. The company is located on Highway 311 about a mile from the Madison city limits, and does printing for several of the large firms.

## EARLY BUSINESSES

During the early 1800's and middle 1850's there was a number of small businesses in Madison. Following is a list of some of them: Joel Cardwell operated a lumber yard; Randal Duke Scales operated a tanyard; Milton Stamps, tinsmith; Robert Lead, blacksmith; John New, shoemaker; R. G. Gladstone, cabinetmaker.

There were a number of tailors in town operated by Lewis, Smith, and Milton Stamps. Dressmaker, Martha Stamps; wagonmakers, Vandergood and Martindale. Madison had at least one hardware and mule sale place operated by T. R. and C. B. Pratt. Jeweler, J. M. Tesh; photographer, Archibald Watkins; stonemason, Peyton Newman; brickmason, William Jones; brickmaker, James Foust; and building contractors, William Hegwood and Joseph Whitis.

The local Beef Market was operated by Hornbuckle, and later by Ben Wall, until 1925. The grocer, T. D. Meador, operated in the building now housing the Gem Dandy on Murphy Street. Peddler, Isaac Fels. The drug stores were numerous in town with Sheppard, Martin, McGehee, Carter, Staples, and Galloway. The local dentist was Dr. Samuel A. Dalton.

General stores were popular in Madison as they were in nearly every town in the county with the following operating general stores in Madison: Trader P. Sawney Black's, Jordan and Conner, John M. Rose, Calvin N. MacAdoo and David Scott, and the McGehee. Hoskins and Woodburn ran a store at the corner of Market and Murphy Streets. Abner McGehee, Staples and Galloway all ran a drug store later in Madison.

James Churchill's tin shop was next door to Staples and Galloway's drug store. In 1859 G. Fels had a clothing store. John Watkins had a store on Murphy Street. Jesse Carter had a drug store in a building shared by the Clapp family which sold coffins. Other storekeepers included William Scales, Sam Smith, D. W. Busick, James Apple, Robert Nelson, and Jabez Gravelly.

In the early 1900's Nat M. Pickett and Dr. J. A. Roach had an auto dealership. In 1915 the Madison Wholesale Company was operated by John Moore and is still operated by his son Jake Moore today. There was a gift shop operated by Roy Martin. The D. W. Busick Clothing Store was still in operation. There was a R. A. Ellington Drug Store. Other businesses in 1915 included A. J. Essex Jewelry, Q. H. Fuquay & Son, and Piedmont Drug Store.

## TOBACCO

The first known plug tobacco factory in Madison was operated by Randal Duke Scales who raised tobacco on his plantation. He and his son-in-law, Joseph Twitchell, then brought it to a tobacco "stemery" on Twitchell's back lot.

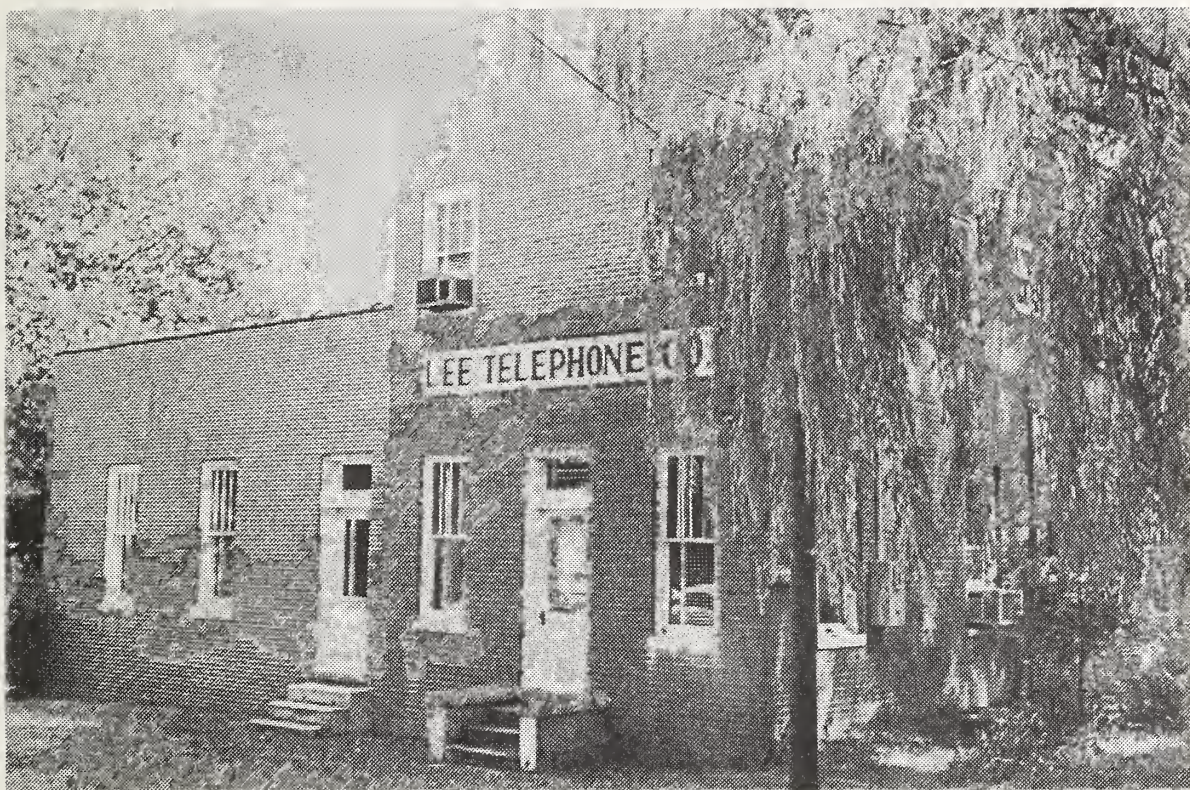
Other men to build tobacco factories were Nicholas Dalton, William Scales, Pleasant Scales, and James Webster. They all had factories during the 1840's and 1850's. At that time there were about 40 or 50 tobacco manufacturing concerns in Madison. It was considered to be the world's largest tobacco manufacturing center.

After the Civil War William Smith built a factory. William Reynolds turned the Beulah Male Academy into a factory but it didn't last long. Dr. Duke Hay also had a factory.

The first tobacco warehouse was built by Samuel and Zachariah Wall on the corner of Franklin and Hunter Streets. This building remained until 1905 when it was torn down. Today there are three tobacco warehouses in Madison. They are Carolina Warehouse, New Brick Warehouse, and Sharp & Smith Warehouse.

Following is a list of the Madison Tobacco Market sales in pounds from 1897 to 1929 as kept by the late William T. Wright:

1897—4,768	1913—4,474
1898—5,763	1914—4,660
1899—6,341	1915—5,836
1900—6,687	1916—7,340
1901—4,442	1917—4,786
1902—4,945	1918—4,896
1903—4,996	1919—2,310
1904—7,614	1920—4,243
1905—6,957	1921—2,659
1906—7,053	1922—3,414
1907—4,580	1923—7,014
1908—4,573	1924—3,002
1909—4,741	1925—2,766
1910—3,797	1926—3,935
1911—7,665	1927—3,634
1912—4,365	1928—2,612
1929—6,388	



Lee Telephone Company office located on Hunter Street.

## TELEPHONE SERVICE

The first telephone in Madison was installed in 1905. Mrs. R. A. Cardwell, Sr. was the operator. Frank Griffin owned the company which was housed over the present Bleck-Cline Store. The first phone was installed in Meador Grocery Company; the second was installed in Busick's Department Store. Mrs. Cardwell said there were 20 subscribers in 1906. In 1928 Lee Telephone bought Griffin out. As Mr. Griffin recalled, there were 261 subscribers in 1927. At present the Madison Telephone service is still maintained by Lee Telephone Company and an estimated 5,000 telephones on the Madison exchange. The Lee Telephone Company has a business office located on West Murphy Street and service house on Hunter Street.

## EARLY BANKS

The Bank of Madison started in 1899 when a group of men from High Point agreed to subscribe half the stock if Madisonians would take up the other half. Col. John M. Galloway was one of the men. The bank opened in 1899 in a small brick building on the present site.

The first president was Col. John M. Galloway and the first cashier was Jackson O'Neill Ragsdale. When Galloway died in 1909 B. F. McGee became the president until he resigned in 1913. Then J. H. Moore served as president until 1933 when J. O. Ragsdale became president and V. H. Idol became cashier. After Mr. Ragsdale died in 1936 V. H. Idol became president and is still president today.

In 1962 The Bank of Madison merged with Northwestern Bank and the name was changed to The Northwestern Bank of Madison.

After World War I the Farmers Bank opened with T. D. Meador as its president. When the great depression came the bank failed.

In 1967 a group of local citizens decided to form a bank and sell shares. In December 1967 a bank was opened and named The Peoples Bank of North Carolina. The bank is locally owned. The bank is located on Market Street.

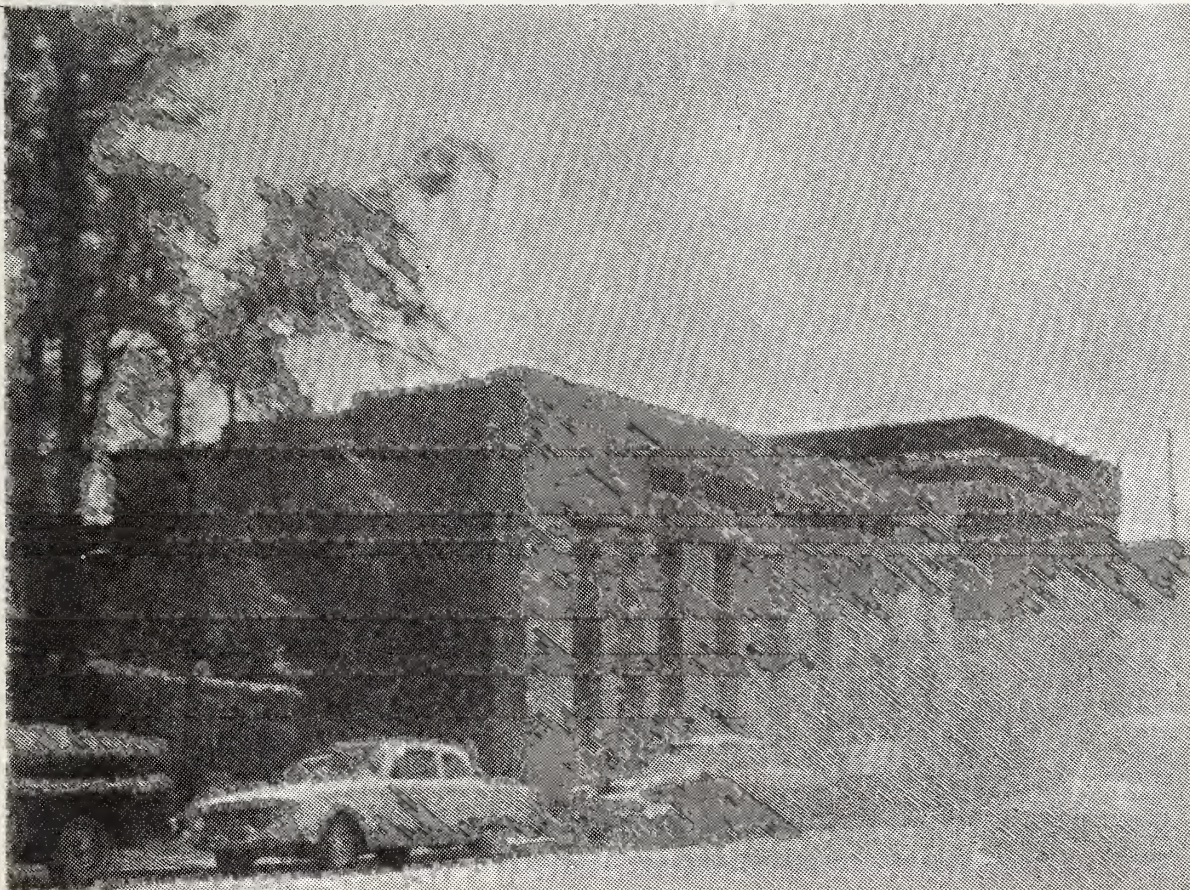
There is another bank in Madison. This is a branch of The Northwestern Bank. It is a drive-in bank located along Highway 220. It opened in 1968 about the middle of November.



