THE KELLEY SCHOOL
(PATE/WARE STORE)

Blue Ridge Parkway, Milepost 149

Jean Haskell Speer • Frances H. Russell

Appalachian Studies Program
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

1989
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THE KELLEY SCHOOL
(PATE/WARE STORE)
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY
MILEPOST 149

HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY - VOLUME 1

AND

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT - VOLUME 2

Prepared for
The Blue Ridge Parkway

by

Jean Haskell Speer
Frances H. Russell
Gibson Worsham

Appalachian Studies Program
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Blacksburg, Virginia

1989
SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING APPENDICES FOR THE KELLEY SCHOOL (PATEWARE STORE) HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY

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THE KELLEY SCHOOL
(PATE/WARE STORE)
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY
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HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY - VOLUME 1

Prepared for
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Blacksburg, Virginia

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kelley Family</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kelley School House</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pates' General Store</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Ye Old Country Store&quot; of O. B. Ware</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkway Acquisition and Management</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions and Recommendations</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotated Bibliography</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview Sources</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Structure Report (In Volume 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd County History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Family Genealogical Records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Family Photographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Family Deeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Family Wills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd County Schools—General Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps of the Kelley School Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley School Deeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd County School Board Records—Kelley School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd County School Board Minutes—Kelley School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers at Kelley School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Plans of Kelley School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley School Photographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Picture-Taking Day&quot; Photographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Picture-Taking Day&quot; Transcript</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ware Store Photographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background on Country Stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Ridge Parkway Records of Kelley School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

This study of the historical and architectural significance of the Kelley School/Pate Store/Ware Store has been conducted as part of a cooperative agreement between the Blue Ridge Parkway of the National Park Service and the Appalachian Studies Program at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Dr. Jean Haskell Speer, director of the Appalachian Studies Program, Ms. Frances H. Russell, research associate, and Mr. Gibson Worsham, historical architect, comprised the research team responsible for this report.

Background research, oral history, and other research and fieldwork took place between September 1988 and July 1989. The final report was prepared in August and September of 1989. To gather the information necessary to prepare a historic resource study and historic structures report of this site, we searched deed, will, birth-marriage-death records, old newspapers files, family papers and genealogical records, maps, school board records, unpublished manuscript collections, Blue Ridge Parkway records, and a host of other published and unpublished documents. In addition, we conducted nearly fifty interviews (telephone and in-person) with local historians, Kelley-Pate-Ware family members, former teachers and students at the Kelley School, members of the local community, and other persons knowledgeable about aspects of the site's history. We gathered and corroborated evidence that may be considered as historically factual and also anecdotal material to give life and animation to the historical skeleton.

One of the most pleasant and rewarding information-gathering activities of the study period was a summer gathering at the school/store site. Modeled on the tradition of "picture-taking day" at the Kelley School, we invited anyone with information and/or photographs and artifacts of the Kelley School/Pate Store/Ware Store to join us at the site for a picnic. Approximately twenty-five persons attended, were interviewed, brought photographs and documents, and a fine "dinner on the grounds." Combining their memories proved to be a good way to dredge up forgotten information.

As we conducted this research, we received able and enthusiastic assistance from a host of people with either a professional or personal interest in this historic site and we want to thank them. First, special thanks to the members of the families who have figured in the
site's history: Al and Mary Lou Kelley, who squired us around Floyd County and fed us information, photographs, and good food; Paul Kelley, who told us interesting stories and provided photographs; Paula Kelley Ward, who provided family background all the way from Texas; Herman and Gladys Pate, who patiently answered queries about family and their store operation; and Gene Ware, who provided photographs and information about his parents' ownership of the store.

Several former teachers and students at the Kelley School, most of whom came to picture-taking day, gave us stories of school life and drawings and details of the interior and exterior of the school house. We thank Opal Young, Irene Poff, Howard Peters, Daisy and Marvin Thomas (who also helped us locate Daniels Run Road), Emma Kelley West, Lula Hatcher Turner, Mrs. T. S. Sweeney, Frank Peters, and all the others who made picture-taking day a success.

Three local historians gave us invaluable help with understanding the historical context of the school/store site: Marguerite Tise, Kathleen Ingoldsby, and Max S. Thomas. Mr. Thomas graciously gave us permission to include a copy of his book Walnut Knob in this report. Sarah Simmons, a professor at Roanoke College (Roanoke, Virginia), and Saundra Pratt of the Floyd County School Board Office guided us through the history of public education in Floyd County and the maze of school records.

No research study of this kind can materialize without the help of librarians and court clerks. We have many to thank: Dorothy McCombs of the University Library at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State-University; Pamela Cadmus and Frances Anderson of the Jesse Peterman Library in Floyd, Virginia; Carol Tuckwiller, Roanoke City Library; and Margaret H. Harman, Clerk, and Danah T. Howell, Deputy Clerk at the Floyd County Courthouse.

Others who have earned our thanks include Holly Olden and Joe McCarthy, who assisted Gibson Worsham with the architectural drawings; Norma Montgomery and Michelle Shepherd of VPI&SU, who have typed manuscripts and balanced our budget; Rick Griffiths and Paul Lancaster, both of VPI&SU, who recorded many of our efforts on film; WDBJ Television, Roanoke, Virginia, for a tape of O. B. Ware; Lewis Burwell, Floyd, Virginia, who provided maps; Ann McCleary at the Museum of American Frontier Culture and Hunter Barnes at the State Department of Education for research on standard school plans; and several members of the
Blue Ridge Parkway staff—Al Hess, Richard Morefield, and L. T. Nolen. We especially thank Al Hess for his guidance, patience, and good editorial eye.

This study unfolds chronologically, starting with the settlement of the Kelley family in Floyd County, the development of the Kelley School, the Pate residence and store operation on the site, the O. B. Ware country-store era, and finally the acquisition and management of the site by the Blue Ridge Parkway and National Park Service. We offer suggestions for additional research and recommendations for future management of this important cultural resource. Rounding out the report are appendices that contain all pertinent documents, photographs, and resources, and an annotated bibliography.

The Kelley School/Pate Store/Ware Store site, unoccupied for several years now, stands mute as millions of travelers pass by on the Blue Ridge Parkway. But it does have a fascinating and evocative story to tell.

Frances H. Russell
Jean Haskell Speer
Gibson Worsham
September 1989
INTRODUCTION

Cultural artifacts contain within them the heritage of the land and people who created and shaped them. As the years pass, they may acquire layer upon layer of cultural baggage. But if we begin to unpack that baggage, we can discover the stories the artifact has to tell.

As we began this project, we were asked to study the Ware store at Milepost 149 on the Blue Ridge Parkway in Floyd County, Virginia. We had little information with which to begin. We quickly learned, however, that the Ware store was only one part of the rich history and evocative cultural memory of this site. Our investigation ultimately led us all the way back to the earliest settlers in Floyd County, to a family dedicated to the service of others, to a community whose history was intertwined in a rural school, a country store, a tourist attraction, and with the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Learning that the Ware store was, in fact, the Kelley School House for many years and had been the site of a school for over sixty years raised questions we had to pursue. Who were the Kelleys and why was the school named for them? Where did they come from, how did they live, and why was education so important to them? What was it like to attend the Kelley School? Who were its students, teachers, and supporters? What did this school look like in those days and what made up the typical school day? What role did the school play in its community? What caused the school to cease operation? What role did the Parkway, newly constructed in the 1930s on the edge of the school, play in the life of the school?

After the school closed in 1939, the building became a residence and small business for Virgie Pate and her son, Herman, both former students at Kelley School. We pondered how the Pates changed the old school site, why they chose to run a country store, and how the store may have reflected changes in the surrounding mountain community.

Because the Parkway co-existed with all the important phases of the site—the Kelley School, the Pate Store, and the Ware Store—we were intrigued to follow the pattern of that co-existence. How has the Parkway administration viewed the site? What has it made of the site's significance? Of what potential value is this cultural resource in fulfilling the Parkway's mission?
In the pages that follow, we have assembled all the evidence we have been able to muster to answer these questions and the myriad other questions that arose in the course of the research. Our story begins with the Kelley family.
THE KELLEY FAMILY

Floyd County, formed from Montgomery County by the passage of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia on January 15, 1831, and named for Governor John Floyd, is situated on a high plateau between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Alleghany Mountains on the west. A narrow strip of land, five miles in length, was cut off from Franklin County in 1871 by authority of the General Assembly and became a part of Floyd County. Within the boundaries of the county are mountains, valleys, and small ridges. It is watered and drained by the Little River and its tributaries and is rich in fertile farmland, mineral resources and scenic beauty.¹

Situated along the headwaters of the Little River in the eastern section of the county were many fine farms of the early settlers. Among these families were the Kelleys, the Conners, the Vests, the Poffs, the Cannadays and the Grays.² These settlers were good substantial farmers, many of whom were from Eastern Virginia.³

George Washington Kelley moved to Floyd County from Franklin County in 1840. He settled with his family at the top of Daniels Run in the east end of the county on the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains.⁴ This area where he and his family lived became known as the Lilac community and was in what is now known as the Locust Grove District. The Kelleys likely came up the Daniels Run Road, a wagon road about one mile north of Lilac, that goes down the mountain to Callaway in Franklin County. This road was a gateway for settlers coming up the mountain; it was "one of the better ways."⁵

At the time he moved to Floyd County, George Kelley was 45 years old, married to Sarah Webster of Franklin County and had eight children. They were Elizabeth, James L., Benjamin, Joseph Pedigo, Ann, George, William, and Moses Greer.⁶ The Kelley family always maintained close ties with their relatives and friends in Franklin County.

George W. Kelley was born in North Carolina on March 9, 1794. He was the son of James and Elizabeth Kelley of Stokes County, North Carolina. He was "in his youth, quite a small and weakly man"; however, he did enlist and serve in the Seventh Regiment, Fourth Company as a third corporal in the War of 1812, and participated in the Battle of New Orleans. After his discharge he came back to his home in North Carolina where he joined the Primitive Baptist Church at Clear Spring and was baptized by Elder John Wilson. After this "union with
the church" he moved to Franklin County, Virginia and married Sarah Webster of that county on December 23, 1819. Prior to his marriage he had united by letter with the Pigg River Primitive Baptist Church at its September meeting in 1819. He "was licensed to exercise by his church" and was ordained on September 4, 1833 by a presbytery consisting of Elders Moses Greer and Joseph Pedigo. "Of these old Soldiers of the Cross Elder Kelly [sic] always spoke with pride. After ordination he traveled and preached in several states. He notwithstanding labored at home for the support of his family and by honest industry acquired an ample support." A biographical sketch of Kelley described his work and the high esteem with which he was regarded in the Primitive Baptist Church: "During his ministry he baptized many persons and married over eight hundred couples. Probably no man of the nineteenth-century ever stood more firm in the doctrine of salvation by grace. He had no fellowship for the new-fangled schemes introduced among the Baptists in the present century; but when these peace-and-union dividing heresies were troubling the church he stood firm as a rock .... Elder Kelley stood on the old platform and never wavered to the right or left....The latter part of his ministry seemed to be the brightest."10

In 1838 Elder Kelley was chosen Pastor of the Pigg River Church at its July meeting. He continued to serve this church until his resignation on the fourth Saturday in September, 1862. The Pigg River Church held services on Saturday and Sunday morning and Elder Kelley, in order to travel the distance from his home, would "most likely" have left home on Friday and traveled part of the way. After arriving Saturday he would preach both Saturday and Sunday and leave Sunday for the return journey home.11

Six years after the Kelleys moved to Floyd County, Elder Kelley's wife, Sarah, died. In the 1850 Census of Virginia, there are only six children at home, three of whom attended school within the year. In 1856, ten years after the death of his first wife, Elder Kelley married Nancy Divers Greer, who had been widowed several years before and had returned to her home in Franklin County. They had no children.12

In 1850 James L., Joseph Pedigo, and Benjamin, the three oldest sons, were not living at home as indicated by the census of that year. According to a story told by a family member, "Jim Kelley said he was going to leave" and "he went to Ohio or West Virginia. He made good and boasted to Joseph Pedigo Kelley that he was never going to come back and grub sprouts
and eat side meat anymore. Jim Kelley lost his job and came back, starving and looking for work and Joseph told him he had some new land he was clearing. So he did grub sprouts and the only way he could pay him was in side meat."

Joseph P. Kelley married Sarah Catherine Payne in July, 1850. Catherine was the daughter of Lewis Payne who settled around the Payne Creek area in the east end of the present Floyd County in 1825. James L. Kelley married Sarah Lester, daughter of Abner and Rachel West Lester of Floyd County, in December of that same year. The Paynes and Lesters were neighbors of the Kelleys. At that time people tended to marry "within the community, within walking distance." James L. and Sarah were certified to obtain a marriage license on December 16; Joseph P. certified that his brother was "over and above the age of 21" and Abner Lester certified that his daughter was "over and above the age of 21." Michael Howery, a prominent Primitive Baptist minister, married James and Sarah on December 19, 1850, according to the Floyd County marriage records.

James L. bought a tract of land from his father (George), approximately 87 acres on "Diving [Divins] Branch" waters of Little River, and 109 acres from John and Mary Jane Moran on the headwaters of Little River; the deed for the latter property was recorded on August 19, 1874. However, the deed for the land he bought from his father was never recorded, but only noted in James' will.

James and Sarah had five children between the years 1851 and 1862 (Nancy Mary, George F., Louisa A., Elizabeth, and J.A.), and Joseph and Catherine had four sons (Homer H., Jefferson, George, John B., James M.), and a daughter, Sarah. Moses Greer Kelley, James' younger brother, married Kesiah Conner in December of 1860 and at the time of the 1880 Census had nine children.

Times were hard during the Civil War period and many families, including the Kelleys, suffered losses. Joseph Kelley served in Company A, 54th Virginia Infantry, as a private and died in the Battle of Seven Pines, June, 1862. In Company H, 54th Virginia Infantry were First Corporal James L. Kelley and Privates Moses G. and William D. Kelley; the latter two were captured at Franklin, Tennessee sometime during the war. As though the war were not hardship enough, in 1862 there was a diphtheria epidemic in Floyd County; many people died. James and Sarah lost two daughters, four-year-old Elizabeth, and six-year-old Louisa, and a
son, J.A., nine months old, all on the same day in November of 1862. Sarah herself died sometime during the war years; the exact date is unknown, possibly in 1862 or 1863. Perhaps the tragic deaths of her three children and a husband at war were more than she could bear. This story has been told about her death: “It was during Civil War times. The father was off fighting. The family at home were having a hard time. They nearly starved to death. One cold afternoon, a small girl and her brother were out in the woods gathering firewood. The mother came to where the children were working and told them not to stay out too late, to come to the house before dark. When the children returned home, they found their mother - she had hung herself.” James later married Sarah A. Sowder, daughter of John and Cynthia Sowder of Franklin County at her home on January 28, 1864. James and Sallie had two children, Sarah Jane and Joseph Lee, within the next four years.

James’ oldest child, Nancy Mary, married Joseph T. Turner on April 25, 1872, in her home. They were married by her grandfather, Elder George W. Kelley. Joseph Turner was from Franklin County and also was an Elder in the Primitive Baptist Church. He preached in many area churches and performed many marriages. It has been told that Joseph Turner used two texts when preaching: “Don’t lay up salt for tomorrow” and “Women respect your husbands.” When he preached at Paynes Creek Primitive Baptist Church on the latter text his wife would sit and shake her head. The year he was married, Joseph Turner purchased land from the Lewis Payne estate near the Floyd/Franklin Pike. In addition to his preaching duties, he was also a blacksmith and operated a mill at his home place.

After the war the Kelleys continued to work very hard on their farms; they, like most post-Civil War families in the South, did not have much money. What wealth they possessed was in land and personal property. They had farm animals, raised all their own food, and would sell milk if they had enough. They did not travel far from home. A Kelley descendant remembers hearing two relatives talk about the children bringing wood in from outside in the wintertime by putting down cardboard in the snow to walk on, because they had no shoes. According to the 1870 Census George and Nancy Kelley, the patriarch and matriarch of the family, owned approximately 450 acres in Floyd County with a value of $1400.00 and personal property valued at $620.00. They also owned 135 acres in Franklin County on Snow Creek, according to a recorded deed. James and Sallie owned approximately 199 acres valued at
$1000.00 and had a personal estate valued at $800.00. Census records indicate that the two families raised horses, cows, sheep, and swine; had crops of hay, rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes; produced wool, flax and flax seed, butter, and molasses. Some of the animals they raised were sold for slaughter. The two oldest children of James L. Kelley (by his first wife, Sarah) were listed in the census as "attending school."

The Kelleys made many land transactions among themselves as well as their neighbors in the area, especially James L. Kelley. James and Sallie purchased land from his father for $500.00 and also the Morans for $545.00. In the deed, the Moran tract is identified as 109 acres on the headwaters of Little River and adjoining the Kelley land. James also took land bonds against his two nephews, Homer and Jefferson Kelley. Elder George Kelley sold land at his home place to his son Moses in 1874. This was the first recorded deed for the Kelleys in Floyd County.

Four years after this deed transaction, in 1878, Elder Kelley died at his home at the age of 84. During the latter part of his life he was partially blind but continued his ministry to churches in Floyd County and other counties using a guide. His obituary stated that he was a wise counsellor, a faithful minister, a kind husband, a loving father, a benefactor to the poor, and a good citizen.

In his will written June 5, 1874, Elder Kelley provided for his wife Nancy; she was to receive a third of his real estate which included their dwelling house, two beds and bedding, the best cupboard, a folding table, a drop table, as well as other furnishings, animals, and meat and grain for a year. He left James nothing "for the reason that he has already gotten as much or more, than any of my children can get." The remainder of his estate, real and personal, was sold and proceeds divided evenly among his remaining children and the heirs of Joseph. His son Moses and son-in-law Nathan Conner were appointed executors. His widow, Nancy, died in 1880 and at the time of her death was living with Moses and Kesiah and their nine children (1880 Census).

James L Kelley died in August, 1882, at age fifty-two. Two years prior to his death he was listed in the 1880 Census as having "asthama" as was his daughter, Sarah Jane, fifteen, who was "at school." His will, written May 5, 1882, had twelve provisions and provided for his wife, Sallie, and their two children, Sarah Jane and Joseph L., his daughter, Nancy.
Mary Turner, and his two grandchildren, children of his son George F., who presumably had deserted them since he had left the state and his father had paid two debts that he had owed. James left his fancy bay mare to his wife and to his daughter, Sarah Jane, he left a good side saddle or twenty dollars to buy one. His wife was to keep the house furnishings together until Joseph L. was twenty one. One thousand dollars from the land bonds he held against Homer and Jefferson was to be used by Sallie, his wife, to buy a home for herself and their two children, Sarah Jane and Joseph L., and this land at her death was to go to them. Moses G. Kelley, his brother, was appointed guardian of his grandchildren.27

Because Elder George Kelley had never executed a deed to convey to James the land he had sold him some years earlier, and because of the terms of James' will, two deeds had to be written and recorded in June, 1883; the first to convey to James' widow, Sallie, a tract of land which was on the Divins Branch waters of Little River, and the second to explain and correct the first deed in order to conform to James' will. These two deeds were made between Sallie Kelley and the heirs of Elder Kelley with Moses acting as the attorney for his two brothers who lived out of the state (Deeds R 138 & 477).

Homer H. Kelley was one of the six children of Joseph P. and Sarah Payne Kelley. In a deed recorded in June, 1868, Joseph and Sarah were assigned 102 acres of land on either side of the Floyd/Franklin Turnpike from the estate of Lewis Payne, Sarah's father.28 In the 1870 Census, Sarah Catherine is listed as living in the Little River Township with her four sons, Homer, fourteen, John, twelve, Jefferson, ten, and Marion, eight, and a farm laborer. The value of her real estate at this time was $500.00. All four boys attended school during the year. Nine years later Sarah Catherine sold her home tract, 102 acres, to Homer and John with the provision that they take care of and support and clothe her as long as she lived. Then at her death the property was to be equally divided among her children or the proceeds from its sale (Deed P, pg. 182). She died in 1892 and was buried in the Kelley Family cemetery. Her epitaph reads as follows: "Rest mother/Rest in great sleep/While friends in sorrow over thee weep." There is an unmarked grave beside her grave and according to family tradition, Joseph P. Kelley, her husband who died during the Civil War, is buried there.

After his mother's death, Homer bought from his brothers and sister all their interest in their mother's real estate, the 102 acres on the waters of Paynes Creek, adjoining the lands
of George Ingram and others (Deed V, pg. 249). Homer also acquired the John Peters tract of land, the Jordan Peters tract, and other land. In his will, his personal property consisted of "bonds, notes, bank certificates, bank deposits, livestock of all kinds, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture of every kind."

Homer married Nora Ellen Ingram, daughter of Sarah R. and William L. Ingram on January 16, 1889. According to a grandson, Nora’s mother died ten days after Nora was born in Lee County, West Virginia and "she was such a tiny little baby that her daddy stayed there. They done already had one baby before, that did die, and he thought she was gonna die and he was gonna bury her there with her mother. And he stayed until the twentieth of December I think is the date, and he loaded her on a wagon, put her in a basket he said and tied her up to the boards to keep the bouncin from killin her.... He come all the way from Lee County (West Virginia) which is about a hundred and, I’d guess, a hundred seventy or eighty miles, something like that. Maybe the way he had to go then dodgin rivers and trees. And in the middle of winter she wasn’t as near dead as he thought she was or she would have never made it. Came back here and lived until 1937 when she died, I think she was sixty-eight. But she was a small person." It is a family tradition that Homer and Nora began housekeeping in the one room Kelley schoolhouse after they were married in 1889, possibly in the spring or summer when the children were out of school. Nora died in January, 1937. Homer died fourteen years before in November, 1923. Both Homer and Nora are buried in the Kelley Family Cemetery near Payne Creek.

The descendants of George Washington Kelley, who first settled in Floyd County in 1840, are numerous. Many of the first three generations lived in the Lilac community or nearby, their lives intertwined with those of their neighbors. They farmed, many had children who attended the Kelley School and later taught at the school. Today there are only a few direct descendants of the original settler living in the county.
ENDNOTES


3Telephone interview with Marguerite Tise (Floyd, VA), April 10, 1989.

4Wood, p. 121.

5Telephone interviews with Max Thomas (Floyd, VA), July 7, 1989 and Lewis Burwell (Floyd, VA), June 12, 1989.

6Wood, p. 121.

7Obituary of George W. Kelley, in Kelley Family Papers, property of A. Sharon Kelley, Floyd, VA.

8Elder Lane Carter, "Pigg River Baptist Church History," (unpublished manuscript).

9Obituary of G. W. Kelley.


11Telephone interview with Elder William Lane Carter (Callaway, VA), June 7, 1989.


13Telephone interview with A. Sharon Kelley (Floyd, VA), June 6, 1989.

14Wood, p. 144.

15Opal Young, "Papers of the Kelley Family." Unpublished documents.

16Telephone interview with Marguerite Tise (Floyd, VA), April 10, 1988.

17Floyd County Deed Book P, p. 182, Floyd County Courthouse, Floyd, VA.

18Wood, p. 121.

19Floyd County, Virginia Birth and Death Records (1853-1872) and the Zion Lutheran Church Register. Compiled by Marjorie Fluor and Marguerite Tise. (Kwik Print, 1981), p. 259.

20Young, Papers of the Kelley Family.

21ibid.

22Telephone interview with Max Thomas (Floyd, VA), July 25, 1989.

23Young, Papers of the Kelley Family.

24Telephone interview with Paula Kelley Ward (San Antonio, Texas), May 17, 1989.

25George W. Kelley Will, Floyd County Will Book E, Floyd County Courthouse, Floyd, VA, p. 221.
26Floyd County Birth and Death Records, 1853-1872.
27James L. Kelley Will, Floyd County Will Book E, p. 325.
28Floyd County Deed Book N, p. 342.
29Homer Kelley Will, Floyd County Will Book 4, p. 63.
30Interview with Frank Peters (Floyd, VA), June 20, 1989.
Kelley School House

The history of the Kelley family provides clues to their long involvement with education in Floyd County, Virginia. Elder George Kelley, himself a literate and learned man, believed in and lived a life of citizenship and service. Although Primitive Baptists were firm believers in the separation of church and state and did not support church affiliated schools, they believed in education and as parents wanted their children to be better educated than they were. And generally "ministers [like Elder Kelley] in the nineteenth century were considered to be better educated than others." Primitive Baptists, like the Kelley family, as well as Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists who settled Floyd County, supported schooling and started schools for their children.

Judging from wills, deeds, and marriage records, Elder Kelley's children were literate (signatures rather than marks) and his children (even daughters) were listed in early census records as "attending school." As the Kelleys prospered in land-holdings and progeny, they seemed to continue to place value on education. Plus, the establishment of their family in Floyd County paralleled the establishment of public education in Floyd and most of rural America.

The period 1831 to 1870, during which the Kelleys were settling in Floyd County, was one of a "hit or miss" approach to education in Virginia, as well as most of America. There were community or "old field schools" that were citizen run, owned, and operated. The patrons would pay the teacher and the curriculum was whatever the patrons decided it would be. Usually, the children were to be instructed in the basics—reading, writing, and arithmetic. In addition to these community schools, there were private academies, and charity schools. The Literary Act of 1818 established charity schools to educate the poor, funded by a Literary Fund established in 1810. Fifteen school commissioners in each county were to govern the schools and the commissioners were appointed by the County court.

After Floyd County was created in January, 1831, the administrative work of the county was carried on by the justices of the county court. In their October, 1831, meeting the justices appointed the school commissioners and thus the system of public school education for Floyd County began. The duties of the commissioners were to decide "upon eligibility for attendance, qualifications for teachers, instruction, and student improvement."
The Underwood Constitutional Convention, held to write a new constitution for Virginia in 1867-1868, included a clause in the new constitution mandating universal education and further stated that this "uniform system of public free schools" had to be in place by 1876. Dr. Callohill Minnis Stigleman was appointed Floyd County's first school superintendent by the newly established State Board of Education. His responsibility was to organize, build, and fund a school system with the help of three trustees from each of the six districts in the county. These trustees "administered the school business for the district. Meetings for the members from all the districts were held two to four times a year for the purpose of setting the school levy (this varied by districts), deciding upon construction of new buildings, changing sites of schools, setting salary scales, deciding upon the opening dates for school, length of term, choosing textbooks, and general policy." At the first meeting of the Floyd County school board on December 5, 1870, a resolution was passed that there should be a school for every 100 pupils in each district. Two years later on April 13, 1872, the school board met according to "the requirements of the law in relation to Public Common Free Schools" in order to consider the levy for school taxes to support the schools.

At the September meeting the same year, the trustees decided that the teachers employed in each of the district schools be paid according to their qualifications and grade, which the superintendent was to affix to each certificate. Grade A was to be paid $28.00; Grade B, $25.00; and Grade C, $20.00.

A year later at its September meeting, the board appointed a book agent to furnish books to the schools and agreed that the trustees of Locust Grove Township (the Kelley School area) with permission of the voters could levy a tax to complete unfinished school houses. In September, 1874, the district boards were requested to estimate the amount of money required "to comply with the provision of the state constitution that says 'That the Public Free School System shall have equal and full introduction by the year 1876...."

During the 1870's when the Locust Grove trustees were seeing that school houses were being built to comply with the law, James L. and Sarah sold to the Trustees of the Locust Grove district--John T. West, James C. Martin, and Hosea Wimmer--a tract of land for a public school. This land was located near the Daniel Run Road and "in a line of the Kelleys." The deed, recorded in March, 1877, states that in consideration of the amount of fifteen dollars...
which was to be paid in three annual and equal installments, the first in the fall of 1876, the Kelleys sold and conveyed to the school board a tract of land in Floyd County on the waters of Little River containing one and a fourth acres and 27 poles and it was to be used for "public [sic] free School purposes and to be known as the Kelley School house [sic]. . . ." (Deed Book 0, p. 461). Kelley was reported as completed in a report from the Locust Grove District to the board at the February 18, 1876 meeting.13

Kelley School House was a one-room frame building, with a shake roof, painted white and located at the junction of routes now known as 651 and 678. There was no running water, no electricity, and as late as 1917 there was no outhouse.14 The building was rectangular, with a door in the short side facing what is now the Blue Ridge Parkway. There were four windows, two on each long side.15 In the late 1800's and early 1900's made (not manufactured) furniture, some made of split logs, was used in the schoolhouses. There were woods around the schoolhouse but they had been cleared out around the building so the children could have a playground.16

Moses G. Kelley, James' brother, was a teacher in the period 1870 to 1900 and was a member of a school board textbook committee composed of teachers and trustees.17 This committee's report, given to the board on October 1, 1878, recommended Holmes' readers, Maury's geographics, McDonald's history of the United States, McGill's history of Virginia, Webster's dictionaries, Davies' arithmetics, copybooks and grammars for use in the Floyd County schools.18 Educational historian William Link has written that "the most successful texts were those 'best suited to the wants of each community.' Because they appealed to the values of Victorian culture, successful schoolbooks are good indicators of the common denominators of rural life."19 The Kelley School was ungraded and, according to a Floyd County historian, when the children got through one book, they went on to another and then passed the book down in the family or sold it to someone else. He said that the schools "had good textbooks; Smith's New Arithmetic was a cracker-jack of a book."20

In August of 1879 a resolution was adopted by the school board regarding public schools and teachers. "It is the opinion of the County School Board that our public schools should have as high a standard of efficiency and ability to impart instruction as the private schools of the State; and that they should in no wise be inferior to these; and that all our
teachers should be a pattern to his school of good morals, good manners, and sobriety."

In August, 1893, the board was addressed by the Rev. S.K. Harris on education and the "duty of the Parent to the child," and imparted "the fact that one of the greatest missions of the public school is to reach the people who care the least to educate their children."

New schoolhouses in the county were built as they were needed. In August of 1890 a petition was presented and the district board was authorized to build a new schoolhouse between the Kelley and Chestnut Level Schools.

At the school board meeting on August 2, 1902, the Locust Grove District was granted permission to build a new school near Payne Creek. In a deed recorded on September 17, 1902, between Homer H. Kelley and his wife, Nora, and the Locust Grove District trustees, the Kelleys sold a tract of land for fifteen dollars "containing one acre more or less in Floyd County on the waters of Payne Creek." This tract adjoined the lands of Homer Kelley and George Ingram and was in a line with the Floyd-Franklin turnpike. The deed also gave free access to a spring during the school term and the timber growing on the land was to be used by Homer Kelley (Deed 29, pg. 197). A former teacher at Paynes Creek School said that Homer Kelley's two boys had a one acre potato patch to the side of and in front of the schoolhouse, and when they were digging potatoes one day, they told him that their father had given the land for the Paynes Creek School.

[In all subsequent deeds relating to the Kelley school reference is erroneously made to this deed instead of the 1877 deed between the Locust Grove trustees and James L. and Sarah A. Kelley. When the Floyd County School Board sold the Paynes Creek School to N.G. and Mertyl Kelley, deed dated August 26, 1952, the deed states the the land to be sold was all of the tract of real estate known as the Paynes Creek School and was the tract conveyed to the school board by deed dated September 17, 1902, by H.H. Kelley (Deed 73, pg. 348). This tract was then sold a month later by the Kelleys to W.H. and Laura M. Peters (Deed 73, pg. 380). Four years later, in a deed recorded February 6, 1956, W.H. and Laura Peters sold this same schoolhouse lot to Robert Linwood Allen (Deed 77, pg. 278). The school house has been remodeled as a dwelling and Mr. Allen lives there today.]

The Locust Grove Trustees and the Lilac community patrons had considerable control over the day-to-day operation of the Kelley School. In the Clerks Account Book for the years
1914-1922, there is listed all of the services supplied by the patrons to the schools in the district and payments made to them. Among some of the items supplied to the schools were axes, axe handles, dippers, buckets, brooms, desks, stoves, stove pipes, and chalk. Services supplied by patrons were repairing stoves, hauling and setting up desks, moving and repairing outhouses, and repairing roofs. In 1914 supplies were sold to Kelley for $1.41 and books were supplied for $.55. In 1915 and 1916 wood was supplied for $6.90 and $6.25. In another listing $40.00 was paid for the library at Kelley.26

Kelley School had many teachers because most taught only one or two year terms. Most of them had grown up in the community and attended schools in the area, and some were descendants of George W. Kelley. Normal Schools had been established for the training of teachers and the teachers were encouraged to attend. In 1902-1903 Lera Angle from Rocky Mount taught at Kelley School and boarded with the Homer Kelley family.27 Lila Vest Thomas taught at Kelley in 1906 when she was 20 or 21. Some of her pupils were as old as she was. She had a First Grade Certificate issued to her after she took the examination in the superintendent's office. Brownlow Light, one of Floyd County’s most outstanding teachers, taught her at Iddings School and inspired her to attend a Normal School in the county at Alum Ridge for two summers. She told a story about several of the boys she taught at Kelley School: they had an old buck sheep and when they got tired of getting knocked down and got mad at the sheep, they put an axe in the fork of a stump and put a hat over it and the buck sheep split his head in two!28

The 1909-1910 term was taught by Sallie Mae Turner, daughter of Nancy Mary Kelley Turner, and granddaughter of James L. and Sarah Kelley. She was issued a Third Grade Certificate after she made the required average on an examination covering Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History of the United States and Virginia, Civil Government, Physiology and Hygiene, and after she furnished evidence of good moral character and general fitness. In a photograph taken at a picture-taking day at the old Kelley School, there are fifty-two children and young people including Sallie Mae Turner, the teacher, and her fiance, Artis Young, standing at the side of the school, and nine more young people looking out the two windows.29
During the period from 1916 to 1923, Gaye, Emma, and Willie Kelley, daughters of James Marion Kelley and granddaughters of Joseph P. Kelley, taught at the Kelley School. Other teachers who taught at Kelley School before it closed include Marshall Maxey, Burton Hundley, Maisie King, Carrie James, Pauline Akers, Archie Clower, Minnie Houchins, Beatrice Houchins, Vera Bryant, Clara Poff, Aberdeen King, Daisy DeWitt Thomas, and Irene Peters Poff.