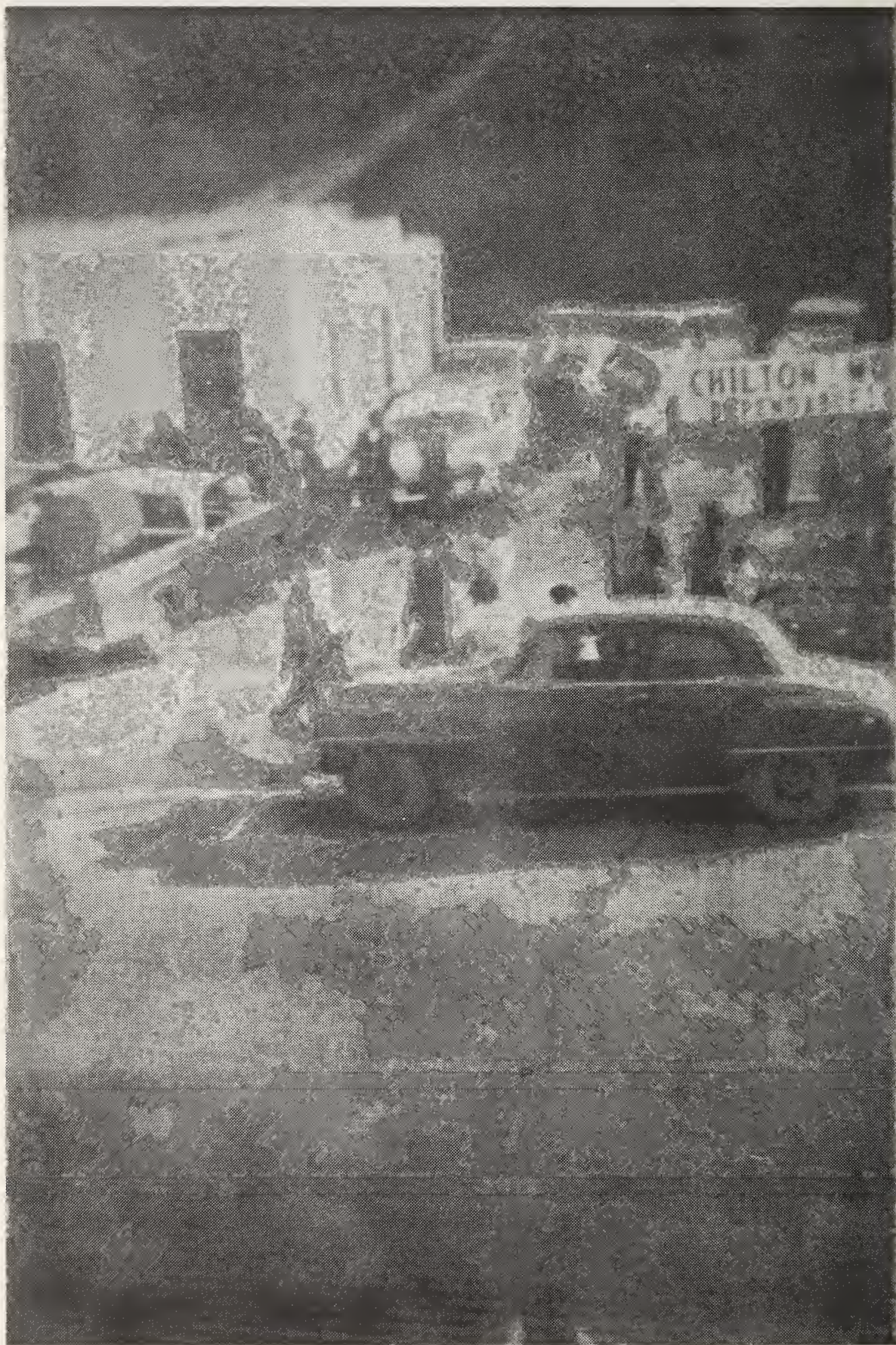
The Northwestern Bank's Northside Branch is located on Highway 220.



The Peoples Bank of Madison is located on Market Street.



The Northwestern Bank.



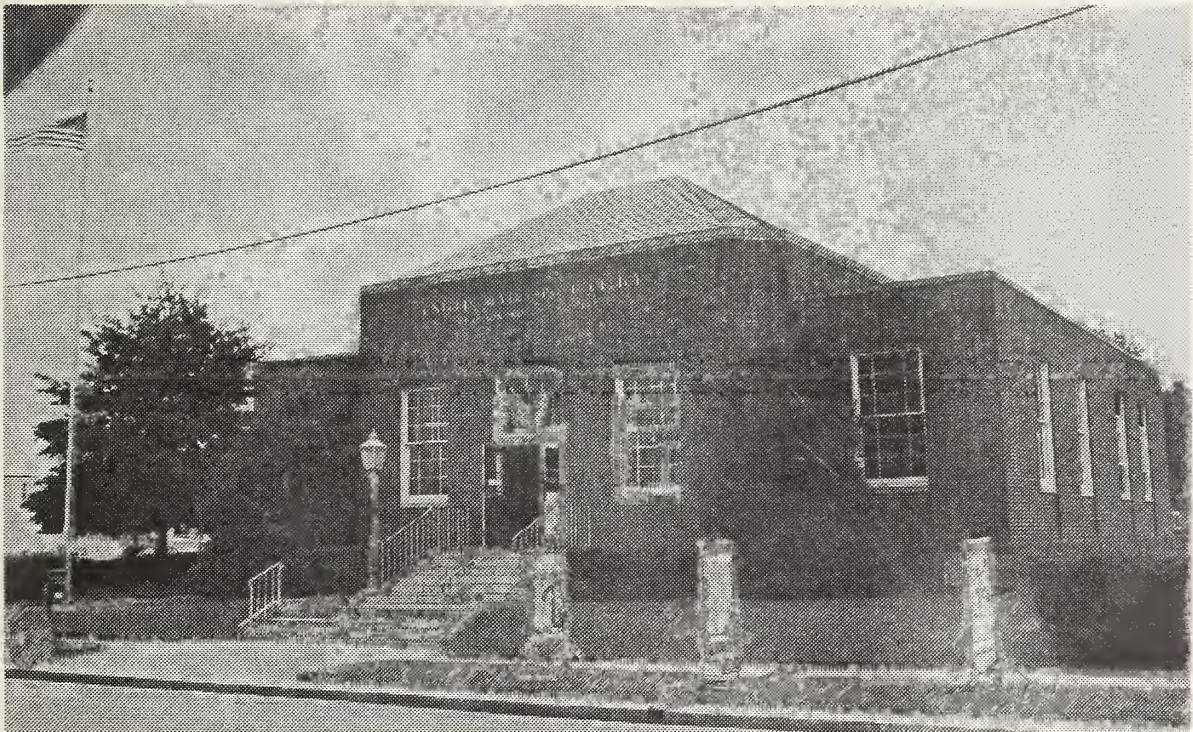
One of the ticket drawings that used to be held in Madison.

## THE MADISON POST OFFICE

The Madison Post Office began in 1827. The post office is a first-class one. It handles more than three million pieces of mail a year. The first postmaster was William Porter. Other postmasters include: Randal Duke Scales, William N. Ellington, Thomas D. Rosebrough, W. R. D. Lindsay, Miss Martha Stamps, Charles B. McAnally and J. Bennie Joyce. Below is a list of postmasters.

William Porter, 1827  
Randal D. Scales, unknown  
Andrew Causey, 1842  
William N. Ellington, 1844  
George Reynolds, 1847  
Allen Smith, 1848  
Thomas P. Rosebrough, 1850  
John New, 1853  
James Irvin, 1856  
Isaac P. Raines, 1857  
Thomas Black, 1858  
William Lindsay, 1865  
Peter Price, 1865  
W. R. D. Lindsay, 1874  
Martha Stamps, 1885

Edmond F. Faff, 1889  
William Oliver, 1891  
James A. Byerly, 1891  
Charles McAnally, 1893  
Joseph Vaughn, 1897  
Philip Peatross, 1903  
Thomas Newman, 1908  
Nathaniel B. Lewis, 1910  
W. T. Chambers, 1913  
John Joyce, 1922  
John Huges, 1934  
Floyd Thomas, 1944  
J. Bennie Joyce, 1955  
S. F. Webster, 1966  
Jackson B. Jones, 1968



Madison Post Office

**CHAPTER V.**

## ELECTIONS

The following is the way the people of Madison cast their votes for president from 1944 to 1968:

1944:		Eisenhower	428
Roosevelt	543	1960:	
Dewey	539	Kennedy	814
1948:		Nixon	440
Truman	593	1964:	
Dewey	111	Johnson	963
Thurmond	65	Goldwater	414
1952:		1968:	
Eisenhower	304	Wallace	409
Stevenson	760	Humphrey	590
1956:		Nixon	435
Stevenson	642		

The following is the way the people of Madison cast their votes for governor from 1944 to 1968:

1944:		1960:	
Cherry	520	Sanford	822
Patton	70	Gavin	421
1948:		Lake	4
Scott	646	1964:	
Pritchard	81	Moore	871
1952:		Gavin	491
Umstead	871	1968:	
Seawell	190	Scott	933
1956:		Gardner	470
Hodges	785		
Hayes	259		

### MAYOR ELECTIONS (1945-1969)

1945:		1951:	
C. G. Moore	14	C. G. Moore	200
1947:		Coyt Hewitt	185
T. A. Mashburn	281	Pleasant Scales	41
C. G. Moore	198	1953:	
1949:		C. G. Moore	208
T. A. Mashburn	59	1955:	
		R. T. Moore	306

1957:		1965:	
R. T. Moore	60	Bill Schultz	272
1959:		Jack Sealy	256
R. T. Moore	303	1967:	
Bill Schultz	417	Jack Sealy	385
1961:		Carlyle Lewis	320
Bill Schultz	313	Floyd Cox	4
1963:		1969:	
Bill Schultz	386	John B. Sealy	419
Harold Shoaf	118	Clay McCollum	173
R. P. Poore	27		

#### MAYOR ELECTION, 1971

Milton Hubbard	246	John B. Sealy	398
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#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN ELECTIONS

1945:		E. V. Penn	59
R. M. Goolsby	14	B. R. Apple	60
G. E. McDaniel	14	1951:	
R. T. Moore	14	Rob Cardwell	362
W. H. Gentry	14	T. A. Burton	346
T. A. Burton	14	S. F. Webster	314
R. E. Labberton	14	Jack Webster	264
1947:		Carlyle Hughes	224
T. A. Burton	375	T. P. Van Noppen	208
Rob Cardwell	375	Lloyd Wall	208
J. Cecil Brown	326	W. S. Smith	200
R. T. Moore	301	J. R. Grogan	163
R. E. Labberton	261	Ollie Tatum	78
S. F. Webster	221	1953:	
T. P. Van Noppen	193	Rob Cardwell	214
G. E. McDaniel	192	T. A. Burton	213
Harry Kallam	192	S. F. Webster	212
C. D. McFall	138	John Yow	193
Pleasant Scales	82	Lloyd Wall	190
Frank Harvel	50	J. R. Grogan	112
1949:		S. T. Webster	200
T. A. Burton	61	1955:	
S. F. Webster	62	T. A. Burton	299
Rob Cardwell	61	S. F. Webster	298
Lee Lauten	59	R. A. Cardwell	297

Lloyd Wall	283	Dean Sharpe	215
S. F. Webster	264	John Yow	200
John Yow	245	Clinton Pierce	178
William Schultz	143	Clarence Williams	167
1957:		Hurbert Hawkins	163
R. T. Moore	57	W. R. Perry	159
S. F. Webster	58	C. King (write-in)	1
J. S. Webster	58	1965:	
John Yow	57	R. A. Cardwell	380
T. A. Burton	57	S. F. Webster	362
J. L. Wall	55	Carlyle Lewis	354
R. A. Cardwell	57	T. A. Burton	348
1959:		T. O. Tuttle	341
Rob Cardwell	586	Dean Sharpe	308
Tom Tuttle	549	A. O. Wiley	273
T. A. Burton	520	1967:	
S. F. Webster	510	R. A. Cardwell	520
J. S. Webster	436	T. O. Tuttle	458
John Yow	311	C. C. Webster	427
Lloyd Mills	307	T. A. Burton	420
Clinton Pierce	303	J. Bennie Joyce	416
Lloyd Wall	282	Dean Sharpe	365
1961:		Charles Bryant	362
R. A. Cardwell	356	Hurbert Hawkins	314
S. F. Webster	328	1969:	
T. O. Tuttle	324	R. A. Cardwell	375
T. A. Burton	316	Ralph Coltrane	325
William Glenn	249	Charles Bryant	311
John Yow	247	J. Bennie Joyce	276
Dean Sharpe	230	T. A. Burton	266
John Webster	220	Milton Hubbard	255
1963:		C. C. Webster	255
Rob Cardwell	394	Bill Schultz	248
S. F. Webster	357	Gil McKee	218
T. O. Tuttle	342	T. O. Tuttle	195
T. A. Burton	334	Harold Shoaf	137
William Glenn	221	Clarence Wortham	102

BOARD OF ALDERMEN ELECTION, 1971

R. A. Cardwell	500	Charles Bryant	322
Ralph Coltrane	385	Jack Martin	291
J. Bennie Joyce	385	Gil McKee	258
T. A. Burton	363	Lloyd Eastlack	235
C. W. Hopper	335	Dennis Moore	222

## CHAPTER VI.

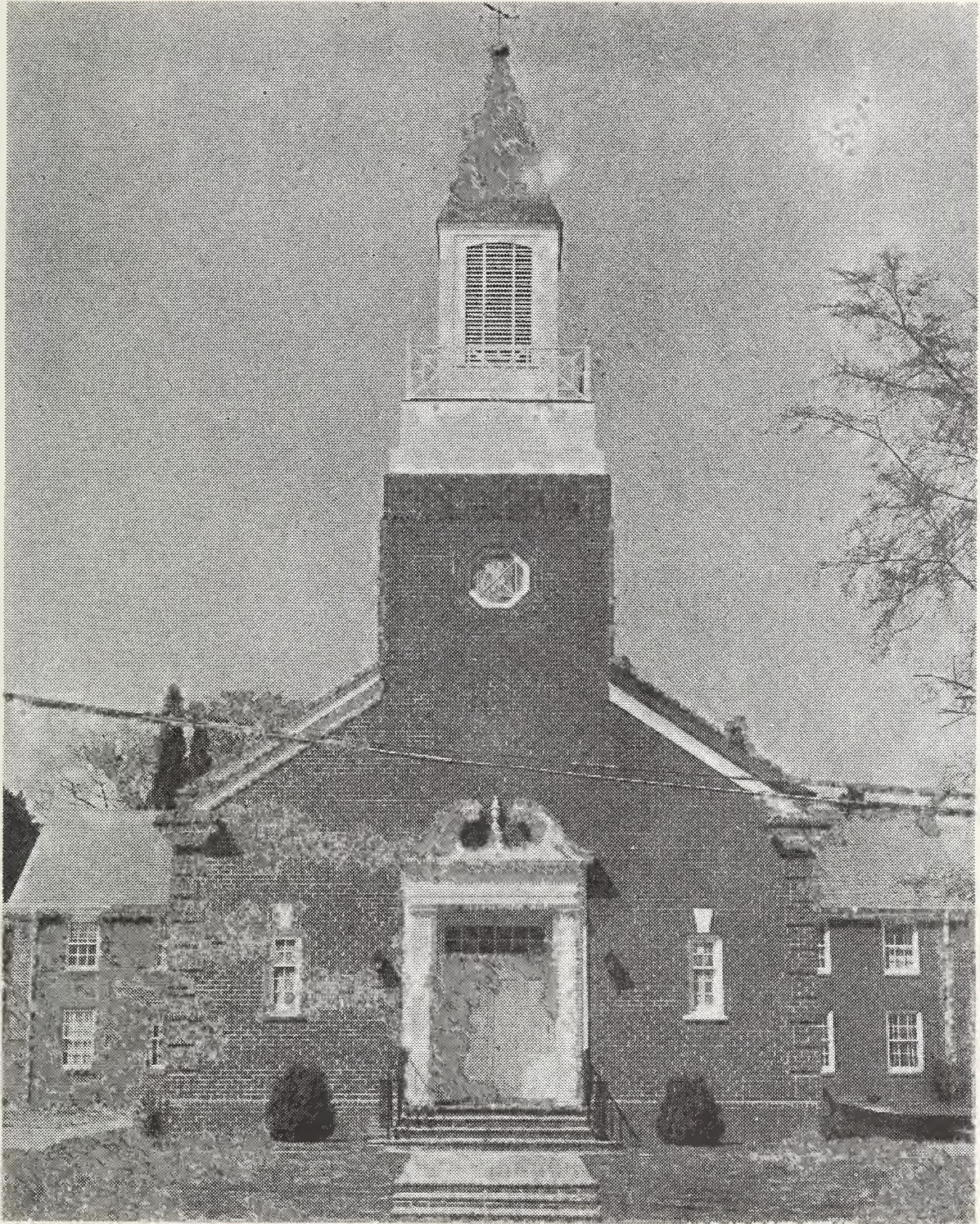
## MADISON BAPTIST CHURCH

The Madison Missionary Baptist Church was organized November 6, 1841. There were five charter members, including the following: Milton Stamps, John M. New, Joshua Wall, John M. Lindsay. The fifth one is unknown. On June 28, 1849, for the sum of \$60 William B. Carter, James M. Scales, and Richard H. Scales deeded the one-half acre lots to the Madison Baptist Church of Christ, the trustees being Pleasant Webster, Milton Stamps, William Heggie, A. P. Smith, and John M. New.

The church was completed in about 1850. At first the pulpit was in the east between two doors—one for men and the other for women. Long plank steps led up to these doors. Electricity was installed in 1916. In 1945 a building committee was formed. In 1954 the present building was erected. Following is a list of pastors of the church from

1850 to 1944:

John M. New	1850	J. L. Shinn	1918-1919
John Robertson	1852-1853	V. H. Harrell	1917-
S. Ivey	1855-1859	E. Webber Church	1920-1922
L. H. Shuck	1860-1863	J. L. Powers	1922-1923
Geo. W. Griffin	1864-1866	N. H. Sheppard	1924-1925
R. D. Haymore	1871	L. D. Bass	1925-1928
P. H. Fontaine	1874-1879	O. E. Ward	1929-1934
W. H. Wilson	1881-1910	R. A. Gardner	1935-1939
J. T. Byrum		Willard A. Brown	1940-1944
A. L. McLendon	1914-1916		



Madison Baptist Church

## METHODIST

On January 9, 1843, Randal Duke Scales deeded a lot to the trustees of the Methodist Church, who were Micajah McGehee, Samuel A. Dalton, Enoch Moore, Richard England, Abner Brigentine, James Webster, Franklin Harris, Richard Martin, and Winston Kallam. The first pastor was Rev. Isaac W. Avent, from 1855 to 1857.

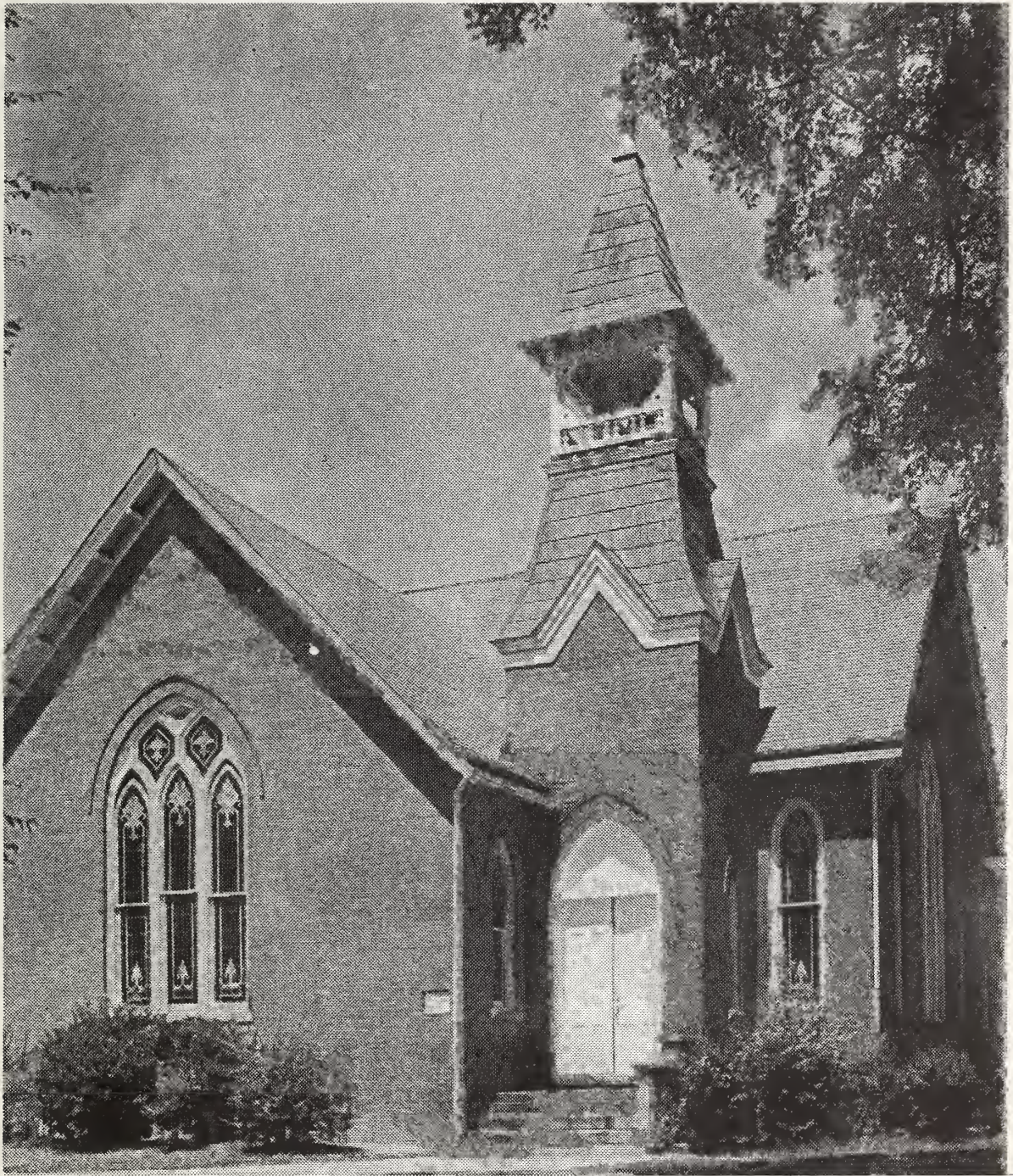
The first Methodist Church was built in 1845. Two of the founding families were Archibald Watkins and Micajah McGehee. In 1909 the present building was erected when Rev. B. Margeson was pastor. In 1916 electricity was installed in the church.

There was no parsonage until about 1890. The pastors, up until that time, lived with different families around Madison. The pastor of the church at the time the parsonage was built was Rev. Zodak Paris.

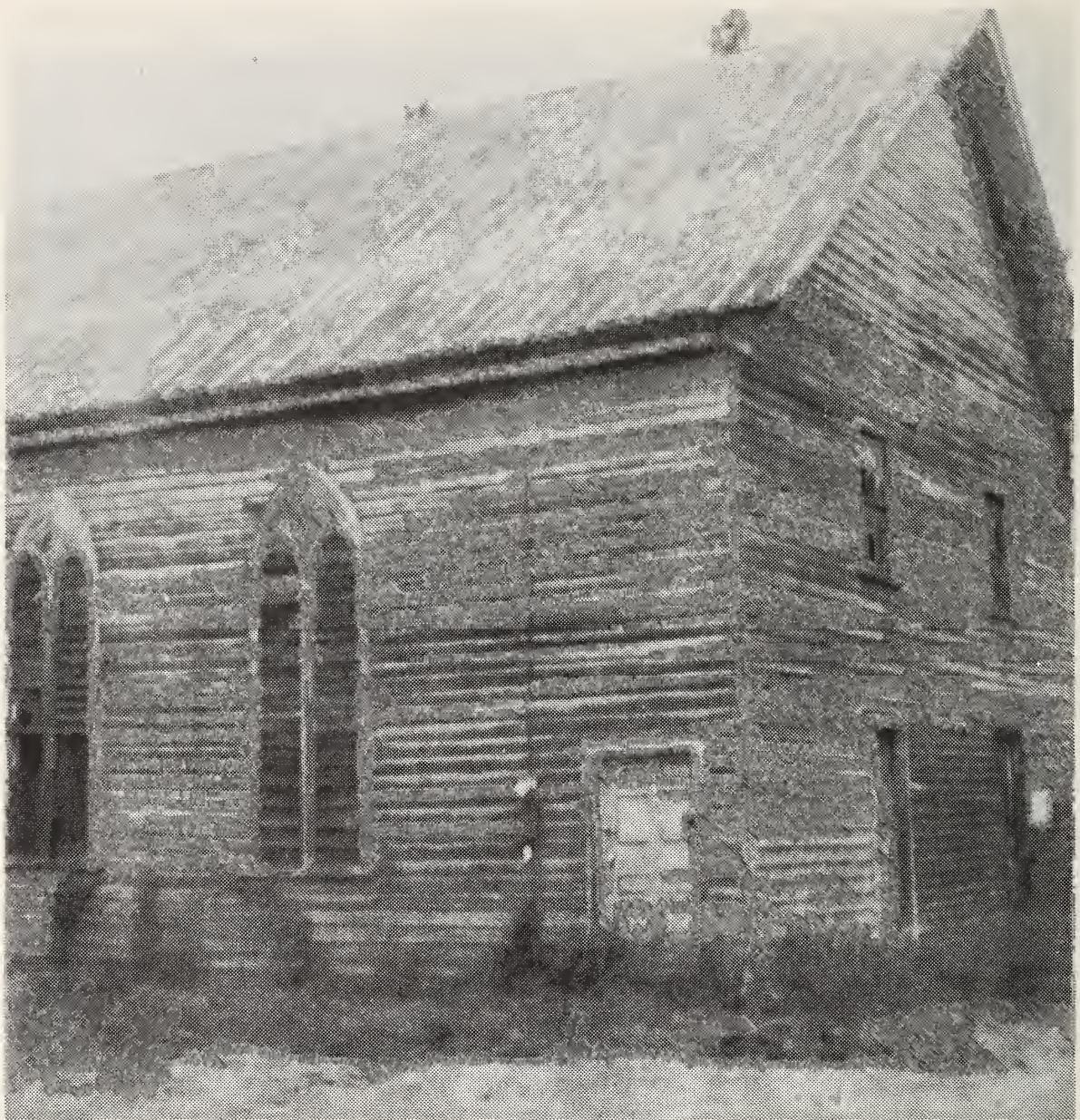
Some of the leaders of the church over the years have been Henry McGehee, Archibald Watkins, Capt. T. Woodburn, George Martin, Dr. C. L. Martin, and Thomas Teague.

The following is a list of pastors of the Madison Methodist Church from 1887 to 1955:

1887-1890	F. L. Townsend	1917-1920	J. E. Gay
1890-1893	H. F. Wiley	1921-1924	J. P. Mooris
1893-1897	C. R. Sherrill	1924-1927	J. Rodgers
1897-1900	Z. Paris	1927-1930	T. R. Walf
1900-1902	J. A. Bowles	1930-1934	E. E. Williamson
1902-1904	W. N. Robbins	1934-1935	W. H. Willis
1904-1907	P. D. Tate	1935-1940	R. M. Laughlilin
1907-1909	B. Margeson	1940-1945	D. J. Jones
1909-1910	L. W. Collins	1945-1947	W. David Baugle
1910-1911	W. F. Elliott	1947-1951	J. S. Johnson
1911-1915	A. R. Surratt	1951-1953	Moir Edwards
1915-1917	R. S. Howre	1953-1955	LeRoy Scott



Madison Methodist Church



Madison's First Methodist Church

The building pictured above was built in 1845 and originally housed the Methodist Church. In 1910 the building was used as a cigar factory. Later it became a theatre, operated by Mr. R. A. Cardwell, Sr., and was known as the "Opera House." Then the old building was used as a school. In 1914 V. H. Idol had a hosiery mill there. Now the building is used as a storage house.