Emma Kelley West taught at Kelley School in 1916-1917. She attended a mission school and took advanced classes at Floyd. Then she attended the Normal School at Martinsville for a month, was issued a certificate and the next year taught at Kelley. She walked two and a half miles to school every day during the term; in the wintertime she would sometimes have to wade through snowdrifts and go around through the fields to get to the school house. She went every day during the term because there were no substitute teachers. "There was a neighbor boy, he'd come every morning and start the fire for me--have the school warm when I got here. And that was very nice." There were between fifty and sixty children, ages seven to sixteen in grades one through seven, all from the Lilac community. Mrs. West relates, "The first thing when they got here, they know'd where they were supposed to put their lunch and their cloaks and everything. They put 'em in place and they went wherever their desk was." Cloaks were hung on nails in the wall; the girls cloaks were on one side, the boys' on another. The factory-made desks were in rows and were for the advanced pupils; the primary children sat on four benches around the stove.

A pupil during this period, 1916 to 1922, remembers the primary children sitting around the stove in the center of the room. It had a wooden frame built around it holding six to eight inches of sand to keep the fire from getting out, and the children would prop their feet on the frame. There was a blackboard painted on the wall, the children had slates to write on, notebook paper, and books. The advanced grades studied history, geography, grammar, spelling, reading, and arithmetic, and the primary children "had reading and spelling, and the very smallest ones just had ABC classes until they learned their ABC's." Most of the pupils had their own books; the teacher would obtain books from the school board for those children who could not buy their own.
The day began with a pledge of allegiance and then classes started. The advanced boys and girls usually prepared their lessons at home the night before and then had the recitation at the school house. The children were good; Mrs. West recalls, "They was very obedient children I'm bound to say. I didn't have no bad. They was two boys that was a little rude but other than that they all was pretty good...they generally always was very obedient. Maybe I'd have to make some of 'em stand up or something like that, but other than that I never, in teaching six schools, I never whipped a child. So many teachers whipped children, but I never had no cause for whipping." At times the trustees would visit the school for three or four hours and would always make a speech telling the children how they should treat the teacher.

A program was held at Christmastime when the parents would be invited. Once Mrs. West planned a special entertainment to raise money to buy a water cooler for the school. The entertainment consisted of recitations of stories and poems by the pupils, most of them choosing their own poem. Some patrons came for the program and also boys and girls who did not attend Kelley School. They all paid a little fee and Mrs. West got the water cooler. It held about five gallons and the children could get their water by turning a spigot. Every Friday there would be "a match game," a spelling match, and the pupils would be divided, "so many on one side and so many on the other, and they'd rival one another. And whenever they missed they had to sit down." A former pupil at Kelley during this time, Lula Hatcher Turner, remembers that parents came to the school on Friday afternoons when the spelling matches would be held and at Christmastime when there was a program. She remembers playing ball games and "Annie Over" at recess and going home at noon for dinner. Another former pupil recalls that the biggest day during the school term was "picture taking day," when a traveling photographer came to the school. Parents and friends would come then to be in the picture with the group. There were no special programs in the spring or at graduation. The first year she attended school she used one primer the whole year and remembers the older students helping the younger ones. Once a day two children were sent to a neighbor's to get water from a spring because it tasted better than well water which had an "irony" taste. The water bucket sat
on a shelf near the cloakroom door and the children drank from the dipper until the teacher decided that the children should bring drinking vessels.\textsuperscript{37}

Some former teachers think there may have been a singing school for teaching shapenote singing at Kelley during the summer, possibly around 1922 as there was one at the Paynes Creek Primitive Baptist Church near the school that year. Henry Graham, who held the singing school at the Primitive Baptist Church and could "sing any part and play any instrument,"\textsuperscript{38} may have conducted a similar singing school at the Kelley School House. Some former students remember dances were held at the school for the people in the community.\textsuperscript{39}

The September 8, 1922, meeting of the school board was the first one held under the County Unit Law (County Unit of Administration). Under this law the board came into "actual possession of all of the property, both real and personal and will receive, manage, control and disburse all moneys raised by taxation in the County or apportioned by the state, for the benefit of the Free School System of this County."\textsuperscript{40} Thus the school districts were abolished and with it much of the control of the local communities over their schools.

Because of increasing enrollments, at the December, 1922, meeting of the board the patrons at Kelley School presented a petition and were granted permission to allow the first three grades "to be taught in a building near the school-house."\textsuperscript{41} One year later on August 4, 1923, the board gave Superintendent Epperly and W.A. Compton the authority "to contract for the erection of a two-room school house on the Kelley school lot."\textsuperscript{42} The May, 1924, minutes of the board state that the decision to build a new Kelley school house was postponed until a committee composed of Superintendent Epperly, Mr. W.L. Reed, Judge W.D. Vaughan and W.A. Compton could investigate the best possible location for the new school and report to the board. A month later the board decided unanimously to build a two-room school house at Kelley and another committee of Superintendent Epperly, Mr. W.L. Reed and W.L. Compton were to advertise in the Floyd Press and by posted bills for bids to build the school. In July Superintendent Epperly W.L. Reed, G.W. Helms, and W.A. Compton were appointed a committee to receive bids and contract for the building of the new Kelley two-room school house. This committee reported to the board at its August meeting that Mr. Jim Harris had agreed to erect the school house according to specifications for \$1,850.00. Then in September the minutes state that an order for \$400.00 from J.S. Harris to G.W. Helms was to be paid from the
amount due Harris on the Kelley school house, and an additional $150.00 was to be paid to J.S. Harris on the amount due on the school house. The board authorized W.L. Reed to dispose of the old Kelley Schoolhouse.43 A former pupil recalls that for a time the new and old school houses stood back to back.44 And another former pupil remembers that Rufus Moran tore the old school house down and built a store with the lumber just south of the school on Route 651.45

The new two-room school house was a joint effort between the school board and the Lilac community. According to the son of Nathan C. Thomas, the sawyer for the building, the patrons were very interested in the school and did a lot of work on the building. The patrons helped Mr. Harris, the carpenter who had the contract for the erection of the school house, construct the building. He did not know who "patterned" the building but said Mr. Harris built it.46 The patrons hauled logs to Mr. Thomas’ sawmill which was located on his farm about one mile from the school house. He sawed all the logs for the school; all the framing was of oak.47

There were two teachers in the new school house, one for the primary (grades one through four), and one for the elementary (grades five through seven). Each group was separate and independent of the other.48 A daily program for the two-room school was written by Superintendent Epperly, who was superintendent from 1913 to 1938. In the preface he wrote that "The advantages of a graded course of study are conceded by everyone... It...gives a clearly defined objective for both pupils and teachers...produces a well-rounded development of the child, aids discipline and increases attendance...."49

A pupil who attended both the one-room and the two-room schools recalled the feelings of the pupils about the new school: the children felt as if they had been promoted when they went into the new two-room school house.50

At this time the children attended school from October until March. Most of their parents were small farmers "so the children had to be at home to work, putting out crops in the spring and gathering in the crops in the fall."51 One former pupil said that he only went to school when the weather was bad, "My dad had to have the money to live, so pretty days I worked at home and bad days I came to school."52 Their houses were frame and kept in good repair, "a nice neighborhood." Some of the fathers went to the coalfields in the wintertime to earn extra money for the family; some were carpenters who found work elsewhere in the
wintertime. Another former student whose father was a carpenter recalled that, "He taken care of everything." He said the family "had very little and had to put up with a lot; kids of today would not believe what went on." At the school all the wood was chopped; there was no saw. The boys fought over who would chop the wood or go carry the water for the school. There were a great many pupils absent every day because no one thought education was more vital than the day-to-day economy of living. "School was secondary to everyday business." The children wore handmade clothing; the girls wore black stockings and some knitted stockings. All the children walked to school as they always had; the ones farthest away walked about two miles. The teachers usually rode horseback. The school was open in all weather conditions; even when there was snow and ice, school was held. Because the children walked they were not kept in after school. One pupil remembered that one day she brought an apple from home and it looked so good she could not resist taking a little bite, so the teacher kept her in at recess time.

School hours were from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. The bell in the cloakroom was rung in the morning and in the afternoon and rung to call the children in at lunchtime. It was an honor to ring the bell; usually the first child who asked or the teacher would ring the bell. At lunchtime, when the weather was nice, the children ate lunch outside. This was a free time; however, the teacher was always nearby "in case of little spats."

The children sometimes played on the wood pile. The teachers visited in the homes of their pupils, a request made by the superintendent, and occasionally they spent the night at a pupil's home.

A pupil who attended school in the 1920's recalled that attendance was not very good; pupils went if they wanted to go. He said he never missed a day as he was afraid not to go, and he liked history and geography. He remembered that in the new school there was a "handful of books" for the library. At recess time the boys did most of the playing; they played ball--baseball, not football. Some circle games were played such as "Ring Around the Rosy."
The teacher rang the bell when recess time was over in the morning and in the afternoon. The teachers ruled the schools and "taught you more than the three R's." In the 1930's enrollment decreased at Kelley School and so only one room in the school house was used for instruction. Daisy DeWitt Thomas taught at Kelley during the early 1930's for four years. She was twenty-three years old and Kelley was her fourth school. She began teaching at age 19 with a Normal Professional Certificate and was working toward her degree at Radford State Teachers College. In the August minutes of the school board, experienced teachers received compensation according to their certification; those teaching with an Elementary Certificate, $60.00, Normal Professional Certificate, $70.00, and Collegiate Professional Certificate, $80.00. She taught seven grades in only one room and had an enrollment of approximately 32 children each of her four years there. The second classroom was used as a storage room and playroom in bad weather.

The duties of the teacher were the same as as they had been in previous years. She swept and kept the room cleaned; however, the children washed the blackboard and kept their own desks cleaned. She built the fire in the stove or appointed children to help with the building of the fire. The wood was still brought to the school by patrons who were paid by the school board. The wood would be in long lengths and it was the duty of the teacher to see that it was prepared for the stove. The seventh grade boys were always eager to get outside to chop the wood, so this was their reward if they had finished their lessons. The drinking water was carried everyday in an open bucket from a nearby neighbor's well and poured into a two gallon cooler. The children had their own cups which were kept on a shelf in the cloakroom. This shelf was cleared every Friday. Also kept in the cloakroom were lunch pails on benches and wraps hung on nails.

The day began with the ringing of the bell in the cloakroom at nine. If any of the children were cold or wet, they were brought to the stove before work was started. Mrs. Thomas "started at the bottom and went to the top with the little ones. Just like Mrs. West said, with their numbers and ABC's. The older ones would help the little ones." The older children would take the younger children to the outhouses which were in the woods. There were two outhouses, one for the girls and one for the boys, quite a distance from each other. At holidays, especially Halloween, a favorite prank was to turn the outhouses over. There was
not a great need for discipline. "The children got along, not very much fussing." They were cooperative as a family.

But occasionally, Mrs. Thomas had a discipline problem. There were two children who would get into a fight every afternoon on the way home. They walked to school the same way, so one would have to leave a half-hour before the other one would go. At first it worked for a few days, then "it was the same old thing again." So she said "now you all just have it out." They were to fight just like they did in the road going home. "And they thought it was real funny but I just made 'em go to it. And they fought until they really got angry. I said you fight until you tell me you can go home tonight without fussing. Finally one of them says, 'I think I can.' I said, 'think you can do what?' 'I think I can go home without fighting.' 'No, I won't settle for I think; it's got to be positive.' So when they both told me they could, well I never had any more trouble."

Lunch was always eaten inside. On cold days some children brought soup for lunch and it was heated in a large kettle on the stove which was located at that time in the center of the room.

Mrs. Thomas recalled a special project suggested by her supervisor. As the farm economy had changed, oddly enough many of the children had never seen eggs hatch. So Mrs. Thomas brought an old hen to school and different children brought the eggs. They set the eggs under the old hen in the playroom/storage room and the children cleaned up after the hen. They wanted to do this chore so much that Mrs. Thomas had to post a schedule of who was to do the cleaning each day so the children would not argue. When the baby chicks weighed a pound and a half, a merchant in the little store south of the Kelley School took them to Roanoke and sold them. The money was used to buy paper shades for the eight windows in the classroom.

The pupils were from farm families and most of the families owned their own farms. They were "sociable" and visited among themselves as they always had. Among the families in the community at that time were the Kelleys, Morans, Pates, Peters, and Cannadays. They were subsistence farmers and raised much of their own food except for sugar, coffee, flour, and other staples. Their children had to work on the farms in order for the family "to meet all of its demands and needs." Parents came to the school for "gatherings" at Christmastime.
and on the last day of the school year. Occasionally spelling bees were held on Fridays evenings and parents came to those.  

On the twenty-second or twenty-third of December, the Christmas "gathering" was held. The Christmas tree was put in the playroom and the folding doors were opened. The children exchanged presents, which had been placed under the tree, and afterward there was a dance. Many parents came for the dance and "local musicians from the area played for the dance." Their instruments were banjo, fiddle, and a guitar. The children danced too and looked at their presents. Refreshments were served and "a good time was had by all." On the last day of school parents brought food for a picnic. A former pupil of a school near Kelley recalled coming to Kelley on the last day of school to be with the other children. Her three brothers and two sisters attended Kelley but when she began school her health was bad so her parents wanted her to attend a school a little closer because of the long walk. Her parents then enrolled all their children in another school.  

The Kelley school lot was greatly reduced in size in 1936 when the school board conveyed to the Commonwealth of Virginia .94 acres for the Park to Park Highway (Deed 53, pg. 395) and a year later conveyed another .7 acres (Deed 54, pg. 447).  

The last two terms (1937 to 1938) of Kelley's existence as a school were taught by Irene Peters Poff, a former student. She attended Radford College almost four years and took elementary education. She began to teach with a Normal Professional Certificate after a few months of college work, then continued to attend school in the summertime.  

In a term report in 1938-1939, Mrs. Poff stated that Kelley School had fourteen double desks, a table, and a bookcase. There was no large dictionary or encyclopedia; however, there was a library of nineteen volumes, with one volume added during the year at a cost of fifteen cents. The total value of the library was $5.00. There was no Parent-Teacher Association. Two units taught during the year were: "How has transportation affected our ways of living?" (an interesting topic with the Blue Ridge Parkway having just been built right beside the school) and "How do children in other countries provide themselves with the necessities of life?" Enrollment for the last year Mrs. Poff taught had decreased to eighteen pupils, including three students from Franklin County.
A former pupil of both Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Poff, Herman Pate (who later lived in the school and operated it as a store), said that there were no discipline problems in the classroom; all were "good kids." Drinking water was carried everyday from a spring near the school and was put in the cloakroom. Two pupils carried the water so it was "a good chore to get out of school." Miss DeWitt (Thomas) rode a horse to school and another good chore was to take the horse to a neighbor's barn in the morning and get it in the afternoon. At recess time the children played ball; there were swings and a seesaw. They "had a ball." Pate recalled studying math, history, reading, and spelling. For lunch he brought from home cornbread, milk, and a piece of onion, sometimes a biscuit and applebutter. Lunches were carried in a paper bag and some children had better lunches than others. 

In the Locust Grove District school consolidation had been discussed but did not actually begin until 1924, when the "first school bus transported pupils from the Copper Hill and Stonewall Communities to the Check school." This school was located approximately five miles from Kelley. During this time there was a gradual closing of one and two-room school houses as the children were taken to the new schools at Check and Floyd. Road improvements were made each year and the school board had begun "hauling" children to school in the 1920's. Buses were improved and school routes were expanded each year. Time, however, seemed to stand still for the teachers and children at Kelley School during this period. Then on December 23, 1939, a very cold day according to local memory, the school board sold the Kelley School at auction. Virgie Nolen Pate, a former Kelley School pupil, was among the crowd there that day. She was the only one to bid on the school house and paid the sum of $480.00 cash for the building and lot of 3/100 of an acre (Deed 58, pg. 360).

A former teacher at Kelley said, "The one-room and two-room school houses were "kindly kicked out." A former pupil at Kelley said "everybody in the community supported the school" and was "disappointed when the school closed. Buses came up the Parkway. Some went to Check, most to Floyd." A local historian wrote that, "All the little schools were closed and the children were hauled to consolidated schools....Churches started following this example....It seemed that all identity of this rural area was now gone."
ENDNOTES

1Telephone interview with Elder William Lane Carter (Callaway, VA), June 7, 1989.

2Interview with Sarah J. Simmons (Roanoke, VA), April 19, 1989.


4Manuscript collection of the Floyd County Historical Society, compiled by Ruby Bishop West (Special Collections, University Library, VPI&SU), folder 12.

5Simmons, p. 85.

6Ibid., p. 82.

7Ibid., p. 103.

8West manuscript collection, folder 12.

9Floyd County School Board Minutes, Floyd County, VA, p. 1.

10Ibid., p. 5.

11Ibid., p. 15.

12Ibid., pp. 21-22.

13School Board minutes, p. 33.

14Telephone interview with Irene Peters Poff, former teacher at old Kelley School, May 15, 1989.


16Interview with Emma Kelley West, former teacher at old Kelley School, June 20, 1989.

17Simmons, p. 273.

18School Board minutes, pp. 53-54.


20Telephone interview with Max Thomas (Floyd, VA), July 11, 1989.

21School Board minutes, p. 60.

22Ibid., p. 124.

23Ibid., p. 77.

24Ibid., p. 160.

25Max Thomas interview, 7-11-89.

26Clerks Account Books, 1914-1922, Montgomery County School Board Office, Christiansburg, VA.
Opal Young, Papers of the Kelley Family, unpublished documents.

Max Thomas interview, July 25, 1989.

Young papers.

Ibid.

West interview.

Poff interview.

West interview.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Interview with Lula Hatcher Turner (Floyd, VA), former student at Kelley, June 20, 1989.

Poff interview.

Max Thomas interview, 7-25-89.

Interview with Marvin Thomas, former student at Kelley, June 20, 1989.

School Board minutes, September 8, 1922.

Ibid., 12-5-22.

Ibid., 8-4-23.


Poff interview.

Telephone interview with Marvin Thomas, May 30, 1989.

Marvin Thomas interview, 6-20-89.

Telephone interview with Daisy D. Thomas (Floyd, VA), May 20, 1989.

Poff interview.

West papers, folder C.

Poff interview.

Ibid.

Marvin Thomas interview, 6-20-89.

Poff interview.

Telephone interview with Howard Peters, former pupil at Kelley, June 16, 1989.

Poff interview.

Ibid.
57*ibid.*

58Howard Peters interview.

59Interview with Daisy D. Thomas (Floyd, VA), June 20, 1989.

60School Board minutes, 8-4-34.

61Daisy Thomas interview.

62*ibid.*

63*ibid.*

64*ibid.*

65*ibid.*

66Interview with Minnie Sweeney (Floyd, VA), June 20, 1989.

67Poff interview.

68School Board Register, 1938-39.

69Telephone interview with Herman J. Pate (Roanoke, VA), June 12, 1989.

70West papers, folder 13.

71Howard Peters interview.

72Daisy Thomas interview.

73Pate interview.

Virgie Nolen Pate attended the Kelley School as a girl; Emma Kelley (West) taught her in 1916-1917 in the one-room school house. Virgie was born circa 1899 to Pleasant and Frances Allen Nolen (Nowlin in some records) who owned a farm in Franklin County, Virginia. According to the 1910 Census she was one of a family of seven children. There were three older sisters, Ella, Solome, and Judie, an older brother Arthur, a younger brother, Birther [sic] and a sister Chloe. Arthur, Judie, and Virgie attended school that year. Arthur worked on the home farm; Ella was a dressmaker at home. Nine years later, on June 11, 1919, Virgie’s father bought 75 acres of land in Floyd County and moved to the county with his family. This tract of land adjoined land he owned to the south. Their neighbors were the Kelleys, Radfords, and Peters. (Deed Book 43, page 498).

Virgie married Charlie Pate, son of John and Frances Pate, from Franklin County on December 25, 1923, at the home of her parents. She moved with Charlie to West Virginia where he worked in the coal mines. They had a son, Herman J., who was born in West Virginia about 1925, and when Herman was just four months old his father was killed in an accident in the mines. Virgie moved back to the Locust Grove District in Floyd County with her baby and lived with her parents at the home place.

Herman attended the Kelley School for seven years and had Daisy DeWitt Thomas and Irene Peters Poff as his teachers. He was thirteen when he enrolled in the seventh grade in the fall of 1938. He lived approximately a half-mile from the school. Virgie’s occupation was listed in the register for that year as “Farmer.” She owned land in Franklin County and in Floyd County. In January, 1930, she bought 44-1/2 acres on the headwaters of Pine Creek for $450 at a public auction held at the front door of the courthouse in Floyd (Deed 48, page 586). And she had acquired approximately 50 acres located across the parkway from the Kelley School on Route 678 from Pled Nolen, her father. She operated a dairy farm there and milked from eight to twenty-five cows. The milk was picked up and taken to Christiansburg. She was a member of the Stonewall Primitive Baptist located on Route 221, south of the Kelley School near Check.
On December 23, 1939, Virgie bought the Kelley School and lot from the Floyd County School Board for $480.00. This was the tract of land sold to the school board in 1877 by James L. and Sarah A. Kelley and erroneously described in the deed as being the land sold to the school board by Homer Kelley in 1902. She wanted to have a place to live and also have a small business which was to be a “little country store,” “handy” for the neighbors in the community. All of her neighbors traded with her when they “wanted something quick,” and she gave credit when cash was unavailable. The Blue Ridge Parkway was built at this time and in the summer months travelers stopped to get a drink, stretch, and talk. The store was known as Pate’s Grocery Store.

Soon after Virgie Pate bought the school, she had the classroom facing south remodeled for the store. Eli Board did the remodeling for her. He put in shelves where the blackboard had been, and added a front porch with a new front door. The other part of the school was made into a dwelling for Virgie and Herman. A former neighbor recalled that she made a “nice home” and had a “nice store.” In these post-Depression years, people in the local community generally began to live better because they began to have more money.

Shortly after the remodeling was completed Mrs. Pate and Herman moved in and opened the store. She had a well dug, built a well house and had electricity connected. Herman was fifteen at the time. Even though the store was to be their livelihood, they always had the farm and milked cows.

When Herman was eighteen he went into the Army and served in the European theater from 1942 to 1944. After his return he met Gladys Sigmon. She was the daughter of Norman and Theora Sigmon of Franklin County and was eighteen at the time. They met at Midway Presbyterian Church in Franklin in the evenings after Sunday school. Two years later they were married in February, 1947, in Rocky Mount, Franklin County.

After their marriage, Herman and Gladys lived at the store with Herman’s mother, Virgie. At that time, upstairs living quarters were added and a back porch was attached. They built a woodshed, a granary, and an outhouse near the granary. Feed was kept in the granary and canned fruit and potatoes were kept in the basement of the granary. Russell Rison, assisted by Marvin Thomas who had attended Kelley School, did this remodeling and constructed the outbuildings. A sidewalk was also added. Herman Pate cut all the logs for the
outbuildings; he took them out of the hill with a horse, logged them, and hauled them to the
sawmill in his truck.

The store was heated by a coal stove located near the center of the room and the
neighbors came in many times to sit around the stove and talk. They could “grow the biggest
crops around December and January” and “had the best milking cows.” There was an old pan
with ashes in it for spitting because the men chewed tobacco as they visited and talked.

There was a gasoline pump in front of the store; inside were many staples, a line of
canned goods (no fresh vegetables as each family grew their own), coffee, sugar, and meal.
Virgie Pate made quilts to sell in the store and also did some sewing for the neighbors.
She did all the buying for the store in wholesale concerns in Roanoke. All the family members
worked in the store; Herman’s and Gladys’ two sons, Galen and James, helped a little and
Mrs. Pate’s brother, Bertha [sic] Nolen, stayed there at times and worked in the store.

In the 1950’s the Pates purchased a television set in Roanoke and put it in the store.
The neighbors came in the evenings to watch programs and the Pates kept the store open as
long as anyone was there. One neighbor was especially fond of watching the wrestling
matches on the television. The Pates talked and visited with their friends, drank cokes and
watched programs together. Occasionally friends and family members came at night and they
all played rook, even Galen and James.

For eleven years Herman Pate commuted to his job in Roanoke and in the 1960’s the
family moved there. The store was rented for a time. Then on February 27, 1970, Virgie Pate
sold the property to Kenneth and Patricia Turman (Deed 98, pg. 564) and two years later on
March 18, 1972, Herman bought it back (Deed 104, pg. 145). A month later, April 24, 1972, the
Pates sold the property to O.B. and Juanita Love Ware (Deed 109, pg. 667).

After World War II many families began to move away from the Kelley School/Lilac
area, especially the young people who left to find jobs. By the time the Pates moved to
Roanoke in the 1960’s, there were not many of the original families left in the community.
However, the few families who remained in the area traded with Mr. O. B. Ware when he
opened “Ye Old Country Store.”
MARRIAGE LICENSE

Virginia Floyd County to-wit:

To Any Person Licensed to Celebrate Marriages:

You are hereby authorized to join together in the Holy State of Matrimony, according to the rites and ceremonies of your Church, or religious denomination, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

Charlie Pate and Nuggi V. Nolen

Given under my hand, as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Floyd County (or City), this 24th day of the month of December, 1923.

[Signature]

Clerk

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

To be annexed to the License, required by Section 5224 of the Code of Virginia, 1919, as amended by Act of February 16, 1940.

VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for the County (or City) of Floyd, Virginia.

Date of Marriage: Dec 25, 1923

Place of Marriage: Floyd, Virginia

Full Names of Parties:
Charlie Pate and Nuggi V. Nolen

Age of Husband: 25 years; Condition (single, widowed or divorced): Single

Age of Wife: 21 years; Condition (single, widowed or divorced): Single

Race (White or Colored): White

Husband’s Place of Birth: Floyd, Virginia

Wife’s Place of Birth: Floyd, Virginia

Names of Parents: Father and Mother

Occupation of Husband: Miners

Occupation of Wife: Miners

Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1923.

[Signature]

Clerk

Certificate of Time and Place of Marriage

I, [Minister], a Minister of the Faith of the Church, or religious order of that name, do certify that on the 25th day of December, 1923, at the place in Virginia, under authority of the above License, I joined together in the Holy State of Matrimony the persons named and described therein. I qualified and gave bond according to law authorizing me to celebrate the rites of marriage in the County (or City) of Floyd, State of Virginia.

Given under my hand this 25th day of December, 1923.

[Signature]

(Person who performs ceremony sign here.)

*The Minister or other person celebrating a marriage is required, within thirty (30) days thereafter, to return the License and Certificate of the Clerk and his certificate of the time and place at which the marriage was celebrated to the Clerk who issued the License; failure to comply with these requirements of the law makes the Minister or other person celebrating the marriage liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for each offense (see Section 5224 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by Act approved February 16, 1910, Acts 1910, chapter 28, pages 26 and 27).

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the records of said Court.

I, Margaret H. Harman, Clerk thereof, set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court.

This the 25th day of December, 1923.

[Signature]

Clerk

Circuit Court, County of Floyd, Virginia
ENDNOTES

1Telephone interview with Herman J. Pate (Roanoke, VA), May 30, 1989.
2Floyd County School Board Office Teacher's Register, 1938.
3Telephone interview with Howard Peters (Floyd, VA), June 16, 1989.
4Telephone interview, Herman Pate, May 30, 1989.
5Ibid.
6Interview with Howard Peters (Floyd, VA), June 16, 1989.
7Herman Pate interview, 6-12-89.
8Telephone interview with Gladys Pate (Roanoke, VA), July 22, 1989.
9Herman Pate interview, 5-30-89.
10Ibid.
11Gladys Pate interview, 7-22-89.
12Herman Pate interview, 6-12-89.
13Gladys Pate interview, 7-22-89.
"YE OLD COUNTRY STORE" OF O. B. WARE

O.B. Ware was born and reared on a farm in South Carolina. During the depression, in the 1930's, he left the farm and moved to Charlotte, North Carolina where he met Juanita Love, who had also lived on a farm in North Carolina and had come to Charlotte. They married and lived in Charlotte and at the end of World War II, in 1944, the family moved to Roanoke. Mr. Ware was with a company that operated restaurants, magazine, and newspaper stands, including one located in the Norfolk and Western Railroad Building and one in the Greyhound Bus Terminal. He also ran a wholesale food/sandwich distributing business in Roanoke. Some of his trucks delivered sandwiches to Smart View on the Blue Ridge Parkway where there was a small shop and concession stand, and delivered as far south as Rocky Knob. Mr. Ware made friends with the ranger at Smart View.¹

On weekends the Ware family came to the Parkway to drive and have picnic lunches. According to the Ware's son the family "had an affinity for the Parkway" and began to look for land on the Parkway to purchase. So in 1968 Mr. Ware bought at auction a farm on the top of the Blue Ridge in Franklin County. This tract was approximately 74 acres and was located south of the Kelley School/Pate's Grocery Store. He added to his acreage until he owned 200 acres and operated the farm as a beef cattle farm. He had approximately 50 head of cattle. The family used the farm as a retreat and gathered there on holidays and other special occasions.²

During this period Mr. Ware decided to semi-retire and operate several restaurants in Roanoke on a part-time basis; when he gave those up he was looking for something else to do. He had met Mr. Herman Pate at the bus station in Floyd and they had talked about Mr. Ware's desire to own a business on the Parkway.³ When Mr. Pate decided to sell his store, Mr. Ware saw that there was an opportunity to have a good business on the Parkway for tourists. So on April 24, 1972, he and his wife, Juanita Love, purchased the lot and all the buildings. This purchase was a "natural outgrowth of his interests in the restaurant business." His son says his father was very outgoing and "had a gift of gab" and needed to be around people.⁴

Mr. Ware knew the history of the building, that it had been a rural two-room school room and then a country store, from his conversations with Mr. Pate and other people in the...
area. For this reason he did not change the interior of the building very much, except to put up some 4x4's in the store in order to hang up country hams. He attached a small ell to the existing counter and added a pot-bellied stove. He kept the floor boards oiled as they had always been kept. He wanted the exterior of the store to have a rustic look to "blend with the Parkway's accepted practices." Keith Young, whose great-grandparents James L. and Sarah A. Kelley, were the originators of the Kelley School, and his son Keith Young, Jr. built the false front for Mr. Ware. The Wares named their store "Ye Old Country Store." In keeping with the rustic look, old pots and pans and wrought-iron baskets and buckets were put on the front porch. In the yard there was an old Conestoga wagon and picnic tables. The apartment was refurbished, a stone fireplace and bathroom were added because the Wares planned to lease the apartment.

The Wares never lived in the apartment; they drove everyday that the store was open from their home in Roanoke, thirty miles away. Mrs. Ware had always been the bookkeeper and had prepared the tax returns for the restaurant and wholesale businesses they had owned and operated. At the store "she'd stand behind the counter and ring the cash register and he'd go out and try to solicit people to stop, and wave at them," related their son. Ware would take the dog with him, and his cat, Trixie, was always at the store with them. Occasionally on weekends their son accompanied him to the store after he had retired from the military.

Among the food items for sale in the store were cheeses, sausages, crackers, packaged sandwiches, a little beer off premises, soft drinks, canned food, bread, items that customers could have for a picnic lunch or a snack. Ware also stocked staples for the "local folks." He sold eggs and stopped at a farm on the way from Roanoke in the mornings where he would go into the hen house and "get the big fresh brown eggs. And it was such an arrangement that if they weren't there, he would just leave a note, 'I got twelve dozen eggs or whatever,' and he'd bring them on up." He brought tomatoes, corn and other fresh vegetables from his own farm in the summertime and permitted local people to display their fresh vegetables in the yard area. In the fall he would have pumpkins. On Saturdays and Sundays when there were more tourists on the Parkway, Mr. Ware allowed local people to bring their paintings and baskets, quilts, wood items, and jewelry they had crafted to sell. They spread them out in front of the store and hung the quilts in between the trees on the side of the store.
This display of wares attracted business. Because of the location of the store and the pines that were planted by the Parkway to block the view of the store, it was hard for tourists to see the store as they traveled the Parkway. A Floyd Countian recalled that the Wares had salt fish kept in a barrel, old coins and new knives, and baskets that were made by a local master basket-maker for sale.

The store was leased for a short period of time, circa April, 1977 to late 1978, by Betty and Vincent Saggese because the Wares were having health problems. The Saggesses lived in the apartment and ran the business exactly as the Wares had done. "The decor, motif, and style of operation remained the same." The weekend barbecues on the lawn continued to be--prepared by O. B. Ware. The couple left the area unexpectedly and the Wares took over the operation of the store again.

The Wares kept a guest record and in it were the signatures of people from all over the United States and from all over the world. Frequently, friends from Roanoke drove up to the mountains on the Parkway to visit and talk and occasionally people who had attended the Kelley School stopped by to reminisce. Visitors sent him postcards that he displayed in the store. Bicyclists would stop, and people on a limited budget were allowed to pitch a tent on the grounds or sleep on the back porch. O. B. Ware was well known in the Floyd County community as he had quite an outgoing and exuberant personality; local people came to the store in the wintertime to sit around the stove and listen to him talk. One person recalled that he always wore a cowboy hat and cowboy boots. WDBJ-TV, a Roanoke television station, interviewed Ware for a television spot, and in 1983 their P.M. Magazine aired a segment on Mr. Ware and "Ye Old Country Store."