## PRESBYTERIAN

In 1848 the Madison Presbyterian Church was built on Decatur Street. Trustees who deeded the land were: Samuel Smith, Peter Cardwell, William Ellington, John Dalton, Dr. William Carter, Richard Cardwell, Thomas Rosebrough, and Dr. James Oliver. However, it wasn't until 1851 that it was formally organized with 19 members. Rev. W. N. Mebane was the first pastor.

## EPISCOPALIAN

In 1890, due to the efforts of Mary Galloway, funds were raised to build an Episcopalian Church. Joseph Vaughn gave the church members a half-acre of land. The church never did have a large membership, and in 1950 the building was in decay. It was later torn down.

## NEGRO CHURCHES

### ST. STEPHENS METHODIST CHURCH

St. Stephens Methodist Church was established between 1887 and 1890. The church was built near the home of Nat Wall on Wall Street. The first pastor was M. J. Bullock. Other ministers of the church are Rev. Noah Black and Rev. William Scales.

In 1924 a new building was erected on land deeded to the trustees by John and Molly Price, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Scales. In 1959 fire destroyed this building. In 1961 a new building was erected and this is still in use.

### BEULAH BAPTIST CHURCH

In 1890 the Beulah Baptist Church was organized by a group of Madison men, and a small sanctuary was built on Wall Street. In 1934 under the pastorship of Rev. A. Gary, a new brick building replaced the old one. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Hill, who was a temporary pastor until the first full-time pastor, Rev. J. P. Alexander, took over. In 1969 the church was enlarged and remodeled. Following is a list of pastors: Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. J. P. Alexander, Rev. J. W. Hamlin, Rev. S. A. Donnell, Rev. G. W. Webb, Rev. G. W. Campbell, Rev. A. Gary, Rev. C. McConney, Rev. J. E. Wade, Rev. F. S. Smith, and Rev. T. L. Smith.

### MT. CARMEL HOLINESS CHURCH

In 1901 James Foust built a tabernacle next door to his home on Carter Street. He called it the Mt. Carmel Holiness Tabernacle. It remained in use until the early 1930's when a new church was built just off Highway 220. In 1969 a new church was constructed behind the Madison-Mayodan Junior High School just off Highway 704.

## MADISON PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

The Madison Presbyterian Cemetery was begun in 1847. The land was donated by James Oliver and Peter Cardwell. A deed in the Rockingham County Courthouse states that on February 1, 1847, James Oliver deeded to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Spring Garden a lot in the Town of Madison. The first person buried there was James Oliver, on February 14, 1847. On his tombstone these words can be found: "Here lie the remains of James Oliver who died on this very spot on Feb. 14, 1847." Just five months later, on July 11, 1847, Peter Cardwell was buried there. Many of the tombstones have gotten to the point that the inscriptions cannot be read due to weather and age. Many tombstones have been knocked over by fallen trees. Many of the graves are marked only by small stones and hard rocks. Many of the people buried there are kin to Randal B. Scales. Besides members of the Scales families are members of the Mebanes, Crews, Lautenschlager, and Websters buried there.

Following is a list of a few people buried in the cemetery, dates of their birth and death:

Pleasant Miller Scales, January 4, 1826-January 29, 1897  
Mary Ann Numan Scales, May 11, 1831-November 11, 1919  
Hardy James Scales, July 30, 1884-September 28, 1911  
James R. Scales, July 14, 1906-July 20, 1906  
Charlie Scales, June 29, 1887-February 1, 1913  
Joseph Scales, September 22, 1879-March 30, 1891  
Lucy Scales, May 31, 1836-June 21, 1908  
Lizzie Lee Scales, November 16, 1862-June 27, 1863  
J. A. Scales, May 31, 1856-June 21, 1908  
Carolina Scales, unknown  
Mary S. Scales, January 26, 1852-February 6, 1891  
Carolina Scales Cardwell, December 12, 1825-October 20, 1895  
Joseph H. Cardwell, January 3, 1815-June 28, 1905  
Peter Cardwell, 1817-July 11, 1847  
Maria Cardwell Tidball, April 3, 1836-June 21, 1915  
Rev. William Tidball, December 11, 1822-April 20, 1896  
Mary Louise Tidball, April 3, 1826-June 21, 1919  
Rev. W. N. Mebane, March 16, 1809-May 8, 1859  
Mary H. Mebane, May 27, 1818-July 13, 1883  
Mary Aiken Mebane, 1855-1859  
Hettie Mebane, 1853-1892  
Mattie R. Mebane, May 1, 1848-June 11, 1898

Annie W. Mebane, 1841-1860  
 William Mebane, April 14, 1849-April 22, 1895  
 Margaret Carter, September 13, 1894-July 1, 1895  
 William S. Carter, January 17, 1811-March 4, 1888  
 William B. Carter, March 4, 1888-July 15, 1914  
 Mary Galloway Carter, August 16, 1840-December 4, 1908  
 Nannie Webster, 1862-1893  
 Robert C. Webster, ?-1895  
 Philip Webster, June 2, 1893-January 14, 1911  
 William Webster, February 4, 1910-November 9, 1910  
 Wallace Webster, October 29, 1910-October 13, 1920  
 Lois Webster, April 4, 1814-December 29, 1915  
 Hester V. Webster, December 10, 1852-March 8, 1881  
 W. Alfred Webster, July 15, 1857-February 2, 1918  
 Susan Carter Williams, December 14, 1846-August 17, 1904  
 Sallie B. Williams, ?-February 2, 1918  
 Mary S. Galloway, September 21, 1814-March 17, 1886  
 Anna Webster Johnson, February 2, 1872-May 3, 1909  
 W. C. Anderson, 1837-1913  
 Eliza Ann Anderson, 1840-1910  
 Shirley C. Anderson, August 26, 1872-January 24, 1907  
 Mary Anderson, 1877-1913  
 Mary E. Lewis, February 13, 1831-July 4, 1912  
 Birdy Lewis, May 19, 1871-July 22, 1892  
 J. Percy Lewis, June 7, 1868-April 11, 1906  
 William M. Lewis, May 5, 1864-November 27, 1918  
 Robert Lewis, November 25, 1818-December 24, 1892  
 Thomas J. Lautenschlacher, April 22, 1881-May 1, 1887  
 Jacob Lautenschlacher, July 29, 1820-June 1, 1885  
 Annie Lautenschlacher, October 27, 1878-December 3, 1891  
 Mattie Lautenschlacher, October 4, 1844-February 23, 1899  
 Nellie Crews, December 28, 1876-June 21, 1913  
 Charles Crews, May 8, 1888-April 10, 1913  
 Martha S. Crews, October 9, 1885-1887  
 Mary S. Crews, January 26, 1852-February 6, 1891  
 Dr. Walter Smith, September 15, 1826-February 18, 1881  
 Walter Smith, June 20, 1867-March 5, 1885  
 William M. Apple, September 7, 1891-February 28, 1893  
 Stella Apple, January 22, 1889-June 8, 1901  
 Floyd J. Apple, January 22, 1889-June 8, 1901  
 James Apple, January 15, 1854-May 19, 1904

Robert Clarence Nelson, ?-1895  
 Nannie Harris Nelson, 1862-1893  
 James Lushua Hopper, March 27, 1853-August 11, 1854  
 Mary Emma Hopper, August 4, 1855-September 9, 1856  
 Thomas J. Hopper, January 20, 1857-October 26, 1857  
 T. D. Rosebrough, August 26, 1812-June 5, 1896  
 N. Y. Rosebrough, July 7, 1808-November 29, 1882  
 Cora Rosebrough Harrison, ?-July 1, 1918  
 Mrs. Martha Aiken, 1773-February 18, 1849  
 Benjamin Aiken, 1821-June 15, 1851  
 Robert P. Wall, December 25, 1851-April 20, 1900  
 Nannie Joyce, January 18, 1847-January 1, 1915  
 Walter Lowre Doll, January 8, 1852-January 2, 1885  
 Thomas W. Dandridge, unknown  
 James Oliver, 1814-February 11, 1847  
 Robert Bennett, February 7, 1902-April 14, 1903  
 Gertrude Suttentfield, February 8, 1896-May 12, 1896  
 Miss Hutta Wilson, 1782-January 24, 1852  
 Jesse A. Pratt, May 23, 1870-August 8, 1918  
 William Bradfield, 1819-1899  
 Elizabeth Bradfield, 1822-1898



The Madison Presbyterian Cemetery

## MADISON BAPTIST CEMETERY

Traditions say that John M. Lindsey gave the ground for the Baptist Cemetery. However, it is not known for certain who donated it. Its beginnings are also not known for certain. The wife and daughter of Dr. Lewis Shucks are buried in the cemetery, as well as John M. New, one of the first trustees of the Baptist Church. However, no tombstone marks the grave. Following is a list of a few people buried there:

James H. Lewellyn, January 30, 1873-January 16, 1896  
Mollie Fuller Peatross, May 6, 1870-January 24, 1905  
D. W. Busick, 1842-1909  
Juda A. Yeats, November 9, 1855-May 12, 1917  
Indiana H. Davis, April 10, 1838-October 16, 1903  
Lucy Wheeler, January 28, 1863-August 2, 1892  
Martha D. Martin, March 3, 1843-April 5, 1923  
Sarah Pratt, August 12, 1836-December 22, 1910  
Martha A. Pratt, March 12, 1843-September 13, 1907  
Howell T. Pratt, May 26, 1844-January 14, 1909  
Marshall Pleasant Black, 1817-December 15, 1891  
Virginia E. Lindsay Black, September 15, 1833-December 30, 1896  
John M. Lindsay, December 13, 1809-May 2, 1901  
Nancy Lindsay, 1810-October 28, 1875  
Viola Lindsay, February 27, 1850-June 14, 1869  
Nannie H. Meador Lindsay, August 20, 1852-June 2, 1920  
William Lindsay, August 5, 1836-March 6, 1898  
Mary B. Lindsay, August 19, 1840-August 19, 1856

## CHAPTER VII.

## POPULATION

After its boom as a tobacco marketing and processing center in the 1850's Madison was only a sleepy hamlet of 450 in 1890. With the coming of textile, power and navigation interests, the population reached 813 in 1900.

At present the population of Madison is 1,912 according to the 1960 census. The census showed that one out of every five people in Madison left the town. This figures in with the fact that there were 330,000 migrants from the state of North Carolina between 1950-1960. The increase of population was 6.9 per cent in Madison during the period between 1950-1960. The number of farms and persons employed in agriculture has dropped steeply until now the rural population is largely non-white.

In 1971 Madison voters approved an annexation to the town of Madison. A total of 800 acres was added, and approximately 700 people. This annexation went into effect July 1, 1971, and made it the first annexation in Madisons' history.

Following is a list of the population of Madison beginning with the first time it was recorded:

1870—	295	1920—	1,247
1880—	361	1930—	1,497
1890—	450	1940—	1,683
1900—	813	1950—	1,789
1910—	1,033	1960—	1,912

Following is the population of the townships of Rockingham County in 1970:

Huntersville	1,756	Reidsville	17,386
Leaksville	19,474	Ruffin	6,064
Madison	8,547	Simpsonville	2,234
Mayo	4,458	Wentworth	5,504
New Bethel	3,346	Williamsburg	1,614
Price	1,331		

## DEPARTURES FROM MADISON

Not everyone who settled in Madison in the early 1800's stayed here. Some of the people got the urge to move West. At least two mass migrations are known to have taken place—one in 1839 and one in 1846.

In 1837 William Mason Wall and his wife, Sarah Fewell, left the Old Sardis home and settled in Henry County, Missouri. He sent word to his kin people in Madison about the Missouri country and caused a great number of them to come and join him in Missouri. At least 144 of them left on November 22, 1839, from the Sardis Church, two miles from Madison. The families that went were the Walls, and the entire Fewell family. Others were the families of William Howerton, John C. Stone, Absalom Potts, Isaac Munday, and the Lindsays.

The second and most famous emigration was believed to have been caused by the 1846 typhoid epidemic. The leader of this departure was probably Randal D. Scales. The families that went on this caravan were mostly the members of the Scales family. The widow of John Walker and the two daughters of William Hegwood. The widow of John Walker and the two Hegwood daughters later returned to Madison. It is said that this caravan went to Monroe County, Mississippi. However, inquiries seem to indicate that there are no Scales living in that county. In the nearby county of Oktibbeha, in the town of Starkville, there is a Scales family, but it is not known if they are descendants of Randal D. Scales. On this caravan there were some 900 people. They all had slaves, wagons, carriages, furniture, animals, and supplies of all sorts.

**CHAPTER VIII.**

## MALE ACADEMY

In 1844 Randal Duke Scales deeded an acre of land for the Madison Male Academy. The building had four rooms—two upstairs and two downstairs. A list of students who graduated in 1853 includes the following: Martha Aiken, Betty Aiken, Sydney Anderson, Mary Ayers, Mary G. Carter, Sallie B. Carter, Sarah Garrett, Elizabeth Hand, Ann Jones, Edmund Jordon, Elizabeth Joyce, Martha F. Lanier, Mary Lindsay, Adelaide H. May, Elizabeth McGehee, Emma McIver, Ruth F. Price, Cora Scales, Mary Ann Searcy, Emma Smith, John Staples, Julia Webster, and Sarah Webster.