Because of continued ill health, the Wares retired from their country store and on April 24, 1984, the Parkway bought the property from the Wares.
ENDNOTES

1Interview with Gene Ware (Roanoke, VA), June 20, 1989.
2Ibid.
3Telephone interview with Herman Pate (Roanoke, VA), June 12, 1989.
4Telephone interview with Gene Ware, June 5, 1989.
5Ibid.
6Telephone interview with Opal Young (Floyd, VA), May 16, 1989.
7Ware interview, June 5, 1989.
8Ibid.
9Ware interview, June 20, 1989.
10Telephone interview with Lewis Burwell (Floyd, VA), June 12, 1989.
11Telephone interview with Gene Ware, October 8, 1989.
12Ware interview, June 5, 1989.
13Burwell interview, June 12, 1989.
14Telephone interview with Irene Peters Poff (Floyd, VA), March 20, 1989.
In 1936 and 1937 the Floyd County School Board took portions of the Kelley School property and sold it to the Commonwealth of Virginia for what was being called "the Park to Park Highway." From the moment of acquisition, the Park Service had concerns about the property. Internal correspondence in May of 1937 indicates a problem with private access roads crossing the parkway "near Kelley School." Shortly thereafter, a question arose about the need to acquire additional fee simple or scenic easement lands beyond the 100 foot line that came with the property. The right-of-way agent, highway engineer, and landscape architect all agreed such additional land or scenic acquisition was unnecessary "through the properties of Floyd County School Board (Kelley School) and Payne Creek Baptist Church, since these properties are used for public purposes." This proved to be a mistake.

With the closing of Kelley School in 1939, the property was sold at auction and purchased for a residence and grocery store by Virgie Nolen Pate. Samuel Weems, then acting superintendent of the Parkway, moved quickly to acquire a scenic easement on another school property (Ivy Hill School), having learned a lesson from the Kelley School experience. In an April 3, 1940 letter to the right-of-way engineer at the Virginia Department of Highways, Weems expressed his concern about "a school, known as Kelley School, which has recently been closed and the school children are being taken to Check. The old building was sold and is now operating as a store. This is most unfortunate because it fronts on a public road which crosses the Parkway at this point, and there is no scenic easement on the area to give any control whatsoever." Weems urged the acquisition of an easement at the Ivy Hill School site and an agreement that the property would revert to the government if no longer used for school purpose. Probably in frustration, Weems closed his letter by saying: "The store now operating on the site of the Kelley School enjoys an advantage that does not exist elsewhere on the Parkway. While we should like to eliminate this eyesore, this may be impracticable. We surely do not want any more to spring up."

In 1944 Weems sent a request to the local park warden, A. G. Dillon, to make discreet inquiries about possible acquisition of the property. Dillon sent back to Weems a copy of the deed of transfer (the erroneous deed of Homer and Nora Kelley for the Payne Creek School, sometimes also called the Kelley School Lot) and an interesting postscript: "I might say fur-
ther that the present owner, Mrs. Vergie [sic] Pate is a widow. Her first husband, Mr. Pate, was killed in a mine accident in West Virginia. She married again. Her last husband, who was Carl Thomas, was killed in an automobile wreck. At this time she is still using the name of her first husband.”

Weems continued to pursue acquisition of the property. He urged the Virginia Department of Highways to purchase the property, expressing concern about the timber rights reserved to the Kelleys in the original deed (however, an erroneous deed to the property) and about the commercial use of the property as a store, “contrary to Parkway standards.” The highway department responded somewhat curtly that it was not in a position to acquire the property and had already acquired all of the property at this location agreed upon as necessary for the Parkway. Weems made one final attempt. In July, 1944, he argued with the highway department that the property was originally excluded from scenic easement because it was used for public purposes; if the property remained privately owned, it “would create a serious threat to Parkway standards.” Weems added, “you can readily see that commercial development which has already occurred and which will without question he resumed after the war, would not only be detrimental to scenic values, but would create an additional traffic hazard because of the property’s nearness to a bad grade crossing of a public road and the Parkway.”

Regardless of Weem’s arguments, the property remained privately owned and commercially operated by the Pates. In 1949, Weems felt his worst fears had been confirmed; a memo from the district ranger notes that a man from Connecticut leased land opposite the Kelley School site for the purpose of establishing an overnight tourist cabin business. A personal note on the memo asks, “In combination with the store this will probably become a little business community—for better or worse?” But the business expansion never materialized.

As the years passed, the park service waited for the right opportunity to acquire the property and watched its development closely. In 1972, when O. B. Ware purchased the property to operate a country store to serve Parkway tourists and the local community, he was mindful of the Parkway concerns. According to his son, Ware “was always a great believer in the Parkway motif, and a lot of the buildings that the Parkway has [use] this outside rough timber and he wanted to keep it that way hoping they wouldn’t try to close him off.”
ran the store, in an uneasy alliance with the Parkway, for ten years until ill-health forced him to offer to sell the property to the park service.

In April of 1984, the park service bought the property and its improvements from the Ware family. In the statement of justification for acquisition of the property, the Parkway described the structures on the property as including "the original building... built in the early 1900's and used for about 30 years as a rural one-room school. School use was discontinued in 1927..."\(^\text{12}\) This misinformation seems to have been based on an erroneous report prepared by John McCracken and Associates at the time of the acquisition.\(^\text{13}\)

Explaining the need for the acquisition, the Parkway report argues that "the site is extremely small and highly visible from the Parkway. Commercial use of the property cannot be adequately planned and properly carried on without seriously affecting the safety of Parkway traffic and the visual resources of the Parkway."\(^\text{14}\) The report further recommended that the buildings be razed and the site restored to a natural appearance because "the buildings have no historical value and create a very unattractive intrusion which is entirely out of character with the surrounding landscape."\(^\text{15}\)

Having now owned the Kelley School/Pate Store/Ware Store property for five years, during which time the buildings have not been razed, the Blue Ridge Parkway is reconsidering its assessment of the property's significance and its options for the management of this cultural resource.
ENDNOTES

1Letter from H. E. vanGelder to Stanley Abbott, May 6, 1937, Blue Ridge Parkway archives.

2Correspondence between W. A. Royal, Stanley Abbott, and F. D. Henley, May, 1937, BRP archives.

3Letter from Weems to A. H. Pettigrew, April 3, 1940, BRP Archives.

4Ibid.

5Memo from Weems to A. G. Dillon, May 20, 1944, BRP Archives.

6Memo from A. G. Dillon to Samuel Weems, May 25, 1944, BRP Archives.

7Letter from Weems to W. A. Royal, June 20, 1944, BRP Archives.

8Letter from Weems to A. H. Pettigrew, July 3, 1944, BRP Archives.

9Ibid.

10Memo from Carl P. Schreiber to Weems, May 9, 1944, BRP Archives.

11Interview with Gene Ware (Roanoke, VA), June 20, 1989.

12Justification for Acquisition, O. B. Ware, Tract 20-120, BRP Archives.

13John McCracken & Associates report on the O. B. Ware property and improvements, p. 10, BRP Archives.

14Justification, p. 3.

15Ibid.
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kelley School/Pate Store/Ware Store site tells a fascinating saga of continuity and change in a rural, mountain community. It tells the stories of a pioneering family, the growth of rural, public education in America, the life and values of a self-sufficient community, changes wrought by economy, war, school consolidation, roads, and tourism, the shifting sense of community through time, and the persistence of family and community memory and traditions.

A striking theme throughout the history of this site is the fluidity of the concept of community. In the days of the one and two-room Kelley schools, this site was the focal point of a traditional community bound by kinship, shared economy, and shared cultural patterns. When the school closed, and children were transported out of the immediate community to school elsewhere, their parents likewise began to find work elsewhere in the boom of wartime economy. Many even followed their work to live outside the community.

For the Pates, their store venture served a changed and enlarged community, both local residents and travelers on the Parkway and the county’s improved roads. They provided a television for their neighbors to bring the distant world more closely into their local community.

The Ware family continued the shift in community orientation, appealing primarily to that vast community of the traveling public searching for "authentic" places that bespeak traditional community. Mr. Ware tried to recreate that feeling for the tourist in a place that had grown out of just such a traditional community originally. In many ways, the site had come full circle.

But even in the face of so much change, equally striking is the thread of continuity at the site. Even though each owner made physical changes, the architectural features of the school house built early in this century remain clearly defined on the exterior and much of the interior of the building. Former teachers, students, and patrons of the school live nearby and retain fond memories, photographs, and artifacts of the Kelley School. Many of the teachers and students were Kelley family members themselves. The Pates, who bought the school for their store, had been students at the school (Virgie and her son Herman) and Herman Pate
still owns the old school bell. When the Pates remodeled the building for a residence, the work was done by former school pupils. Former pupils, teachers, and patrons frequented the Pate store. Mr. Ware had no association with the Kelley School but, knowing the history of the site, he took care to make few changes in the building. He attempted to recreate the site in the image of the traditional community for tourists by providing a place for local people to gather, talk, sell produce and crafts, and make music. Ironically, the rustic false-front was added to the building by Keith Young, whose great-grandparents were the originators of the Kelley School's history. At our staged "picture-taking day," we were overwhelmed by the numbers and enthusiasm of Kelley descendants, former teachers, students, and others who had connections to this site even today. The threads of the story are woven in and out of the intricate coverlet patterns of community history.

This richness of story provides many options for management of this cultural resource. The major options seem to be:

(1) Restoration of the site as an early twentieth century school house and interpretation of late nineteenth and early twentieth century rural school culture;

(2) Restoration and interpretation of the site as a country store;

(3) Use of the site in some other, as yet undetermined, way appropriate to the Parkway's needs and missions;

(4) Razing of the buildings on the site and returning the site to a natural resource area.

The restoration of the site as an early twentieth-century school house has many arguments in its favor and potentially many advantages to the Parkway. The main building on the site is a good, even unusual, example [see Historic Structure Report] of early school architecture. There are few one and two-room school houses still standing in southwest Virginia or elsewhere in the region served by the Parkway that are intact and recognizable as a school. Future generations may seldom or never see the type of school that educated the majority of rural Americans in earlier times. Kelley School is a remarkable example with its cloakroom vestibule, bell tower, and early unchanged south classroom. Photographic and other evidence makes restoration with a fairly high degree of accuracy possible.

Interpretation of a school site offers many opportunities for helping Parkway visitors understand the history and culture of this section of the Blue Ridge Mountains. As William
Link has written, "Across rural America, schools were a clear window on their social surroundings... nineteenth-century country schools... were dominated by local communities. So in the way their educational system was organized, rural dwellers revealed how they reached decisions, experienced and regarded their surroundings, and valued work, life, and leisure." The Kelley School was the center of an agricultural community in the mountains where children often had to be in the fields rather than the classroom, parents helped build and maintain the school, fathers often were away hauling produce down dangerous mountain roads or working in mines, and social gatherings often took place at the school with locally made food and music.

The Kelley School offers an opportunity to understand the development of teacher roles in the rural school system, the transmitting of values through the school and the school-community interaction, the role of Primitive Baptists in mountain education, and the role of local school districts as well as county and state governments. Interpretation of the Kelley School era also gives insights into the factors affecting growth and decline of a traditional mountain community. Because the Blue Ridge Parkway co-existed with the Kelley School for a few years, it may provide an interesting opportunity to examine the Parkway’s influence on a community institution.

Perhaps one of the strongest arguments for restoration and interpretation of the Kelley School is that there is no school interpreted along the entire length of the Parkway and this is a missing link in the story of life in the Blue Ridge region. Too many visitors may uncritically accept the stereotypes that rural mountain dwellers were unschooled, illiterate, and placed no value on education. Interpretation at the Kelley School site could do much to counteract such notions.

In practical terms, interpretation of the Kelley School can offer the visitor interesting, unusual, and fun opportunities for learning, and the chance to participate in part of America’s rural cultural heritage. Activities at the site might include costumed teachers teaching a typical lesson in the restored school room; bringing water from the neighbor’s well; bringing in wood for the stove; participating in a spelling bee, school-yard games, or an "entertainment." Visitors could ring the old Kelley School bell, which should be acquired from Mr. Herman Pate. According to a local historian, some of the old school desks may be available, as are the
portraits of the six early school superintendents in Floyd County that exist but are not displayed.3 Enough information is available to make a rich interpretation program possible.

Funding for restoration, maintenance, and interpretation of the Kelley School and its site could be accomplished through a partnership agreement between the Blue Ridge Parkway and various public and private sources. The Virginia State Department of Education, the Virginia State Council of Higher Education, the Floyd County Board of Supervisors, and the Floyd County state delegate and state senator are possible public agency partners. Faculty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University already have expressed interest in operating a demonstration school at the site. Other area colleges and universities (e.g., Roanoke College, Radford University) may have interest in participating. Other groups such as the Floyd County Historical Society, the local Daughters of the American Revolution chapter, and the local teachers’ association offer potential partners.

Grants funds for projects in public education and history are available from numerous agencies for a project of this type. The National Endowment for the Humanities, the U.S. Department of Education, the Virginia Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy, the Rockefeller Foundation and a host of other grant agencies offer programs that might provide funds for this project. Corporate funding sources should not be overlooked.

After restoration of the school house, an interpretive program could become self-sustaining through user fees. School groups could come for day-long school experiences or parents using the Rocky Knob or other Parkway facilities could send their children for day-long programs for an operating fee. This kind of facility and programming would be a strong drawing card for visitors to this region of the Parkway.

Difficulties in restoring and interpreting the school site may be the architectural reconstruction necessary, limited land owned by the Parkway around the site, and the costs of initiating a new interpretive site.

Restoring and interpreting the site as a store has an obvious advantage of little architectural change. It would make the presence and use of the Pate outbuildings on the site less problematic (see Historic Structure Report). Although not as rich in its cultural offerings as the Kelley School, interpretation could center on the country store as an agricultural community gathering place (though that was less true in the Pate and Ware eras than the Kelley
School era), a way to connect a small community with more distant communities, and a place to sell local produce and crafts. What makes this option perhaps less desirable is that the Parkway offers this cultural interpretation at other sites already (e.g., Northwest Trading Post).

The final two options are self-explanatory. The Parkway may find a suitable use for the site unrelated to the site's cultural history or it may raze the buildings and return the site to a natural scenic vista if restoration and interpretation of the site are not deemed feasible.

Either of these options ignores a rich reservoir of cultural knowledge about the site.
ENDNOTES


3Interview with Sarah J. Simmons (Roanoke, VA), April 19, 1989.
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*Floyd County (VA) Birth and Death Records (1853-1872) and the Zion Lutheran Church Register*. Compiled by Marjorie Flour and Marguerite Tise. Kwikprint, 1981. Complete birth and death records for the 19 year period, 1853-1872.

*Floyd County (VA) Census Records, 1870 and 1880*. Schedules No. 1 and No. 3. Floyd County Courthouse, Floyd, VA.


*Floyd County Marriage Registers No. 2 (1845-1862) and No. 4; Floyd County Courthouse, Floyd, VA.*

*Floyd County School Board Minutes, 1870-1940*. Floyd County School Board Office, Floyd, VA.

*Floyd County School Board Records*. Floyd County School Board Office, Floyd, VA.

*Floyd County Teacher's Registers, 1937-1938; 1938-1939*. Floyd County School Board Office, Floyd, VA.

*Floyd County Will Books E and 4*. Floyd County Courthouse, Floyd, VA.


West, Ruby Bishop. Manuscript collection of the Floyd County Historical Society. Special Collections. University Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Good source for material on public schooling in Floyd County.


Young, Opal H. “Papers of the Kelley Family.” Unpublished documents. Genealogical records of the James Kelley family.
INTERVIEW SOURCES

Akers, R. W. Jr.
Rt. 2, Box 51
Ferrum, VA 24088
(703) 365-7241
Information on Pigg River Primitive Baptist Church.

Alderman, John (Honorable).
P. O. Box 1709
Roanoke, VA 24008
(703) 982-6250.
Judge and local historian of southwest Virginia.

Anderson, Frances and Cadmus, Pam.
Jesse Peterman Library
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-2947
Floyd County history.

Burwell, Lewis
P. O. Box 92
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-2310
Local historian. Knowledgeable about Floyd County.

Carter, Elder and Mrs. William Lane
Rt. 1, Box 501
Calloway, VA 24067
(703) 483-2312
Minister at Pigg River Primitive Baptist Church. Knowledgeable.

Combs, Wanda (Mrs.)
Floyd County Newspaper Office
(Floyd Press)
P.O. Box 155
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-2127
Newspaper files, publicity, etc.

Harmon, Margaret H. and Howell, Danah T.
Floyd County Courthouse
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-4158
Deeds, wills, inventories, taxes, land records, etc.

Ingoldsby, Kathleen I. (Ms.)
Star Route, Box 44AA
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 763-2338
Knowledgeable local historian, active in historic preservation.
Kelley, Al and Mary Lou (Mr. & Mrs.).
Route 4, Box 141
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-3009
Kelley descendent (Homer Kelley line).
Knowledgeable and enthusiastic. Has family
documents and photographs.

Kelley, A. Paul
2511 Brambleton Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015
(703) 774-1556
Kelley descendent (Homer Kelley line). Has
family photographs and stories.

McCombs, Dorothy (Mrs.)
306 Rucker Road
Blacksburg, VA 24060
(703) 231-9225
Retired Virginia Tech research librarian;
knowledgeable about Southwest Virginia resources.

Pate, Herman and Gladys
5049 Pleasant Hill Dr.
Roanoke, VA 24018
(703) 774-6598
Son of Virgie Pate. Herman and Gladys lived in
school building when it was Pate's store from
1940s until 1970s. Herman lived there as boy
with his mother, Virgie.