## BEULAH MALE ACADEMY

Dr. Lewis Shook renamed the academy the Beulah Male Academy, but it was better known as Shook Academy because of the imprint he made on the students. He came in the late 1850's and was pastor at the Baptist Church for three years. In 1863 he closed the academy down so that his boys could fight in the Confederate Army. After the war he reopened the academy and girls were admitted. Shook ran the academy until 1872. In 1910 former pupils gathered on the lawn of the Baptist Church and held a reunion and Dr. Lewis Shook taught.

Professor Rufus Smith ran the Academy from 1872 to 1880. Professor Hazel Norwood ran it from 1882-1885 and Professor Andrew L. Betts ran the academy from 1891-1895. The last professor to teach there was Julius Martin Weatherly. After the academy closed down it was used as a tobacco factory.

## MADISON SCHOOLS

The first school in Madison was in a grove of oak trees on the west side of the Dan River near the present Sharpe and Smith Warehouse. Peter Scales built a log building which was used as a school. Later Randal Duke Scales deeded lots to the Madison Male Academy with Robert Baughn as president. In 1844 a larger building was erected, replacing the log church school.

The large frame building that replaced the first one was later known as Shook Academy. It was named for Dr. Lewis Shook who ran it in the 1850's. Later it was named Beulah Male Academy. During the Civil War Mr. Shook was a strong believer in the Confederate cause and he persuaded several of his students to go with him to war.

Following the Civil War other academies opened. Among them were Dahl Academy, which was taught by Dr. Jacob Dahl, Professor Nat Smith's school, near the Methodist Church; and Mrs. Claiborne

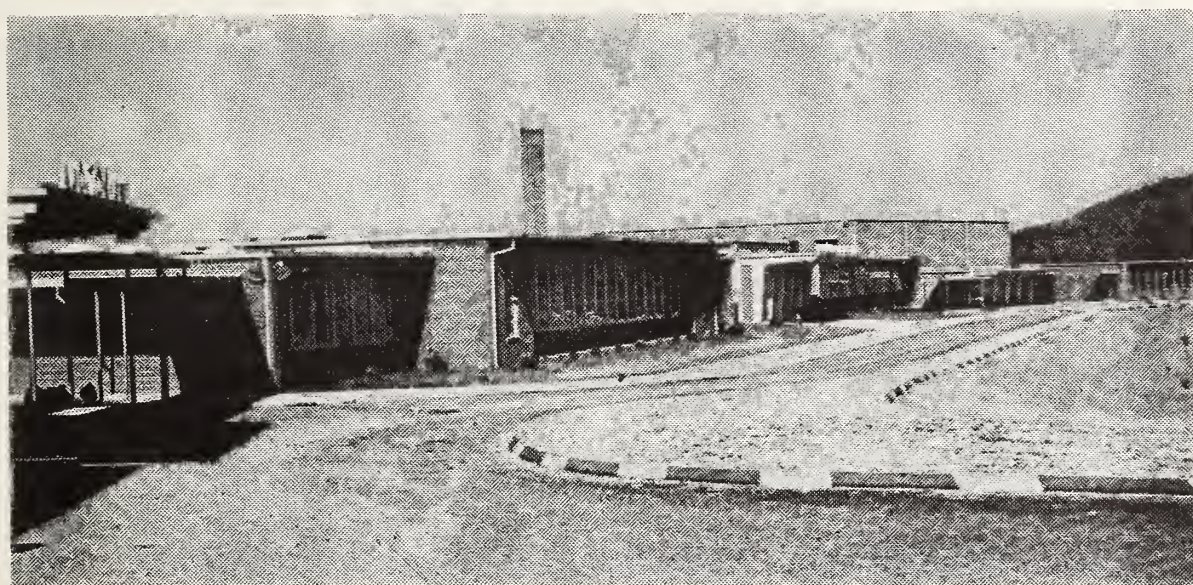
Watkins' Female Academy, near the Presbyterian Church.

Efforts were made on July 1, 1881, to establish a free high school, according to the *Madison Leader*. The next month's issue of the *Madison Leader* of August 1888 carried this notice: Professor Du Val Potter will be in town to arrange for the opening of his school which will begin September 15, 1888, certainly not later than October 1, 1888. There are no records to show if the high school materialized.

Some early teachers in Madison's free-private schools were James Franklin Martin, Dr. William Oliver, Miss Gosnell, Dr. Jacob Dahl, Miss Hattie Williams, Miss Janet Chalmers, Miss Maria Louise Cardwell, Rufus Smith, Professor Du Val Potter, Miss Sallie McGehee, Miss Mattie Mebane, Miss Hettie Mebane, Dr. William Mebane, Miss Elizabeth Gooch, Rev. Andrew Lewis Betts, Professor J. W. Weatherly, Miss Sue Scales Smith, Mrs. Annie Webster, Miss Mary Bell, Mrs. Sadie Wall, Aurila Lindsay, Rev. William Wilson, Miss Lizzie Burgess, Jake Johnson, and Mr. Sarborough.

#### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1943-1966

1943-44—	700	1956-57—	870
1947-48—	684	1957-58—	890
1948-49—	644	1958-59—	991
1949-50—	701	1959-60—	1,055
1950-51—	976	1960-61—	1,085
1951-52—	723	1961-62—	1,416
1952-53—	748	1962-63—	1,446
1954-55—	917	1963-64—	1,506
1955-56—	849	1965-66—	1,563



Madison-Mayodan Senior High School

## CHAPTER IX

## NEWSPAPERS

There have been at least six newspapers published in Madison since the town has existed. Of the six, only one remains today. Perhaps the first newspaper in Madison was the *Madison Democrat*, which was printed by James Raines and his brother. The paper is believed to have been published in the early 1800's.

After the *Madison Democrat* came the *Madison Enterprise*. The exact dates that this newspaper was published are not known. However, there is proof that it was published during the year 1873-1874. Copies of the newspapers are in the Duke University Library in Durham.

The next newspaper to begin operation was the *Madison Leader*, which was published at least during the year 1888. It was published by Phil Peatross. A copy of this paper is also located in the Duke University Library.

Then came the newspaper known as the *Madison News*. We know for sure that it was in operation from 1888 to 1890. A copy of this newspaper can also be found in the Duke University Library.

The last newspaper in Madison in the 19th century was known as the *Madison Observer*, which was in publication between the years 1895-1900.

The last newspaper to come to Madison was the *Madison Messenger*. This newspaper was set up by Joseph Robertson in 1915. It is still in circulation today and is edited by Russell M. Spear.

### THE MADISON MESSENGER

The *Madison Messenger* was founded in 1915 by Joseph T. Robertson, who continued its operation until his death in 1933. It was under the guidance of Mrs. Robertson until May 1934, when the paper was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Russell M. Spear.

Mr. and Mrs. Spear moved to Madison from Amherst, Massachusetts. Mrs. Robertson moved all files from 1915-1934 to her home, where they were accidentally destroyed. The circulation of the paper was 300 in 1915 and at present the circulation is 5,410.

The paper has won state and national honors. It is a member of the North Carolina Press Association, The North Carolina Editorial Writers' Conference, and the International Conference of Weekly Newspapers.

## JONES HOTEL

The Jones Hotel was built in 1919. It was owned by Colonel and Mrs. Ed Jones. The hotel was on the main route from Madison to Reidsville.

It had 20 rooms, all furnished with the modern furniture of that time. Mr. Jones died in 1939 and Mrs. Jones found it necessary to close it down in 1942. After closing it down, Mrs. Jones and their daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bass, lived there until their death.

In 1965 the hotel was torn down to make room for a future industrial site. Many local people stayed there at one time or another.

## NEWS IN MADISON IN THE '40's

### TORNADO HITS DOWNTOWN

On Sunday, June 16, 1945, around 5:00 p.m., a sudden twister tore through Murphy Street. There were not reports of injuries. However, windows were smashed at Charlie Mills' Pool Room and Hanner's 5 & 10 Store. Other places affected by the twister were Planters Warehouse and the Ice Plant.

### FIRE HITS DOWNTOWN

On Sunday, June 24, 1948, about 4:45 p.m., a fire broke out on Market Street. Fire fighters from Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Reidsville and Leaksville helped to battle the flames. Stores hit by the fire were Ideal Pool Room, Meadow Grocery, Meadow Grocery No. 2, Grogan's Chevrolet, Hawkins' Food Center, Mack's 5 & 10 Store, Brown McFall Drugs, and Mother and Daughter Beauty Shop. As the flames began to get bigger residents on Hunter Street were afraid that they might spread to their homes, and they began to move the furniture from their homes. The fire lasted three hours.

### Hot!

In January of 1952 the 15th and 16th, the temperature was above 80 degrees on both days—a record for the time of year.

### FIRST BATHROOM

Madison's first bathroom was built in 1881 by the late Col. John M. Galloway. The bathroom was torn down on May 20, 1943. Many of the local citizens wanted to kepe the bathroom standing.

### FIRE

On January 17, 1951, at noon, the Carolina Warehouse caught

fire. Fire fighters from Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Reidsville, Martinsville, Va., and Winston-Salem battled the blaze. The fire caused \$200,000 damage. The Joe Ayers Pool Room and the Penn Vaughn Meat Market were both totally destroyed. Damage was reported to the Cartwrights Grocery, the Remnant Stop, and the Masonic Hall.



Jones Hotel

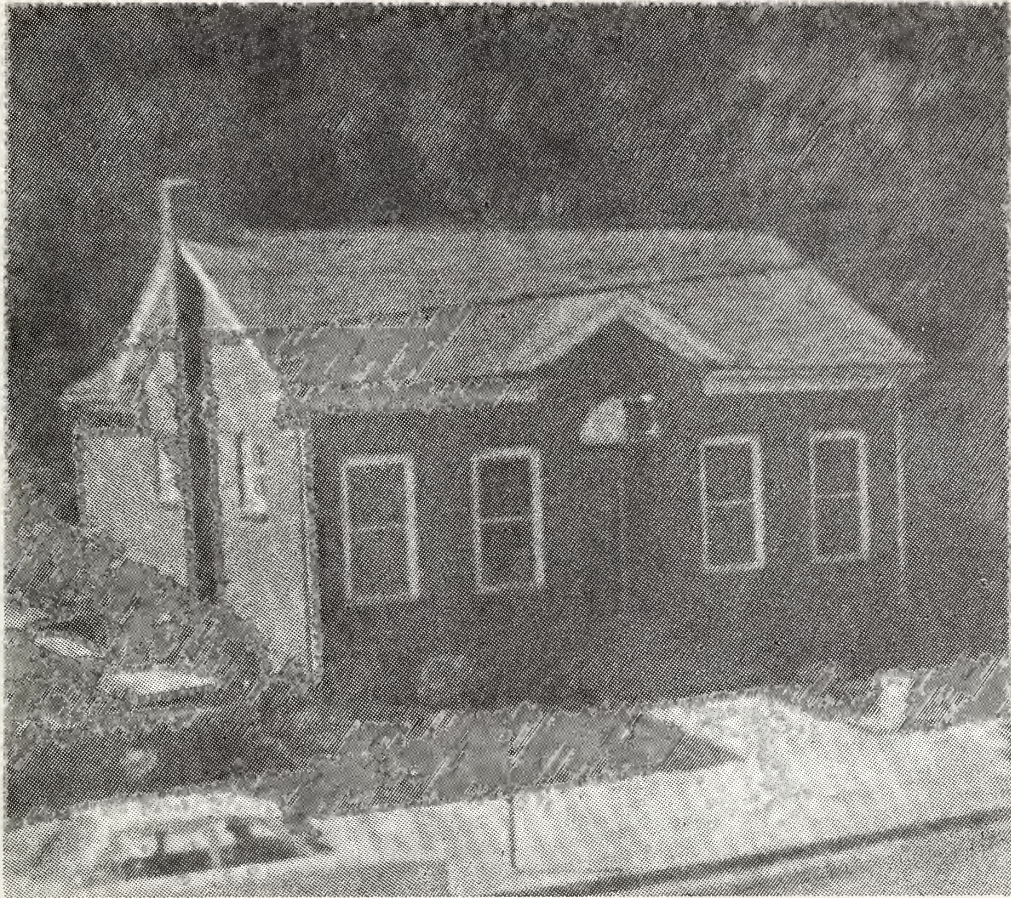
## MADISON LIBRARY

The first library in Madison was begun in 1892 by Andrew L. Betts. It was on the second floor of the Beulah Academy. Some of the first books were MacCaulay's *History of England*, the completed words of Shakespeare, novels such as Dickens, Scott, and Lutton. When Betts left the Academy the library failed.