Peters, Frank
Route 4
Floyd, VA 24079
(703) 745-3511
Kelley descendent (Homer Kelley line)
Was bus driver for schools after consolidation.

Peters, Howard
5023 Ranchcrest Dr.
Roanoke, VA 24018
(703) 774-0123
Attended Kelley School (one-room and two-room).
Knowledgeable source.

Poff, Irene (Mrs.)
Box 255
Check, VA 24072
(703) 651-3183
Attended Kelley School (one-room and two-room) and taught at
Kelley School in late 1930's. Knowledgeable source.

Poff, Mr. & Mrs. Wade
7360 Floyd Highway
Copper Hill, VA 24071
(703) 651-4772
Keep minutes of Salem Primitive Baptist Church.
Pratt, Saundra
Floyd County School Board Office
220 Newtown Road
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-2161
Information on Floyd County public schools.

Simmons, Sarah, Ph.D.
Cedar Ridge Apts.
3385-F Rasmont Road
Roanoke, VA 24018
(703) 375-2471; 375-2470 - office
(703) 989-9067 - home
Professor at Roanoke College, author of
dissertation on history of Floyd County schools, 1831-1900.
Knowledgeable and helpful.

Sweeney, Mr. & Mrs. T. S.
Rt. 4, Box 213
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-4626
Older siblings of Mrs. Sweeney attended Kelley school.

Thomas, Marvin and Daisy (Mr. & Mrs.)
Route 4, Box 13
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-2505
Mr. Thomas attended Kelley School (one-room and
two-room; helped build two-room school); Mrs.
Thomas taught at Kelley School in mid-1930s.
Knowledgeable.

Thomas, Max
Route 4
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-3173
Local historian. Author of Walnut Knob: A Story
of Mountain Life and My Heritage in Song

Tise, Marquerite (Miss)
Box 343
Floyd, VA 24091
(703) 745-2820
Knowledgeable local historian.

Ward, Paula Kelley (Mrs. John A.)
P.O. Box 47131
San Antonio, Texas 78265-7131
Kelley descendent (Homer Kelley line) who has
researched Kelley family history and genealogy.

Ware, Gene
7429 Fernway Drive
Roanoke, VA 24018
(703) 774-6625
Son of O. B. Ware. Visited store often; helped mother
and father with store in their later years. Knowledgeable
and helpful. Has photographs of store.
West, Emma Kelley (Mrs.).
Lives with Mr. & Mrs. Raymond West
Rt. 4
Floyd, VA  24091
(703) 745-3228
Kelley descendent and teacher at one-room Kelley School (1916-1917). At 93, remarkable memory of school building and school activities.

Williams, Malinda
P.O. Box 250
Rocky Mount, VA  24151
(703) 483-5113
Franklin News (newspaper for Franklin County, VA.)

Williams, Virginia G.
Box 529
Rocky Mount, VA  24151
(703) 483-5700 Home
(703) 483-5149 Office
Local Historian-Franklin County.

Yeatts, Mrs. Tommy
Route 1, Box 79
Copper Hill, VA  24079
(703) 651-8230
Kelley descendent.

Young, Keith and Opal (Mr. & Mrs.)
Route 1, Box 156
Copper Hill, VA  24079
(703) 651-6383
Keith Young’s great-grandfather was James L. Kelley. Until his recent death, Mr. Young’s 103-year old father, who attended Kelley School, lived with the Youngs. Opal Young knows a great deal about the Kelley family and the school, and general Floyd County history.
KELLEY FAMILY GENEALOGICAL RECORDS
JAMES L. KELLEY

His paternal grandparents were James and Elizabeth Kelley of Stokes County, N. C.

His parents were George Washington Kelley (1794-1878) and Sarah Webster (1794-1846) of Franklin County, Va. They were married in 1819. They moved to Floyd County, Va. in 1840. George W. Kelley secondly married Nancy Green in 1856.

James L. Kelley was born in 1829. (1870-1880 census) He may have been a twin to brother Joseph Pedigo Kelley. Both were born in 1829.

Married Sarah Lester (daughter of Abner and Rachael West Lester of Floyd County, Va.)

A certificate was issued to James L. Kelley and Sarah Lester 16th December, 1850.

Witnesses stated James L. Kelley was 21 years old - signed by Joseph P. Kelley; and Sarah Lester was also 21 years old - signed by Ilmer or Abner Lester. (Marriage Index - Floyd, Va.)

Their children were:

1. Nancy Mary Kelley - Born Sept. 28, 1851
2. George F. Kelley - born in 1854 (1870 census)
3. Louisa A. Kelley - born in 1855
4. Elizabeth Emma Zetta Kelley - born in 1858
5. J. A. Kelley - born in 1862

* Louisa A. Kelley; Elizabeth Emma Zetta Kelley; and J. A. Kelley all three died the same day - 11/2/1862 of diptheria.

** Information given by Margueritte Tise - Floyd, Va.

Civil War: In 1862, James L. Kelley was a 1st Corporal in Company H, 54th Virginia Infantry.

Late 1862-1863 - Death of Sarah Lester Kelley. Date Unknown.

This story has been told: "It was during Civil War times. The father was off fighting. The family at home were having a hard time. They nearly starved to death. One cold afternoon, a small girl and her brother were out in the woods gathering firewood. The mother came to where the children were working and told them not to stay out too late, to come to the house before dark. When the children returned home, they found their mother - she had hung herself."

Their children were:

1865
1. Sarah Jane Kelley – born in 1865 (1870 census)

1868

1872
April 25, 1872 – Nancy Mary Kelley married Joseph T. Turner
* See details - pg. 3

1873
April 1, 1873 – George F. Kelley married Octavia Richards
* See details - pg. 4

1877
March 1, 1877 – James L. and Sarah A. Kelley deeded land to Locust Grove School District for Kelley's School (Deed Bk. "O" - pg. 461)

1882
Death of James L. Kelley (exact date unknown)

His Will was written May 5, 1882 - probably on death bed
His Will was probated 11th day of July 1882

1887
March 3, 1887 – Sarah Jane Kelley married Henry "Cassell" Dewease
* See details - pg. 5

1889
Dec. 4, 1889 – Sarah A. "Sallie" Kelley secondly married Samuel Vest. He was a 52 year old widower. His parents were John and Mary Vest. (Marriages Reg. 3 & 4 - 120)

1891
Jan. 18, 1891 – Joseph Lee Kelley married Virginia "Virgie" Vest
*See details - pg. 6 & 7

1897
In 1897, a horse and buggy ran away with Sarah "Sallie" Kelley Vest and killed her. (Accident occurred on Franklin Pike near Oscar Huff's store). She is buried in Vest Cemetery, Floyd County, Va.
NANCY MARY KELLEY

April 25, 1872 - Nancy Mary Kelley married Joseph Thomas Turner. They were married by her grandfather - Elder George Washington Kelley.

JOSEPH T. TURNER:

The parents of Joseph T. Turner were Constantine Turner of Franklin County, Va. and Mary (Lavinder) Turner (1803-1894), formally of Henry County, Va.

The family lived in Franklin County. Constantine Turner ran the "Ruff and Ready" Mill. (This area of Franklin County is now covered by Smith Mtn. Lake).

The Turner's had two sons - Stephen Turner and Joseph T. Turner. (1841-1931)

After the death of Constantine Turner, Mary Turner moved her family to Floyd County, Va. (Copper Hill). They lived with the Byrd Huff family. Her sister, Emily Lavinder married Byrd Huff. (Mary Turner is buried at the homeplace).

Joseph T. and Stephen Turner both served in Company I, 54th Virginia Infantry of the Civil War.

Stephen Turner returned to Floyd County for a short while after the War, but left and was never heard from again. Said he was going West.

Joseph T. Turner purchased 138 acres of land from the old Payne farm in 1872. (Between Kelley School and on Franklin Pike). He ran a mill and did blacksmith work.

He was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church and became an Elder. He preached in many churches in the area and solemnized numerous marriages.

The children of Nancy Mary and Joseph T. Turner were:

1. Laura A. Turner (1873-1923)
2. Mary A. Turner (1876-1877)
3. John L. Turner (1879-1918)
4. Wm. Conley "Con" Turner (1881-1955)
5. Isaac J. "Ike" Turner (1884-1902)
8. Sallie Mae Turner (1891-1975)

* See details pgs. 8-13

Nancy Mary Kelley Turner died Jan. 12, 1929
Joseph T. Turner died Nov. 3, 1931
Both are buried at homeplace in Floyd County, Va.
April 1, 1873 - George F. Kelley married Octavia Richards (born 1853).

The marriage certificate states they were both twenty years old and were married by his grandfather - Elder George W. Kelley.

The parents of Octavia Richards were William and Mary Richards of Franklin County, Va.

The children of George F. and Octavia Kelley were:

1. Louisa A. Kelley born in 1875 (1880 census).
   Louisa A. Kelley married John T. Wimmer Oct. 29, 1892. She was 18 years old and he 22 years old. He was listed as a carpenter. His parents were Isaac K. and Elizabeth Wimmer.

2. William J. Kelley born in 1877 (1880 census).
   (Haven't been able to find any information on William J. Kelley).

George F. Kelley may have deserted his family and left the area. James L. Kelley's Will states George F. Kelley had left the State; and Nancy Mary Kelley Turner always said she and Joseph Turner both had brothers that left and were never heard from again.**

Octavia Richards Kelley secondly married John R. Poff - April 13, 1884.

Their marriage certificate states he was a 60 year old widower and she, a 32 year old widow. He was born in Montgomery County, Va. His father was Peter Poff.

** Also, in the 1880 Census Book - George F. Kelley is not listed:
Only the following:
Octavia Kelley - Age 28
Louisa A. Kelley - 5
William J. Kelley - 3
March 3, 1887 - Sarah Jane Kelley married Henry "Cassell" Dewease. (1866-1929)

The parents of Henry Cassell Dewease were Peter and Jane (Muncy) Dewease.

Sarah Jane Kelley and Cassell Dewease were married by Joseph T. Turner. (Marriage Index - pg. 67, Floyd, Va.)

The Cassell Dewease family moved to West Va. (Mercer County). Cassell Dewease was a "bank boss" for the coal mines.

Their children were (3) boys and (2) girls:

I. Fletcher Dewease married a Huffman. He worked in the coal mines.

II. Toy Dewease also married a Huffman (sister to Fletcher's wife). He worked in the coal mines. He was born in 1896.

III. Casper Dewease (wife unknown) was an engineer for the N. & W. Railroad.

IV. Annabelle Dewease married Shirley Cole.

V. Mantle Dewease married Shelman Vest.

In 1922 or 1925, there was a "refuge dam" slide, which killed many people. Among them were Fletcher Dewease and his wife; the wife of Toy Dewease; and Mantle Dewease Vest and son.

Sarah Jane Kelley Dewease died around 1908 - (exact date unknown). She is buried in Pocahontas, Va.

Cassell Dewease secondly married Fannie Lawrence (Mrs. Ed Lawrence) of Floyd County, Va. They had no children.

Cassell Dewease died in 1929 and is buried in the Wilson Cemetery, Check, Va. beside his mother - Jane (Muncy) Dewease.

Fannie Lawrence Dewease is buried in the Huffville Cemetery, Floyd County, Va.
Jan. 18, 1891 - Joseph Lee Kelley married Virginia "Virgie" Vest (1873-1967)

She was the daughter of James and Mary J. Vest of Floyd County, Va.

The Joseph Lee Kelley family lived in Floyd County, Va. (Kelley School area) and also, lived in Roanoke, Va. He was a switchman for the N & W Railroad.


The children of Joseph Lee and Virgie Kelley were:

I. Clara Kelley - married Claude Stump

1. Ruby Stump
2. Clyde Stump
3. Claudine Stump
4. Bernice Stump
5. Ray Stump
6. Alvin Stump
7. Pauline Stump
8. Frank Stump

* Clara, Claude and Frank Stump also buried in Vest Cemetery.

II. James M. Kelley - married Ida Peters (dau. of Samuel and Della U. Peters)

1. Lester Kelley married Clara Peters. No children
2. James M. "Dude" Kelley married Betty_____. They had 3 girls. Secondly married Nadine_____. No children.
3. Kathleen Kelley married Joseph Shelor. They had 4 children
4. Rosalee Kelley married Conway Thrasher. They had five children
5. Richard Kelley married Joan Justis. They had 2 children.

* James M. and Ida P. Kelley are buried in Restvale Cemetery, Copper Hill, Va.
III. Clarence Kelley married 1st ______
   Secondly married Thelma Page
They had one girl - Geraldine
   and two boys - Jackie and Bobbie

IV. Alonza Kelley married 1st Mabel Phillipie
They had one son - William
He secondly married Nellie Earles
They had no children

* Alonza Kelley lives in Harrisburg, Pa.

V. Lawrence Kelley married Hazel Whitting
They had no children

* Clarence Kelley and Lawrence Kelley
  are buried in Roanoke, Va.
CHILDREN OF NANCY MARY AND JOSEPH T. TURNER:

I. Laura A. Turner was born May 30, 1873.

She married G. L. "Gabe" Underwood Sept. 2, 1897. They lived in Floyd County, Va.

They had two girls:

1. Tidus Underwood - died (unmarried)
2. Emma Underwood was born Oct. 2, 1909

She married Hobert Radford Oct. 14, 1928

Their children were:

1. Dollie Mae Radford born Dec. 21, 1929
   She married Clyde Ballinger. They had seven children.
2. Tommy Bedsual Radford born Mar. 24, 1937
   He married Mountcastle. They had three children.
3. Laura Faye Radford born Sept. 14, 1948
   She married Gerald Wayne Duncan. They had one child.
4. Nancy Mary Radford born Nov. 1, 1950
   She married Johnny Setliff. They had one child.

Laura Turner Underwood died July 24, 1923. She is buried at Joseph T. Turner homeplace, Floyd County, Va.

II. Mary A. Turner was born Jan. 9, 1876. She died July 25, 1877.

She is buried at Joseph T. Turner homeplace.

III. John L. Turner was born June 7, 1879.

He married Sarah "Eliza" Kelley Nov. 15, 1899. (She was the daughter of Moses and Catherine Kelley).

The family lived in Roanoke, Va.

John L. Turner was an engineer for the N & W Railroad.
The children of John L. and Eliza Turner were:

1. Roscoe Turner - married Isabelle Jeter
   They lived in Farmville, Va.
   He worked at Longwood College
   They had one son - Roscoe Turner, Jr.
   He married Betty Shelton
   They live in Roanoke, Va.
   They had three children:
   1. Allen Curtis Turner
   2. Cathy Lee Turner
   3. Mark Cameron Turner

2. Claude Turner - married Madge
   They lived in Washington, D. C.
   They had one son - John Turner

3. Alvin "Al" Turner - married Andy
   They lived in Washington, D. C.
   They had no children.

4. Chloe Turner (unmarried)
   She worked for the government

5. Curtis Lee Turner - married Jean
   They lived in Washington, D. C.
   They had one daughter

John L. Turner was killed in a train wreck Aug. 28, 1918.

Eliza K. Turner secondly married George Hale. They separated.

John L. Turner; Eliza Turner; Roscoe and Isabelle Turner; and
Chloe Turner are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Roanoke, Va.

Claude Turner, Al Turner and Curtis Turner are also deceased.

************************************************************

IV. William Conley "Con" Turner was born Sept. 29, 1881.

He married Ila Jane Lester Jan. 24, 1912.

They lived in Roanoke, Va.

Con Turner was an engineer for the N & W Railroad.

The children of Con and Ila Turner were:

1. William Turner - married Thelma Old
   They live in Roanoke, Va.
   They had two daughters:
   1. Susan Conley Turner married Charles Johnson
   2. Catherine Jane Turner married Dennis Markie
Children of Con and Ila Turner cont.

2. Thomas Turner - married Mary Poff
   They had four children:
   1. Tommy Turner
   2. David Turner
   3. Joseph Turner
   4. Mary Jane Turner
   Thomas Turner secondly married Eula Mae. They had no children.

3. Frank Turner - married Judith Lambert
   They divorced.
   He secondly married Ruth Parks
   They had one daughter - Nancy Turner Smith

William "Con" Turner died in 1965. He and Ila Turner are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Roanoke, Va.

Thomas Turner and Frank Turner are deceased.

V. Isaac J. "Ike" Turner was born June 5, 1884.
   He was shot in Franklin County, Va. He died Oct. 7, 1902 - 18 years old. He is buried at Joseph Turner homeplace.

VI. James W. "Jim" Turner was born July 20, 1887.
   He married Ella Nowlin (1887) February 25, 1917. They had no children.
   They lived in Floyd County, Va. on Franklin Pike. He was a farmer.
   Ella Nowlin Turner died in 1961.
   Jim Turner died in 1962.
   Both are buried at Restvale Cemetery, Copper Hill, Va.
VII. Eliza Jane Turner was born Sept. 19, 1889.

She married Arch Smith April 12, 1910. (The parents of Arch Smith were Jackson and Mary Smith. Arch Smith was born Aug. 22, 1887).

The family purchased the Joseph Turner homeplace and lived there awhile. They moved to Beckley, W. Va.

Arch Smith worked in the coal mines. Eliza T. Smith ran a boarding house.

Their children were:


   Lived in Dayton, Ohio
   He had no children
   He died 12/5/1965

3. Nancy Kate Smith born 1915
   Lives in Florida
   Had one girl – Barbara Ann (1936-1968).

4. Essie Marie "Tina" Smith born 1917
   She is married to Bernard McCall
   They live in Richlands, Va.
   She has two sons – James and Walter Bernard
      one girl – Rebecca – one granddaughter

5. Dillard Turner Smith born 1919
   Had one girl – Shirley Jean

6. Calvin Eugene Smith born 1923
   He married "Billie Dean"__________
   They had two girls – Kathy and Jeanie
      three sons – Rob, Jimmie and Bryant
   They live in Dayton, Ohio

7. Mary Jo Smith born 1929
   She is married to Al Gray. They live in Florida.
   She has one girl – Judy Elizabeth born 1948
      one son – Archie Lewis – born 1950

They are buried at the Sunset Memorial, Beckley, W. Va.
Sallie Mae Turner was born Dec. 8, 1891.

She married Artis L. Young May 18, 1910.

The parents of Artis Young were Jeffery and Mary (Smith) Young. Artis Young was born Jan. 5, 1886. Jeffery Young died in 1892. Mary Young secondly married Cainy Thompson.

Sallie and Artis Young lived in Floyd County, Va. (Harris-Cannaday section). Artis Young was a farmer.

The children of Sallie and Artis Young were:

1. "Ruby" Alice Young (1911-1969)
   She married James Grisso of Roanoke, Va.
   They had one daughter - Wanda Jewell Grisso

2. Thomas "Godfrey" Young born 1913
   He married Hazel Harris
   They live in Christenburg, Va.
   They had one son - Danny Young
   one daughter - Patsy Young

3. Raymond L. Young (1915-1972)
   He married Mary Terry
   They had one daughter - Brenda Joyce Young
   Mary was killed in a car wreck
   Raymond Young secondly married Marie Massey
   They had one daughter - Michelle Ray Young
   They lived in Norfolk, Va.

4. Lucile Margarie Young born 1919 - died 1923
   She is buried at Joseph Turner homeplace

5. Mary "Catherine" Young born 1921
   She married Nick Williams of Alberta, Va.
   They had one daughter - Barbara Jean Williams
   one son - Nickey Williams, Jr.
   Nick died
   Catherine Y. Williams secondly married Bill Williams (no relation to Nick Williams)
   They had no children
   They live in Virginia Beach, Va.

6. Robert G. "Bob" Young born 1923
   He married Jean Dickerson (they divorced)
   They had four sons - Robert Young, Jr.
   Larry Young
   Brent Young
   Mark Young (killed in motorcycle accident)
Children of Bob and Jean Young cont.

They also had three daughters - Donna Young
Janet Young
Loretta Young

Bob Young and family live at Virginia Beach, Va.

7. Frank C. Young born 1925
   He married Evelyn Johnson (they divorced)
   They had one son - Frank C. Young, Jr.
   two daughters - Gail Young
                       Cathy Young
   Evelyn Young is deceased
   Frank Young lives in Roanoke, Va.

8. "Nancy" Arlene Young born 1929
   She married Allen D. Vest (they divorced)
   They had two daughters - Patricia Vest
                       Deborah Vest
   Nancy secondly married Bryon Cummings of Mass.
   They live in Virginia Beach, Va.

   He married Dorothy McCollean (they divorced)
   They had three daughters - Sallie Mae Young
                       Suzanne Young
                       Marie Jean Young
   three sons - Artis L. Young, III
                       James Young (killed in
                                   auto accident)
                       Gary Young
   Dorothy Young is deceased
   Artis Young, "Junior" secondly married Chris Gillian
   His family lives in Virginia Beach, Va.

10. Keith Baer Young born 1934
    He married Opal Hundley
    They had two daughters - Karen Renae Young
                          Sheree Lachell Young
    two sons - Keith B. Young, Jr.
                 Terry Michael Young
    They live at Copper Hill, Va.

Sallie Turner Young died Aug. 12, 1975. She is buried in the
Restvale Cemetery, Copper Hill, Va.

Artis Young is still living (June 1989) and is 103 years old. He
lives with Keith and Opal Young.

********************************************
I do hereby declare that James P. Kelley is over and above the age of twenty-one years, given under my hand this 16th December 1858.

Joseph P. Kelley

I do swear that Sarah Look is over and above the age of twenty-one years, given under my hand this 16th December 1858.

Daniel Esterly

The above certificate subscribed
and sworn to before me this 16th Dec. 1858.

O. J. Peinemeyer
I do hereby certify that I am the 6th day of November last past, celebrated the rights of matrimony between John B. Dunn and Ellen Smith in presence of licensed by the clerk of the county court of Floyd county this given under my hand this 6th day of February 1856.

I also celebrated the rights of matrimony between William Mills and Harriet Davis on the 26th day of December 1850 in presence of licensed by the clerk of the county court of Floyd county.

I also celebrated the rights of matrimony between James H. Ashely and Sarah Lester on the 19th day of December 1850 in presence of licensed by the clerk of the county court of Floyd county this given under my hand this 6th day of February 1851.

Michael Howey
Minister of the gospel

This is to certify that the foregoing certificate of marriage is a true copy taken from the records of the Circuit Court, County of Floyd, Virginia, and does contain the facts therein stated.

This the 19th day of April 1857.

By:

Deputy Clerk
MARRIAGE LICENSE.

To any person Licensed to Celebrate Marriages,

You are hereby authorized to join together in the Holy State of Matrimony, according to the rites and ceremonies of your Church or religious denomination, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, James G. Kelly and

Elizabeth A. Smith

Given under my hand, as Clerk of the County Court of said County, this 2d day of January, 1864.

Minister's Return of Marriage.

I certify, that on the 2d day of January, 1864, at the House of

John Lane on the Lehigh River, I united in Marriage the above named and described persons, under authority of the aforesaid License.

James G. Kelly

Minister.
This is to certify that

WERE SOLEMNLY UNITED BY ME IN

HOLY MATRIMONY

At James Stelley on the 25th Day of April
.

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO

Conformably to the Ordinance of GOD and the Laws of

THE LAND

In the Year of Our LORD

PREV. George Washington Kelley

** These copies were made from pages in Joseph T. Turner's bible from April 1, 1872.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Turner</td>
<td>2 Aug 1873</td>
<td>1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Turner</td>
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<td>J. Turner</td>
<td>Oct 19th, 1891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruby Alice Young</td>
<td>March 7th, 1911</td>
<td>1911</td>
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<td>Thoms Young</td>
<td>March 27th, 1913</td>
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<td>Raymond Laureld Young</td>
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<td>Alice Margerie Young</td>
<td>Feb 10th, 1919</td>
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<td>Mary Catherine Young</td>
<td>Jan 6th, 1921</td>
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<td>Robert Young</td>
<td>Feb 2nd, 1923</td>
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<td>Frank Carol Young</td>
<td>Dec 24th, 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Alice Young</td>
<td>Jan 12th, 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art Lafayette Young</td>
<td>Oct 13th, 1930</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith Bier Young</td>
<td>June 7th, 1934</td>
<td>1934</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
J. W. Turner was married April 25, 1872.

M. K. Kelly was married April 25, 1872.

S. L. Underwood was married Sept. 9, 1877.

J. P. Finness was married Oct. 9, 1877.

J. W. Turner was married Nov. 16, 1879.

J. P. Kelley was married Sept. 15, 1899.

Eliza J. Turner " April 12, 1900.

Sallie D. Young " May 18, 1921.

William L. Turner " June 24, 1912.


Raymond L. Young and
Mary C. Terry were married Sept. 2, 1939.

Thom V. L. Young and
Hazel Jane Mitchell were married April 21, 1944.

Dallton Williams Jr. and
Mary Catherine Young were married Oct. 27, 1944.

James A. Ross built
Ruby Alice Young will be married July.
Mary Turner died June 4, 1894

Mary A. Turner died Aug. 26, 1899

Isaac J. Turner died Oct. 7th, 1902

John L. Turner died Aug. 28, 1918

Laura A. Wilkie died July 24, 1923

Emily West died Aug. 19, 1923

Mary Elizabeth Turner died Nov. 15, 1931

Joseph Thayer Turner died Nov. 3, 1931

Lucille Young died July 16, 1933

Ruby Alice Young died July 26, 1949
He united with the Baptists at Pine Knob Church in Grayson County, June, 1879, and was, by the same church, ordained May 23, 1887. Elder Kelly, while not highly educated, was above the average in intelligence, was a man of good judgment and an able reasoner. When convinced of a correct position he was unyielding. The doctrine of predestination and election, that God's people were chosen in Christ before the world was and would all eventually be saved without the loss of one, were sweet themes to him. Before his death he realized he must soon die, and told his loved ones he was not afraid to meet death, and gently fell asleep in Jesus.

GEORGE W. KELLY.

Kelly, Elder Geo. W. This gifted man was born in North Carolina, 1794 and died at his home in Floyd County, Va., 1878. He united with Clear Springs Church in 1819, and was baptized by Elder John Wilson, was ordained in 1833, served churches until his death and was for many years Moderator of Pig River Association. During his ministry he baptized many persons and married over eight hundred couples. Probably no man of the nineteenth century ever stood more firm in the doctrine of salvation by grace. He had no fellowship for the new-fashioned schemes introduced among the Baptists in the present century: but when these peace and union dividing heresies were troubling the church, he stood firm as a rock, and when the time had fully come for the church to declare non-fellowship with the unscriptural and God dishonoring schemes of man's devising he stood firm. Elder Kelly stood on the old platform and never swerved to the right or the left. The golden book of popularity had no charms for him. His Master's honor and glory were uppermost in his mind and next to it was the union of the churches. The slanderer's tongue nor the sorcerer's frowns did not stop him for a moment. He gloried not save in the cross of Jesus Christ. The latter part of his ministry seemed to be the brightest. The remark was often made by professor and non-professor that as he advanced in years he also advanced in the work of the ministry. He was partially blind for a number of years before his death, a portion of the time nearly entirely so but with a guide he still went on and preached the church's gospel until his final discharge came.

H. C. KER.

Ker, Elder H. C., of Middleburg, was the mathew, Wythe County, Maryland, December 3, 1786. His parents were New School Baptists, his father being an ordaincd elder of that denomination. He was educated in the public school native county. At home he was trained in the religion of his parent, was good, kind and faithful. When ten years old, the New School Baptists held a protracted meeting in a town where he with several united with them by baptism. He very clearly thought they were the church of God. In 1809, his mind became exercised regarding the Bible and eternal things. Such an experience he never had before. He began to read and prayed to find somewhere that which would give the conscience ease and rest. He found none who preached that which he thought the Bible taught; none who pressed themselves as he felt, and he found companionship in the Old School Baptists, and was received into the fellowship of the Middle River Baptist Church, Sussex County, May, 1810, and was baptized by A. H. Francis. He left from that day of his baptism that he must do whatever God had done for poor sinners. In June, 1816, he was licensed, November, 1817, was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry. Elders A. H. Francis, E. Ritter, S. H. Durand, T. Mullinix and R. Meredith. Elder Ker has served a Rock Church, Baltimore County, and the Middleburg and New York churches, located in Orange County, N. Y. and the church at Woodstock, Mass. He is also associate editor.
COPPIED FROM PIGG RIVER CHURCH HISTORY

Brother George W. Kelly united by letter (church not stated) at the Sept. meeting 1819, and was licensed to exercise by his church, and a presbytery consisting of Joseph Pedigo and Moses Greer ordained him the 4th Saturday in September, 1833. Elder Joseph Pedigo died Dec. 1, 1837. Then Elder George W. Kelly was chosen Pastor at the July meeting, 1838. This Elder continued to serve the church till the 4th Saturday in September, 1862. He resigned as Pastor and the church requested Elder John C. Hall to serve them, and he agreed ( Elder George W. Kelly died Nov. 17, 1878.

On 4th Saturday in July 1853, the Presbytery consisting of Elder George W. Kelly and Arnold Walker, was called and met at the Oct. meeting and ordained John Trout as deacon.

from Elder Lane Carter, Calloway, VA
Floyd

Church was organized March 15, 1863, Salem, Virginia, with the help of Mrs. Paulus Winter, Mrs. A. J. Evans, Mrs. Jack Ends, Lewis F. Woltz, William Wilson, and Judge John Merritt. Mrs. Lewis F. Woltz, Mrs. A. J. Evans, and Mrs. J. M. Wilson; and from the church of South Bob White M. Wilson; from the church of South Bob White M. Wilson; from the church of South Bob White M. Wilson. Floyd was organized March 15, 1863, Salem, Virginia, with the help of Mrs. Paulus Winter, Mrs. A. J. Evans, Mrs. Jack Ends, Lewis F. Woltz, William Wilson, and Judge John Merritt. Mrs. Lewis F. Woltz, Mrs. A. J. Evans, and Mrs. J. M. Wilson; and from the church of South Bob White M. Wilson; from the church of South Bob White M. Wilson. Floyd was organized March 15, 1863, Salem, Virginia, with the help of Mrs. Paulus Winter, Mrs. A. J. Evans, Mrs. Jack Ends, Lewis F. Woltz, William Wilson, and Judge John Merritt. Mrs. Lewis F. Woltz, Mrs. A. J. Evans, and Mrs. J. M. Wilson; and from the church of South Bob White M. Wilson; from the church of South Bob White M. Wilson.

The remaining members move their membership back to the parent church. After the death of Mr. Harris the church was without a pastor for several months, when Rev. J. Kenton Parker was called and held the pastorate for a short time until he was called to the mission field.

For some time the church was under the management of the Home Missions, when Rev. R. Gamble See took charge of the field in and around the Jacksonville Church. During his pastorate a new church was built in place of the Turtle Rock church known as Harvestwood, named for three of the influential families in the neighborhood of the church: Harvey, Vest and Wood. At this place there is a good congregation. Another preaching point with a good congregation is the Harris-Cannaday School, a mission school run by the Presbytery of The Harrison Mountain Schools, which takes in Shooting Creek School and other preaching points.

Dillon's Chapel is another preaching point with a good congregation. This chapel was named for Henry Dillon who faithfully served the church as ruling elder for many years.

**THE PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS**

In 1832 there was a general division among the Baptists in this country, those who espoused the doctrine of universal atonement and special application, which was introduced among Baptists by Andrew Fuller in Kettering, England, in 1792, was a modern doctrine as applied to Baptists, and became known as “New School,” or Modern Baptists, and those who the ancient doctrine of special atonement and special application according to the election of grace, became known as “Old School,” or Primitive Baptists, hence the name...
other sections of the country.

This church never having regarded an educated ministry essential requirement to the administration of the gospel according to the scriptures, have always received their elders as called of God from among the brethren, and so of Him as to make their ministry such as He designed, before such as the people require to supply their need. Therefore, the Primitive Baptists have no schools of human in which to educate men to preach, however they have them as a church at large, men as thoroughly educated, ordained elders, as the schools of our country produce.

I do not believe in men being sent of men to go and and yet in their ministry there are those who travel as fifteen thousand miles during a single year and preach. The churches in Floyd are not behind in this respect. They as a rule, believe that those who preach the gospel live of the gospel—that is should live with, and of the the brethren are blessed of the Lord, and yet are not inclined to evade the divine injunction shall eat bread in the sweat of his face.

New River Association was constituted in 1794, and as divided into two associations for convenience sake churches west, retaining the old name, "New River" churches east adopting the name, "Smith's River."

are fourteen organized churches in the County of follows: Salem, Pine Creek, West Fork, County Line, creek, Pine Forest, and Thomas Grove which belong to River Association; and Indian Creek, White Oak Creek, Little Flock, Conners Grove, Greasy Creek, and Mountain View which belong to the New River

Salem

at first called Little River, is the oldest Baptist the county, having been constituted in 1784. Elder dear was the first pastor of this church, who was
Primitive Baptist Ministers

These are first given liberty to speak in the bounds of the church where his membership is. Upon evidence of a gift to teach, he is licensed to make appointments wherever a door may be opened, and upon further evidence of aptness to teach and of general fitness of character he is ordained by a Presbytery of Elders, two or three, to the full functions of the Gospel ministry, and is called an elder, who according to his gift may fill the place of either of the gifts set forth in the Scriptures without the acquirement of a higher office, therefore they have none higher than elder. They do not use or recognize the title of "Reverend" as applied to men, believing it only applies to Him whose name is Holy and who only inhabiteth eternity, to whom it is applied but once in all the Scriptures.

Of some of the elders who have served the above churches or lived in the County of Floyd, I would briefly speak.

William Howard

This father in Israel was among the first to enter this part of the country, having been a constituent member of Salem, the oldest church in the county. When our public highways were mere Indian trails, and neighbors lived far apart, and those of like faith with him were few, this faithful man of God served with untiring energy in the cause of his gracious Master, planting at distant points, organizations which stand today to his memory, proving the genuineness of his call to the work of his labors of love in the Lord.