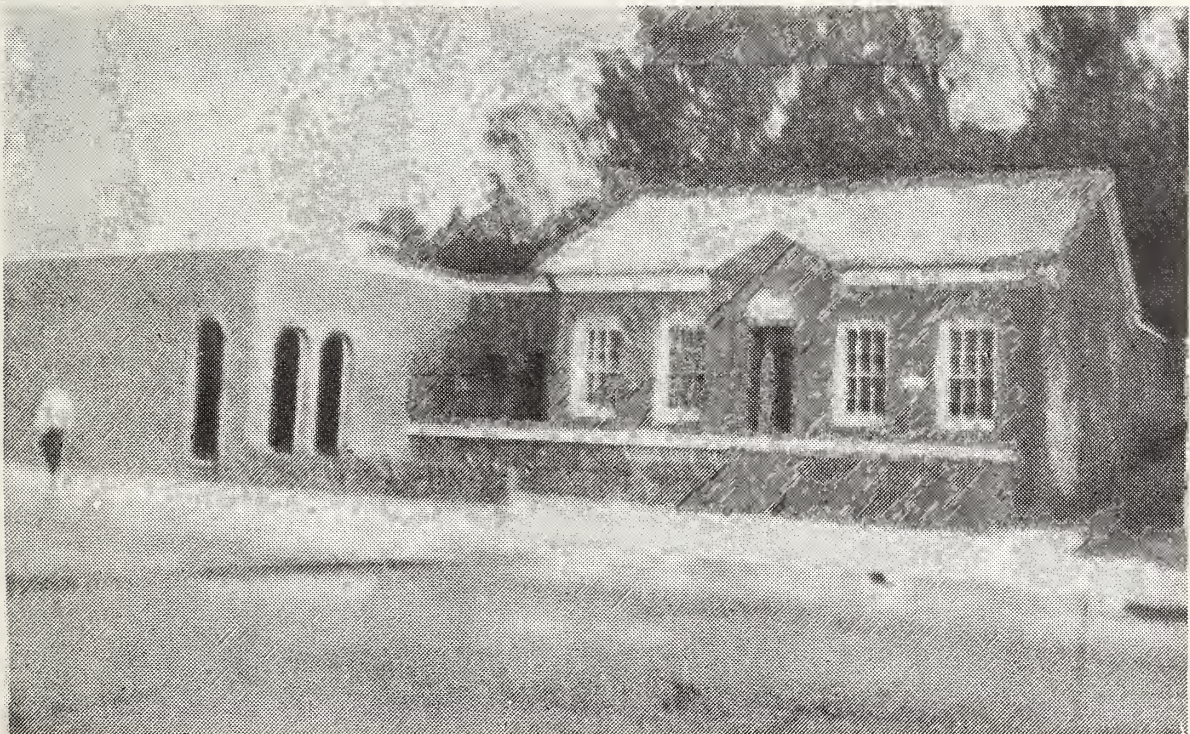
In 1898 Professor Julius Weatherly joined the academy. In 1900 the school moved to Decatur Street where the library was located behind the stage. In 1914 the remnant was given to the G. W. Martin family. Some people had libraries in their homes. Most Sunday Schools had libraries, also.

In the 1930's the Russell Spears moved to Madison to take over the *Madison Messenger*. They set up shelves in their printing office for books. Local people could borrow them.

A library was erected in 1940 with WPA funds. The building opened on April 14, 1940. In 1966 the library began to expand. A new building was finished in May, 1967. The Madison Library, the largest in Rockingham County, is located on Murphy Street.



Old Madison Library



New Madison Library

CHAPTER X.

## HOSPITALS

Madison is located within an hour's drive of six hospitals in nearby cities. Madison is 20 minutes from Morehead Memorial Hospital in Eden, 30 minutes from Kate Bitting Memorial Hospital and Baptist Hospital, both in Winston-Salem. And Cone Memorial Hospital in Greensboro is 35 minutes away. There are both medical doctors and dentists in the town. A private Medical Clinic is located on Market Street.

## EDUCATION

Madison has excellent educational facilities. The Madison and Mayodan school systems merged in the early 1960's. There are four schools in Madison. They are Madison-Mayodan Senior High School, Madison-Mayodan Junior High School, Charles Scott Elementary School, and Dillard Elementary School. Madison is located only ten miles from Rockingham Community College.

## CLUBS

Club activities in Madison are very outstanding. There are Lions, Rotary, Civitan, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Order, and Jaycee Clubs in Madison. The Moose and V. F. W. both have lodges in Madison. There are both Girl and Boy Scouts in the area. The women's clubs include Madison Firemen Auxiliary, Lions, Dolly Madison Book Club, Madison Service League, and various other book and garden clubs.

## MADISON SESQUICENTENNIAL

The idea of having a celebration of Madison's one hundred and fiftieth birthday was born in the head of Charles Rodenbough in 1967. Mr. Rodenbough went to the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Madison and suggested that they give careful consideration to the project of having a Sesquicentennial Celebration during the year 1968.

The board liked Mr. Rodenbough's idea and authorized Mr. Rodenbough to set up a committee to work with him in staging the event. The committee was made up of Charles Rodenbough as Chairman, Hassell Gann as Treasurer, and Mrs. Russell Spear as Secretary. Other people on the committee were Edgar Penn, S. F. Webster, Sue McMicheel, Mrs. Tatum Lauten, Tim Haley, Frank Lauten, T. A. Burton, Isaiah Martin, and Banner F. Shelton. The committee met and decided to call the John B. Rogers Company of Texas to hear proposals of this company to handle the celebration.

On Saturday, January 27, and Wednesday, January 31, the committee heard a representative from the Rogers Company. After the meeting the committee decided to let the John B. Rogers Company handle the observance.

In May a Sesquicentennial Store was opened on Murphy Street. The first of June the Rogers Company sent a representative to help manage the event. The company sent Cloud Morgan.

During June on Friday nights events were held leading to the week of the celebration. The Friday night events included square dances, promenades, or kangaroo courts.

Following are some of the events that took place during the Madison Sesquicentennial.

A Pig Race was held in early June. There were seven greased pigs which were turned loose in the streets. Those who were wearing some form of Sesquicentennial costumes were permitted to chase the pigs. About 3,000 people turned out for the event with about 500 people dressed to chase the pigs.

A pageant depicting the history of Madison in dramatic form was held Monday, July 1, through July 7 was under the direction of Cloud Morgan. However, the sound equipment didn't arrive until Tuesday, so the show was delayed until Tuesday night. On Tuesday night the lighting equipment failed to meet the North Carolina standards, and on top of that a thunderstorm began. On Wednesday night the show was held in a drizzling rain. The pageant ran smoothly the rest of the week.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony was held on Saturday, June 29, in 90-degree weather. The event took place at the Madison Municipal Building with Mayor John B. Sealy officiating. He invited former Police Chief George Martin and his wife to help cut the ribbon. A letter was read by Charles Rodenbough from President Johnson wishing Madison the best of luck. Congressman L. Richardson Preyer spoke about "Our Heritage."

On Saturday, July 6, a time capsule was buried on the lawn of the Municipal Building. Items placed in the capsule included old coins, pictures, money banks, and check books. Following is a list of events that took place each day of the Sesquicentennial:

Saturday, June 29—Anniversary Queen's Day:

Official Ribbon-Cutting	Queen's Coronation Ball
Official Kangaroo Court	Square Dance
Softball Tournament	

Sunday, June 30—Religious Day:

Anniversary observance in all churches.	Community Religious Program
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Monday, July 1—Homecoming Day:

Games	Pageant
Softball Tournament	

Tuesday, July 2—Industrial Day:

Displays in local stores	Industrial Dinner
Softball Tournament	Pageant

Wednesday, July 3—Ladies' Day:

Flower Show	Softball Tournament
Fashion Store	Pageant

Thursday, July 4—Young America Day:

Games	Pageant
Softball Tournament	Teen-age Hop

Friday, July 5—Agriculture Day:

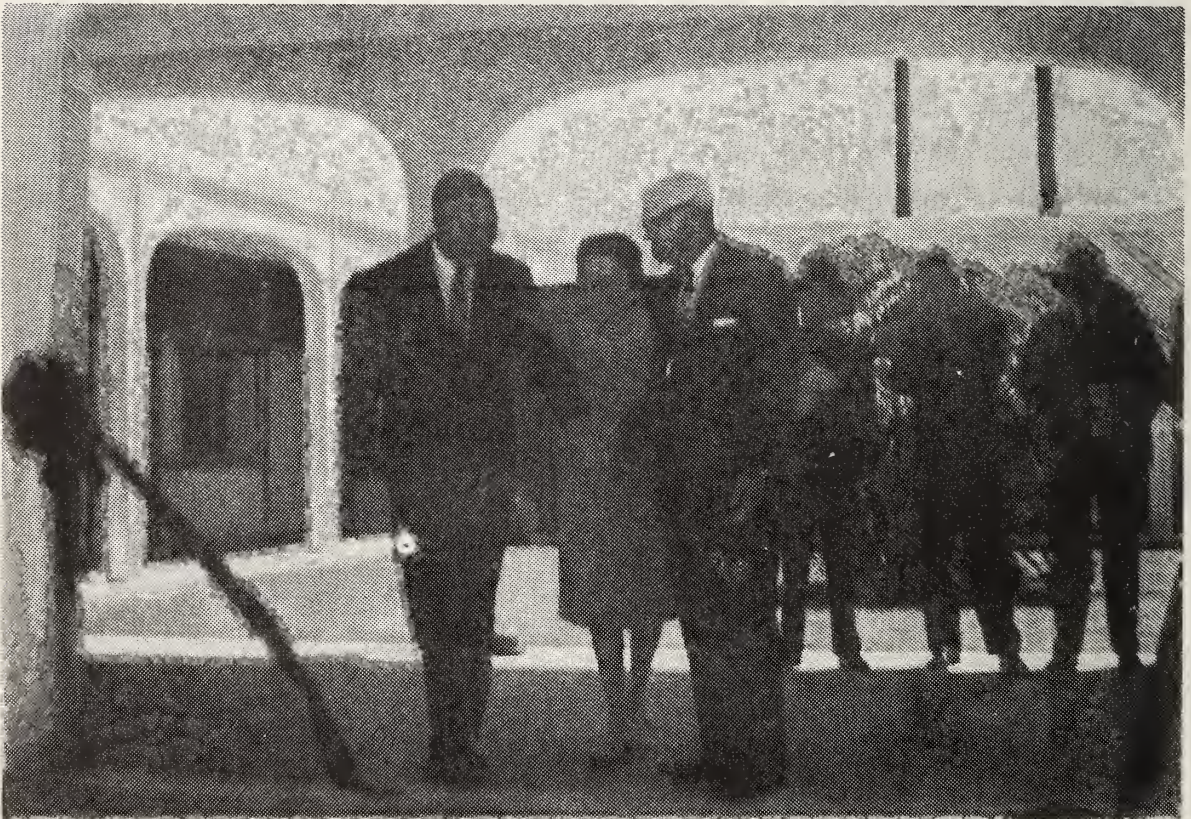
Breakfast	Pageant
Agriculture Parade	Dinner Agriculture
Softball Tournament	Street Dance

Saturday, July 6—Good Neighbor Day:

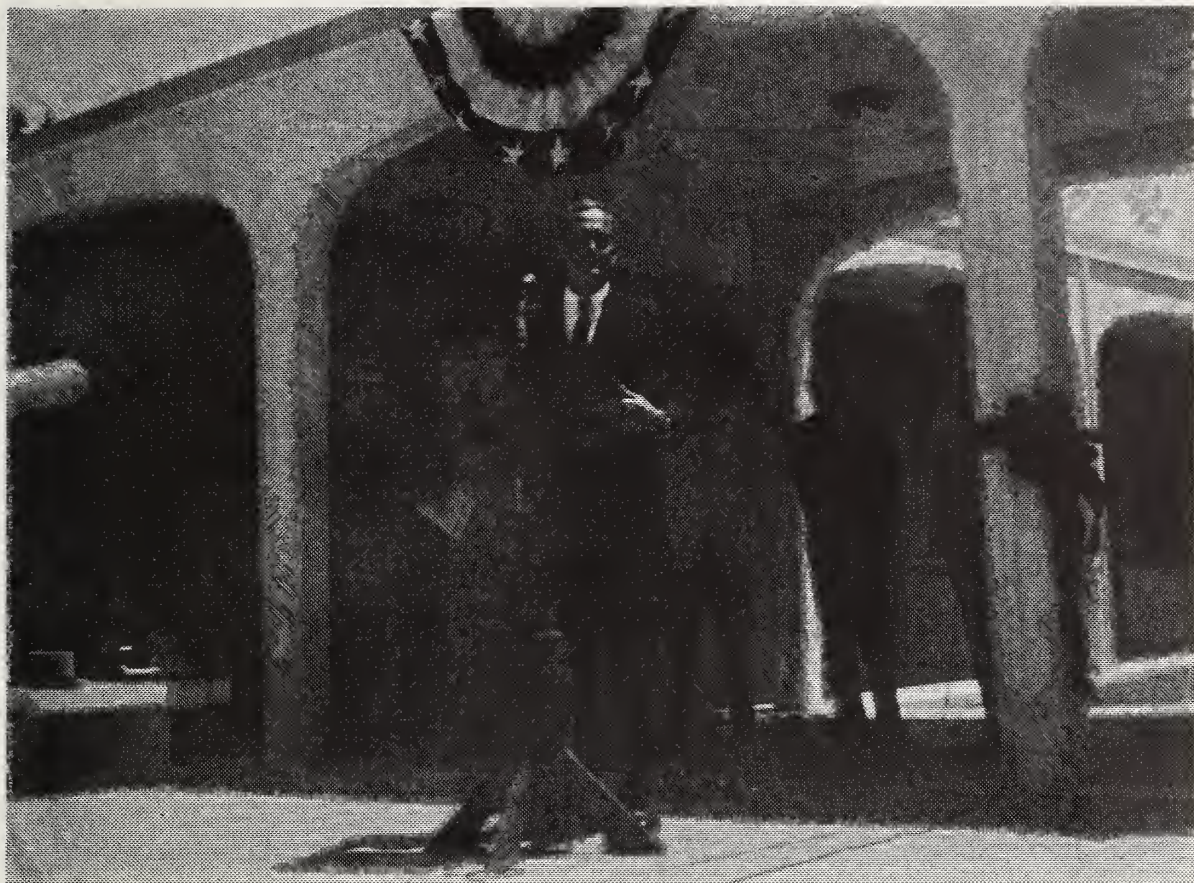
Anniversary Parade	Softball Tournament
Time Capsule Ceremony	Pageant
Barbecue Dinner	



Charles Rodenbough as he read a letter from President Johnson wishing Madison the best of luck.



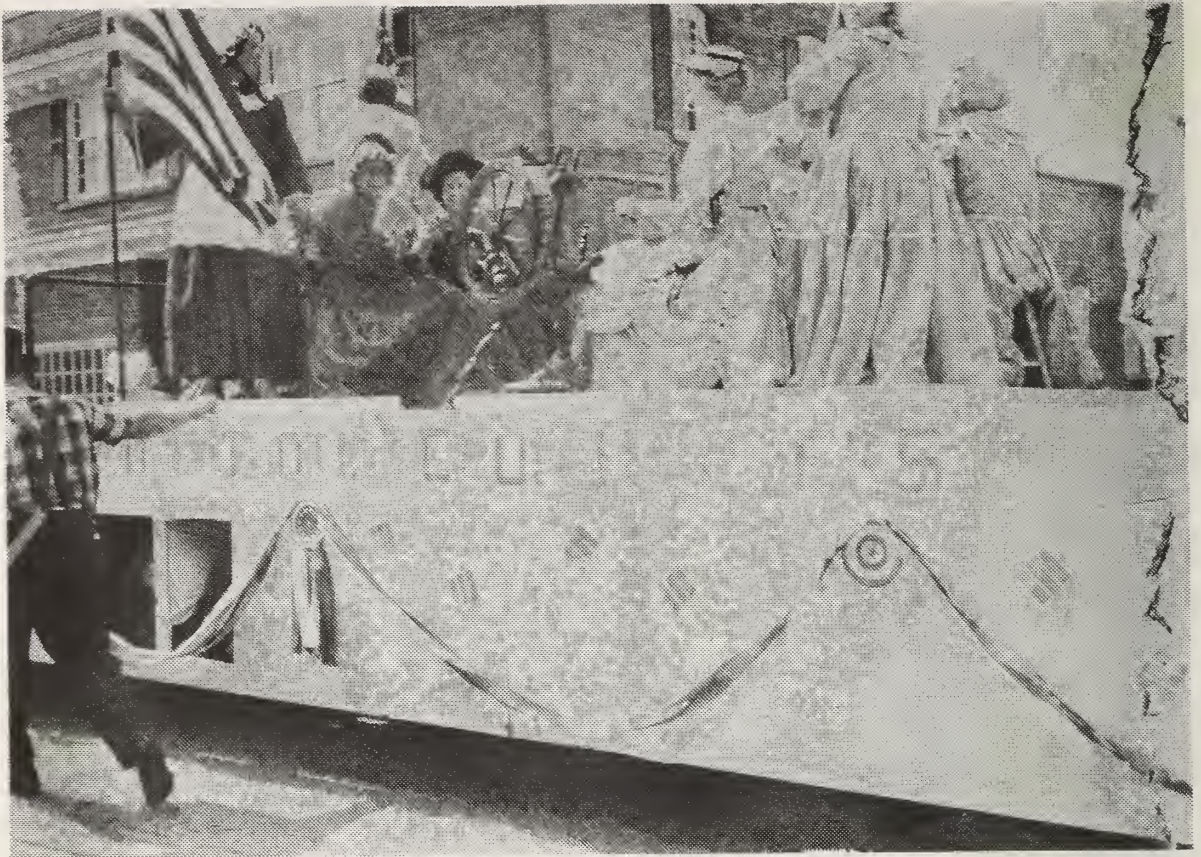
Mr. and Mrs. George Martin as they helped Mayor Jack Sealy cut the ribbon for the beginning of the Sesquicentennial celebration.



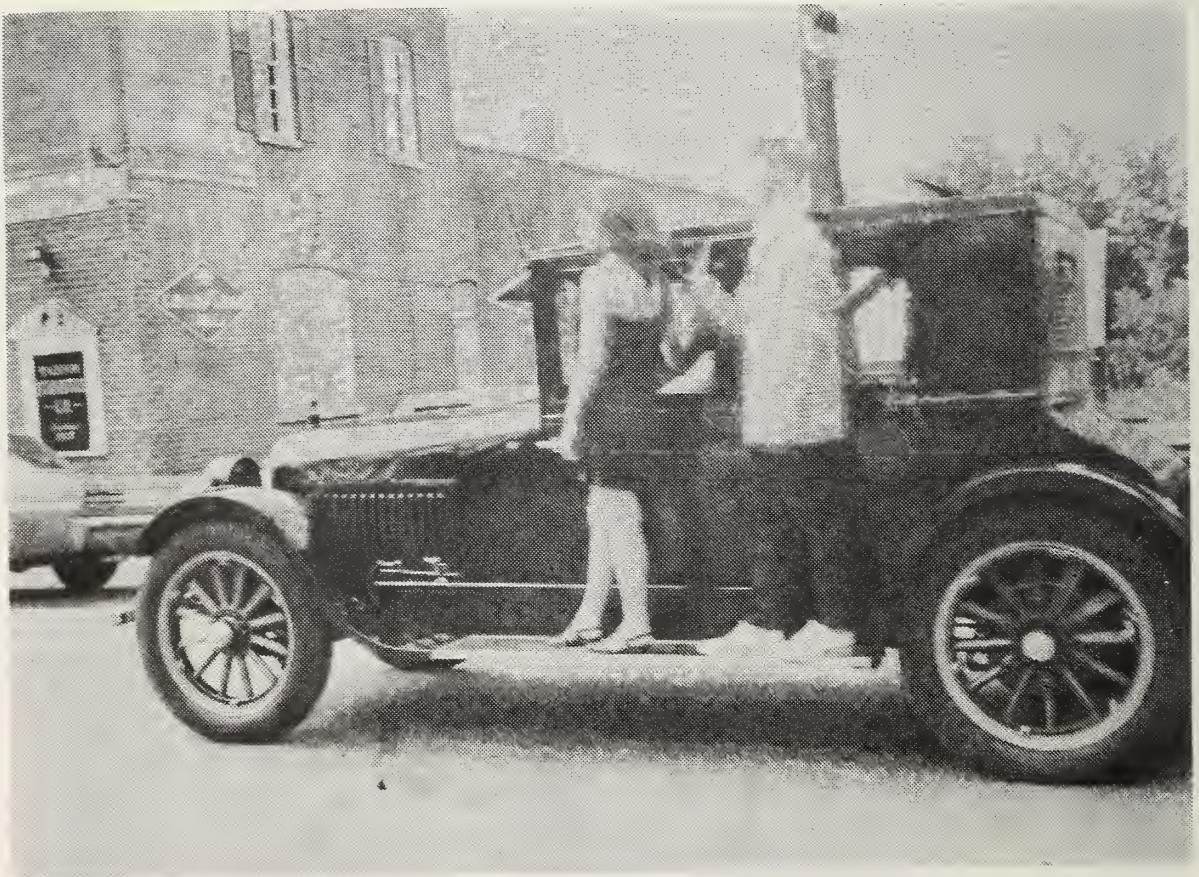
L. Richardson Preyer as he spoke to the crowd about "Our Heritage."



Some of the crowd that turned out for the ribbon-cutting.



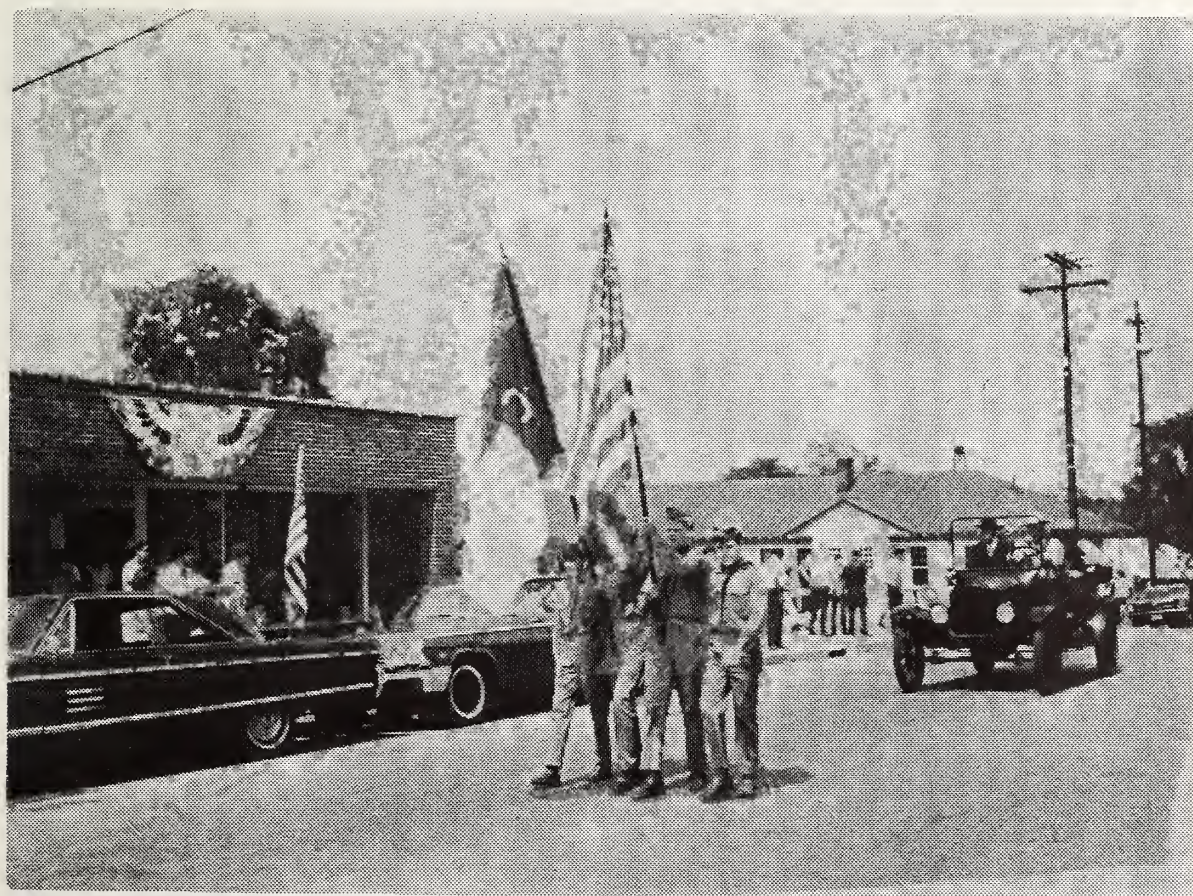
The Ayersville float in the Sesquicentennial parade.



One of the old cars in the parade.



One of the entries in the Sesquicentennial Parade from Fort Bragg, North Carolina



The Honor Guard of the parade





The Madison Sesquicentennial Store located on Murphy Street which was used as headquarters for the Sesquicentennial.



Three people who dressed up for one of the events of the Sesquicentennial: Carol Cardwell Mills, Patricia Williams, and Ronald Williams.

## CHAPTER XI.

## MADISON GOVERNMENT

The Town of Madison is operated under the City Manager form of government. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen meet and select a person to be the city manager. The city manager is to carry out all of the Aldermen's policies. The city manager hires all town employees.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The Madison Board of Aldermen consists of six members. They are T. A. Burton, R. A. Cardwell, Ralph Coltrane, Charles Bryant, and C. W. Hopper. The board members receive \$250.00 a year. The Board of Aldermen is elected every two years. The board meets at least once a month and special meetings can be called at will. The meetings are open to the public.

### THE MAYOR

The present Mayor of Madison is Jack Sealy. A mayor's election is held every two years but the same man can serve as long as he is not defeated. The mayor receives a salary of \$500.00 a year. The mayor is the official head of the town and attends all board meetings.

### TOWN MANAGER

The Town of Madison began the Town Manager form in 1961 with William F. Pierce as the first manager. The Board of Aldermen selects a person to serve as the manager. The Town Manager will be the head of the town government. The board selects a person to serve as acting City Manager if the present one becomes disable. The manager hires all town employees and may fire anyone he sees fit.

### TOWN ATTORNEY

The Town Attorney is appointed by the Board of Aldermen. He shall represent the Town of Madison in any legal action.

### TOWN CLERK

The Town Clerk is appointed by the Board of Aldermen. He shall act as Clerk to the Board and attend all meetings, and keep an accurate record of the same. He (or she) shall keep all accounts of the town. The present Town Clerk is Mrs. Brenda Moore.

### POLICE

The Town of Madison has a police force of nine. The Chief of Police is James Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins receives all applications and accepts them into the department.

## MADISON FIRE DEPARTMENT

Madison has a volunteer fire department which consists of 21 members. The Madison Fire Department owns seven pieces of motor machinery.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Madison has a Sewage, Sanitation, and Street Department, with Eugene Harriston as head. The town owns 11 pieces of machinery and employs 26 people.

## CRIMES

The crime rate in Madison is about average. In 1963 there were three murders, 75 assaults with a deadly weapon, 35 larcenies of \$50.00 or more, 10 juvenile offenses, 10 breaking and entering, and 15 petty larcenies. These figures, by comparison of those with national crime rate, put Madison about average.

## ACCIDENTS

The accident rate in Madison is about normal. Following is a list of accidents occurring during a six-months period in 1963:

U. S. 220 Business, 8; Decatur Street, 6; Academy Street, 6; Wilson Street, 5; Murphy Street, 3; Franklin Street, 3; N. C. 704, 1; Market Street, 1; Hunter Street, 1; Piedmont Street, 1.

## LAND USE

There is a total of 648 acres in Madison. This means that there is a little more than one square mile. The largest use of land area is for urban purposes with 481 acres. The smallest land use is in industrial use but it has increased in the last two or three years, with 22 acres. Following is a list of land use: 230.85 residential; 28 commercial; 22 industrial; 46 recreation, education, religious, government, health and welfare.

Other land uses include 135.57 acres for streets, and 18.40 acres for railroad.

## TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATION

Madison is located in the northern Piedmont section. Direct shipping service is available to 33 states. Highways which serve the town are 220, 311, 704, and 135. Highway 220, between Madison and Mayodan, is four-laned for approximately a mile and a half.

Madison is located only 25 minutes from the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem Airport. This airport provides air travel for the people of Madison. Just west of the town is the Mayo Airport, located

along Highway 704. It is privately owned and operated. The North-South runway is 3200 feet and the East-West runway is 2800 feet. The runway is large enough to accommodate planes as large as the DC-3.

The Madison bus service is provided by Greyhound and Trailways, which have busses running in and out of Madison at nearly all hours. Taxi service is available in both Madison and Mayodan. The Sharron's Cabs serve the Madison area, and Mayodan is served by the Martins and Veterans Cabs. These three taxi companies serve the Madison area day and night.

There is one newspaper in Madison, the *Madison Messenger*, which is published weekly. The activities in the area are covered by newspapers in Greensboro and Winston-Salem. Madison has no television station but is in the reception area of seven television stations in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, High Point, Chapel Hill, and Roanoke, Virginia. At present efforts are under way to get a Cable TV system in the Madison area. There is one radio station in Madison. Radit Station WMYN, which is an AM station, is located in Mayodan.

The Madison area is served by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company. The railway provides freight service in and out of Madison. The Norfolk & Western Company, until recently, operated a passenger train in Madison, but service was discontinued because of a decrease in demand for such service.

THE DISTANCE BETWEEN MADISON, N. C. AND . . .

Greensboro	25 miles	Atlanta, Ga.	410 miles
Eden	16 miles	Wentworth	11 miles
Winston-Salem	30 miles	High Point	29 miles
Charlotte	110 miles	Thomasville	40 miles
Asheville	185 miles	Reidsville	19 miles
Martinsville, Va.	23 miles	Durham	59 miles
Roanoke, Va.	72 miles	Raleigh	82 miles
Spartanburg, S. C.	190 miles	Wilmington	209 miles
Columbia, S. C.	210 miles	Chapel Hill	73 miles
Washington, D. C.	300 miles	Cape Hatteras	345 miles



A scene looking up the business district on Murphy Street.



A scene looking down Market Street.

## CHAPTER XII.

## THE EPIDEMICS OF MADISON

In 1846 a terrible typhoid epidemic struck Madison. The epidemic is believed to have been caused by a flood of the Dan River, which left many dead fish lying on its banks and on the surrounding farms. This epidemic is also believed to have been the cause of the 1846 emigration from Madison.

During the year of 1846 there were 59 cases of typhoid fever. One of the first victims was a 13-year-old girl, Cornelia Scales, daughter of Major William L. Scales. Many people believe that Dr. James Oliver was the first victim. There have been no serious epidemics since the one of 1846.

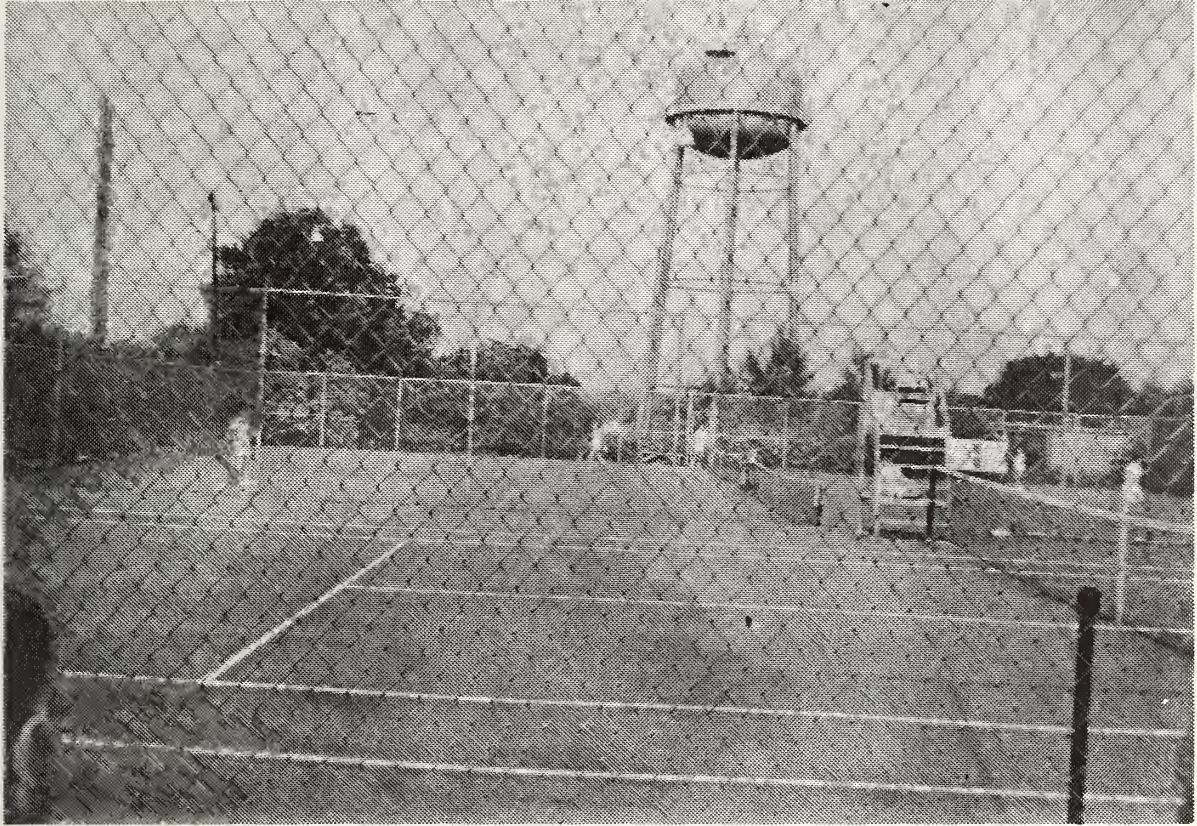
## CHAPTER XIII.

## RECREATION

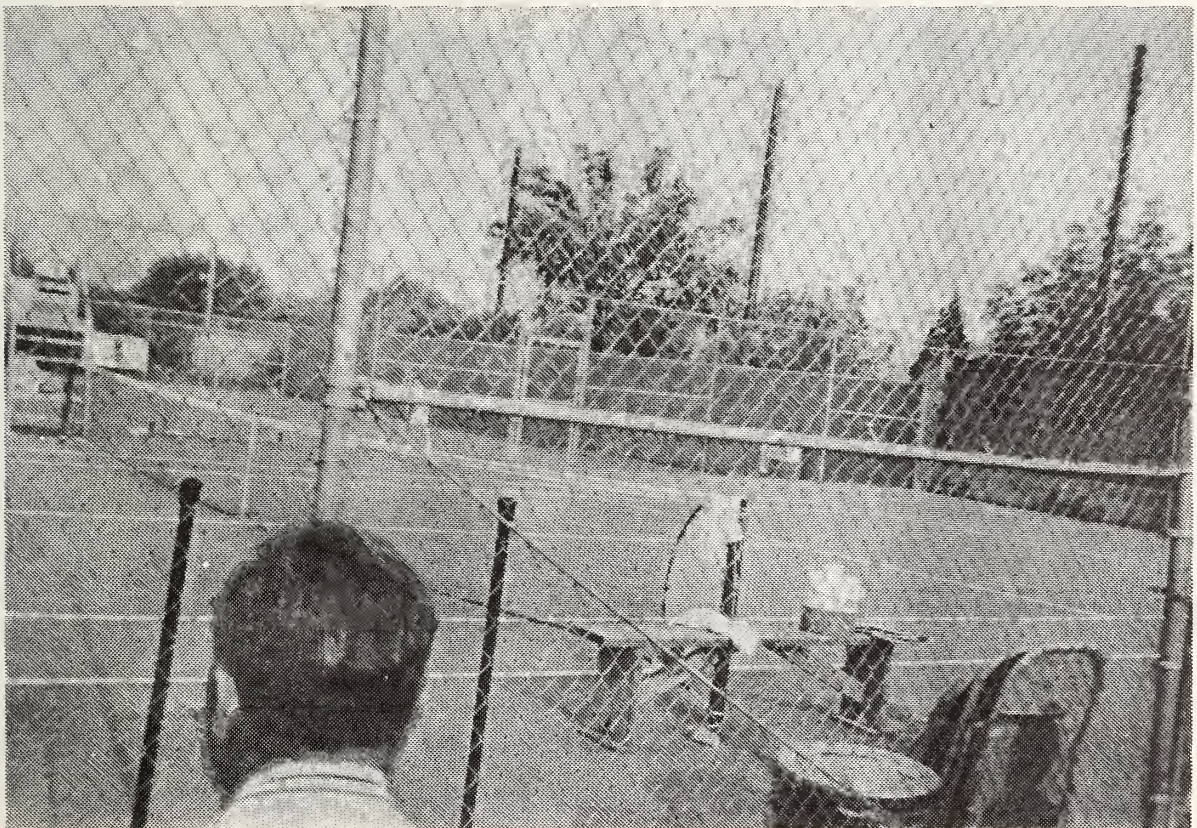
The Town of Madison sponsors a recreational program. It also operates a park at the edge of the town, the name of which is Idol Park. It has a pavillion, a spray pool for smaller children, and picnic facilities. At present the Madison Jaycees are in the process of building a Little League softball field. Also at Idol Park there are lighted tennis courts. There is a summer Little League program sponsored by various clubs in the area.

Located two miles from Madison is Madison Beach. It is privately owned, but has public facilities for swimming, picnicking, and dancing. Located four miles from Madison is Mayo Lake. It has two lakes—one for fishing and boating, and the other for swimming and sunbathing. There are two lighted tennis courts located in Madison. In nearby Stokes County at Danbury is Hanging Rock State Park which is located 40 minutes from town.

There are three golf courses located near Madison. They are Dan Valley Golf Course, located three miles from town; Ponderosa, in Stoneville, and Riverview in Pine Hall. At present there are plans to build a country club near Madison.



**Pictures of the Madison Tennis Courts located behind the Madison Throwing Company offices.**



## CHAPTER XIV.

## FOLKLORE

During the middle 1800's there was an old poem about the cities of Rockingham County, which was widely distributed over the area. This is the way it went:

Danville's drunk, Leaksville sunk,  
And Hog Town's all on fire;  
The boats can run to Eagle Falls  
And they can run no higher.  
So clear the way for Jackson Town.

The phrase, "Hog Town's all on fire" is what Madison was called at that time because many of the farmers brought their pigs to Madison to sell, and the farmers would let them run wild in the streets. Thus Madison was nicknamed Hog Town.

## A REAL GHOST?

Local legend has brought out a tale which is supposed to have occurred at the old Roach House which was the home of Dr. and Mrs. Roach. The house is now down and the Madison Throwing Company has its offices there. The story goes like this.

In the early 1900's a traveler who was on his way to the northern part of the county, ran into an unexpected adventure. This man had been traveling for many hours and the weather was foggy, and the fog began to get heavier and heavier as he went. He decided to look for a nice house with a light and ask the people if he might stay overnight. After looking for some time he saw this house with a light on and decided to try it out.

When he reached the door he knocked on it. A funny sound said "come in." The door opened by itself, and as he stepped in he was amazed at what he saw. A man was coming down the steps, but he had no head. The strange man told him not to be alarmed, and the traveler told him why he had stopped at this house. The ghost told the man he could stay at the house on one condition. The man asked what the condition was. The ghost said that if he would be so kind as to help him find his head. He said that a traveler, just as he, had come to his house and asked to stay overnight, and had chopped his head off and hid it. The traveler looked for the ghost's head but didn't find it. The man took off when he got out of sight of the ghost.

## CHAPTER XV.

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Dudley, Harold James, ed.:

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Wheeler:

*Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina*

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Sharpe, Bill:

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Wall, Mrs. Ben:

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Parker, Donald Dean:

*Local History, How to Gather, Write and Publish It*

Coy, Harold:

*The Prices and Moores of Rockingham County*

Gardner, Miss Bettie Sue:

*The Saura Indians of Rockingham County*

*Rambles Through the County of Rockingham*

Rodenbough, Mrs. Jean:

*A Heritage to Honor* (History of Madison)

Wright, Louis, ed.:

William Byrd's *The Dividing Line*

Maharin, Louis H., compiled by:

*North Carolina Troops 1861-1865*

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Crabtree, Beth G.:

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*Madison Presbyterian Cemetery and Madison Baptist Cemetery  
Inscriptions*

*Material from the late Miss Nancy Watkins and Pleasant Hunter Scales*

*Information from the State Department of Archives and History*

Miss Irene Pruitt:

*Register of Deeds, Rockingham County*

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