Peter Howard

Elder Peter Howard, son of Elder William Howard, succeeded his father in the service of churches, and long and faithfully did the work assigned to him, leaving the good name of his name, which though he be dead yet speaketh peace by Christ, whom he preached.
The One Hundred and Eight Men who lived for one year on Roanoke Island in Virginia, the First English Settlement in America, 1585-1586

Master Philip Amadas  Edward Nugent  Christopher Lowde
Master Hariot  David Salter
Master Acton  John Costigo  Jeremie Mayne
Master Edward Stafford  Erasmus Clefs
Thomas Luddington  Edward Ketcheman  James Mason
Master Maryyn  John Linsey
Master Gardiner  Thomas Rottenbury  David Salter
Captain Vaughan  Roger Deane  Richard Ireland
Master Kendall  John Harris  Thomas Bookener
Master Prideaux  Francis Norris  William Phillips
Robert Holcroft  Matthew Lyne  Randall Mayne
Rise Courtenay  Edward Kettell  James Skinner
Master Hugh Rogers  Thomas Wisse  George Eseven
Master Thomas Harvie  Robert Biscombe  John Chandeler
Master Snelling  William Backhouse  Philip Blount
Master Anthony Rowse  William White  Richard Poore
Master Allyn  Henry Potkin  Robert Yonge
Master Michael Polison  Dennis Barnes  Marmaduke Constable
John Cage  Joseph Gorges  Thomas Hesket
Thomas Parre  Dougham Gannes  William Wasse
William Randes  William Tenche  John Fever
Geoffrey Churchman  Randall Latham  Daniel
William Farthow  Thomas Hulme  Thomas Taylor
John Taylor  Walter Mill  Richard Humfrey
Philip Robyns  Richard Gilbert  John White
Thomas Philips  Steven Pomarie  Gabriel North
Valentine Beale  John Brock  Bennet Chappell
Thomas Foxe  Bennet Harrie  Richard Sayre
Darby Glande  James Stevenson  James Lacie
Master Ralph Lane  Charles Stevenson  Smolkin
Roger Large  Edward Seclomore  Thomas Smart
Humfrey Garden  John Anwike
Francis Whitton  Christopher Marshall  Robert
Rowland Griffyn  David Williams  John Evans
William Millard  Nicholas Swabber  Silvester Beching
John Twit  Edward Chipping  Vincent Cheyne

This list was copied from a book entitled:
Roanoke Hundred, A Novel by Mrs. Inglis Fletcher.

The book is historical fiction, based on factual information.
The list is authentic.
State of North Carolina
Department of
Art, Culture and History
Office of Archives and History

This is to certify that the following is an accurate copy from records in the official custody of the North Carolina State Archives.

From: Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812:
Detached From the Militia of North Carolina, in 1812 and 1814.

Page: 45

Name of Federally detached unit: Seventh Regiment, Fourth Company

How Organized: Requisition of the President of the United States in virtue of an Act of Congress of the 10th of April, 1812.

State Unit from which detached: 7th and 11th Brigades

County militia from which detached: Fourth Rowan Regiment

Soldier's number: 10

Rank: third corporal

Name: George Kelly

Other information: [None.]

Raleigh, North Carolina
January 24, 1978

Director, Division of Archives and Records

[Signature]
November 26, 1976

GEORGE KELLY

Received record from National Archives for George Kelly, War of 1812.

The information on this record shows that George Kelly was a musician, with Captain John Frost's Co. of Infantry, in the North Carolina Militia belonging to the Regiment commanded by Col. Jesse A. Pearson.

Since a regiment in a state militia was probably small, it would seem that his designation as "musician" probably means that he was the Bugler for Pearson's Regiment.

George Kelly's name appears on the Company Muster Roll for February 1, 1814 to March 28, 1814. This roll was dated at Fort Hawkins, March 28, 1814. His service commenced on February 1, 1814 and was to be engaged for six months. However, the record shows that he was discharged from the North Carolina Militia because he enlisted in the U.S. Services, March 27, 1814.

The National Archives did not indicate having any further record of George Kelly's service in the War of 1812. Since he enlisted in the United States Services, a further record of his service must exist, and an attempt will be made to locate this record and obtain a copy.

Further information sent by the National Archives shows that George Celley was a musician with Captain John Frost's Company of Infantry, 7th Regiment North Carolina Detached Militia for the War of 1812, as his name appears on the Company Pay Roll for February 1 to September 4, 1814. The pay roll was not dated. It shows that his service commenced on February 1, 1814, and that the date of expiration of service or date of discharge was March 27, 1814. It shows that his term of service was 1 month and 27 days. At the rate of pay of $9.00 per month, he was to receive $16.54 for his service.

These records, with the surname spelled in different ways, indicate that future search for records of the Kelley family should also include searches for the surname spelled as follows:

Kelley  Celley
Kelly    Celley

These records have to be confirmed with records in North Carolina, to verify that this George Kelly was an ancestor.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>N. C. Militia</th>
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**George Kelley**

Captain John Frost's Co. of Inf., North Carolina Militia belonging to 7 Reg't commanded by Col. Jesse A. Pearson.

(War of 1812)

Appears on Company Muster Roll for 1814:

- Roll dated 1st Dec., 1814.
- Commencement of service, 1st Dec., 1814.
- For what time engaged, 12 months.

Company Pay Roll:

- Roll dated 1st Dec., 1814.
- Commencement of service, 1st Dec., 1814.
- Expiration of service or date of discharge, 1st Dec., 1814.
- Term of service charged, 12 months.
- Pay per month, $9.00 dollars.
- Amount of pay, $108.00 dollars.
- For traveling to place rendezvous, and from place of discharge home:
  - No. miles traveling, 1000 miles.
  - No. days for traveling, 30 days.
  - Subsistence for traveling, dollars.
  - Pay for traveling, dollars.
  - Amount for mileage, dollars.
  - Aggregate amount due, $120.00 dollars.

Remarks: Enlisted in Militia Service 1st Dec., 1814.
Joseph P. Kelly
Capt., Co. A, 24 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for

Jan. 4, 1863

Mustered into service:

When

Jan. 12, 1862

Where

Floyd Co.

By whom

H. B. 

Period

J

Last paid:

By whom

To what time

Present or absent:

Remarks:

Elk in Dec. 1862

Book mark:

Atkins

(CO)
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA


Place of death
County of ___________________ Floyd Page _______ Line No. 24
Magisterial District of ___________________ Second
City of ___________________ ___________________

Name of deceased ___________________ George Keley

Color _______White___ Sex _______ Male _______ Age 84 yrs., 8 mos., 8 days

Date of death ___________________ Place ___________________

Cause of death ___________________ ___________________

Names of parents ___________________ John & Elizabeth Kelly

Birthplace of deceased ___________________ Slakes County, North Carolina

Occupation ___________________ ___________________

Consort of ___________________ Elizabeth Kelly

Name and relation of informant ___________________ M. Kelley - Son

Commissioner of the Revenue ___________________ John Dickerson

Filed by the Clerk of the Court in the State Office ___________________ Between 1879 & 1896

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the record on file in the Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics. Witness my hand and the Seal of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Richmond, Virginia, this 29th day of December 1977.

______________________________
Assistant State Registrar.
OBITUARY OF ELDER GEORGE W. KELLY

By request of the family of the deceased, I send you the following obituary for publication in the LANDMARK:

Elder George W. Kelly departed this life at his residence in Floyd County, Va., Nov. 17, 1878. He was born in the State of North Carolina on the 9th day of March, 1794, and was therefore 84 years, 8 months, 8 days old at the time of his death. He was the son of James and Elizabeth Kelly, of Strokes County, N.C. Whether his parents were professors of religion or not is unknown to the writer. Elder Kelly had too or three brothers who were preachers, one of them a Missionary Baptist, the others Primitive Baptists. Elder Kelly was, in his youth, quite a small and weakly man, but notwithstanding his weakly condition he enlisted as a soldier in the army, and was under General Andrew Jackson, and participated in the famous Battle of New Orleans. After the battle was fought, he was stricken down with disease, and to all human appearance came near dying, but upon recovery and being discharged, made his way back to his home in North Carolina, and there he was smitten by the Spirit of the Living God, and after a deep and pungent conviction was led by the Spirit to the foot of the Cross, and found peace with God in the year 1816.

How long he remained out of the church is not known by the family, but it could not have been very long. He joined the church at Clear Spring, N.C. and was baptized by Elder John Wilson of whom he always spoke in high terms.

After his union with the church he moved to Franklin County, Va., where on the 23rd day of December 1819 he married his first wife, Miss Sarah Webster, by whom he had ten children, 7 boys and 3 girls. Five of his sons and two of his daughters are yet living.

The same year of his marriage to Miss Webster he joined the church by letter at Pig River Meeting House in Franklin County. With this church he continued up to his death.

The Missionary Spirit had not troubled the Baptist Church up to the time of his union with Pig River Church. Shortly after union within this church he became impressed with the belief that it was his duty to preach but kept the matter to himself. But the Lord worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, and while he would not reveal his thoughts to his brethren, the Lord impressed the church to request him to exercise his feelings in a public way, and he commanded by opening meeting by prayer, and as the Master directed he continued to exhort and warn his fellow man, much to the comfort of the church, which soon licensed him to preach, for his gift improved and the church saw that it was of God as they believed.

His ordination was asked for in the year 1833. He was ordained to the work the 4th Saturday in September 1833, by Elder Moses Green and Joseph Pedigo. Of these old Soldiers of the Cross Elder Kelly always spoke with pride. After ordination he traveled and preached in several states. He not withstanding labored at home for the support of his family and by honest industry acquired an ample support. He was licensed by the Court to solemnize

1 Probably Elder Moses Green.
marriages January 6, 1834, and up to the time of his death he had united
in marriages upwards of 800 couples. He served as pastor of the churches
at Pig River, Little Creek, Buck Creek and others, was regular in attend-
dance at his different appointments, visited a great number of associations
and always counseled for peace.

In the year 1846 he lost his wife but God had blessed him with
beautiful daughters, who kept house for him so that he mourned her loss
yet he continued to blow the Gospel Trumpet in Zion. He was chosen
moderator of the Pig River Association in August 1850. And in the discharge
of his duties as moderator probably no man could have been more faithful.
He held the high station in the association until it was his pleasure to
resign on account of partial deafness and other infirmities.

He married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Green, in the year 1856. They
had no children. Probably no man of the 19th century ever stood more firm
in the doctrine of salvation by grace. He had no fellowship for the new
fangled schemes introduced among the Baptist in the present century; but
when these peace and union dividing heresies were troubling the church, he
stood as firm as a rock, and when the time had fully come for the church to
declare non-fellowship with the unscriptual and God dishonoring schemes of
man's divisions he stood firm. Elder Kelly stood on the platform, and never
swerved to the right or left. The golden bait of popularity had no charms
for him.

His Master's honor and glory was uppermost in his mind and next to it
was the union of the churches. The slanderer's tongue nor the scorner's
frowns did not stop him for a moment. He gloried not save in the Cross of
Jesus Christ. The latter part of his ministry seemed to be the brightest.
The remark was often made by professor and non-professor that as he advanced
in years he also advanced in the ministry. He was partially blind for a
number of years before his death, a portion of the time nearly entirely so,
but with a guide he still went on and preached the glorious gospel.

But now his work here is over, his brethren will hear his voice in
counsel no more, his Master has bidden him to come up higher. He attended the
last session of the Nayo Association held at Sugar Tree, spoke his last words
of counsel to that association and preached his last sermon at Leatherwood
Church in Henry County and then returned to his home to die, told his beloved
wife that, "The world had no more use for him, nor have I for it." Said to
the physician when he asked if he wanted to get well, "I am willing to get
well or I am willing to die."

He was perfectly sensible to the last. In his death the writer has lost
a friend, indeed a brother beloved, the association a wise counsellor, the
churches a sound and faithful minister, his wife a kind husband and his
children a loving father, the poor a benefactor, and the community a good
citizen. May the good Lord bless his afflicted family and sanctify the
afflication to their good. May the churches be blessed with another to fill
his place clothed with double portions of the spirit, if God wills.

His funeral was attended by a large number of friends and brethren who
showed how deep they felt their loss by their tears.

The writer tried to preach on the occasion from 2nd Timothy, 4th Chapter,
6th to 9th verses, inclusive, after which his body was deposited in his family
burial grounds, where it waits for the summons in the morning of the resurrec-
tion. Peace to his ashes.

J. G. Hall
KELLEY FAMILY BULLETIN
April 1978

This "Bulletin" will probably not be issued on a regular basis, but only when new information is found that relates to the Kelley Family. That could be once a month, or once every other month.

The material in this report is not specifically about our own Kelley Family, because at the moment we are stalled. The enclosed information, however, contains the kinds of "clues" we need in order to learn more about our family.

This xeroxed information was copied from:


This is an excellent book which might be available in your local library. The Call No. would be: (Dewey system) 973.346 or (Library of Congress system) E269.16023 1973.

The Chapter entitled "Early Irish Settlers in the Carolinas" was copied because our Kelley Family is known to have come from Stokes County, North Carolina. This Chapter also mentions several books that would make interesting reading, mostly concerning the history of North Carolina. Books of this type should be examined for further clues and possible biographies of family members. Many regional history books contain brief histories of the early families of the area.

Also enclosed are copies of portions of the Appendix of this book, which lists all of the men who served and Non-Commissioned Officers and Enlisted men, named Kelly (or Kelley, Kaley, Killey, O'Kelley, McKelly, etc.) in the American Army and Navy of the Revolution. It is highly probable that one of these men is our ancestor, but at the present time we do not have enough information to take us back to the Revolution--at least not yet.

Progress in research on the Kelley Family at present:

We are awaiting a reply from the Stokes County, North Carolina Historical Society. We requested assistance from anyone with a knowledge of the history of the County, someone familiar with the early families of Stokes County, who would be willing to correspond with us. If we can supply historical information that the Historical Society does not have, they may be willing to help us.

When the next "Bulletin" arrives in your mailbox, simply add the pages to this booklet. The holes will be punched.

At any time that you notice an error in these Bulletins, especially an error in a date, name, or place, be sure to let me know. None of the information supplied in these Bulletins is meant to be "the last word," and is always ready to stand corrected.

Information to be shared with other family members should be sent to:
Paula Kelley Ward, 800 Northwest 15th Street, Minot, North Dakota 58701.
Notes concerning the following papers:

The letter from Raymond E. Kelly, 44 Circle Drive, Charleston, Illinois 61920 was unsolicited and I was very surprised when I received it. My name must be in several genealogy publications that I don't even know about. I thought it was very nice of this man to take the time to send me his family information, and I am going to send him a brief summary of ours. I hope I hear from more people.

The official certificate from the State of North Carolina showing that George Kelly was a third corporal, Fourth Rowan Regiment, etc., cost $5.00. This particular George Kelly may not be our ancestor, but the only way to find out is to order these records and compare them with others. There were at least two George Kelly's from North Carolina in the war of 1812, from what I can determine so far. I will correspond with the Stokes County, North Carolina Historical Society to try to locate a genealogist there who can help me. There must be historical information about Stokes County which mentions early families of the area.

The copy of the death record from Richmond has numerous errors, but this is definitely our ancestor, George W. Kelley. Death records like these cost $2.00 each. The errors include: Kelley spelled three different ways (Keley, Kelly, Kelley); date of death should be: 17 November 1878; names of his parents; this is a puzzle. According to his eulogy, which is detailed and seems to be more acceptable as a source than this record of his death, his parents' names were James and Elizabeth Kelley. Name and relation of informant; M. Kelley, Son would be Moses Kelley. Birthplace of deceased; Stokes County, North Carolina. (There is no such place as Slakes County, North Carolina, indicating that part of the reason for all the errors on this record could be the fact that the person reading the original record could not read old handwriting.)

The Federal Census for 1800, Stokes County and Surry County, North Carolina was taken from the microfilm which I received from Denver through inter-library loan. Not many Kelley's were there and one of them has to be our ancestor. We still need more information to determine which one, but most likely his name was James, according to the eulogy we have for George W. Kelley.

Last, but not least, is the self-explanatory list of The One Hundred and Eight Men who lived for one year on Roanoke Island in Virginia, the First English Settlement in America, 1585-1586 - showing that even a Kelley was there! This man is probably not our ancestor, but those Kelley boys were everywhere.

Information to be shared with other family members should be sent to: Paula Kelley Ward, 800 Northwest 15th Street, Minot, North Dakota 58701.
Kelley Cousins Find Each Other

The descendants of two branches of the Kelley family have reached out across the years and found each other.

About 162 years ago, in 1816, George W. Kelley said good-bye to his brother at their Stokes County, North Carolina home and headed north for Virginia. His brother, Jeremiah Lewis Kelley, packed up his family sometime before 1820 and set out to make his home in Ohio County, Kentucky. Their parents, James and Elizabeth Kelley, had left Stokes County about 1814 and settled in the southwestern part of Breckinridge County, Kentucky, on Rough Creek near the mouth of a small creek called Pon Run. In addition to George and Jeremiah there were five other brothers and three sisters.

Three of the Kelley brothers became prominent Baptist preachers: George, in Floyd County, Virginia; Lewis, in Trigg County, Kentucky; and Jeremiah, in Ohio County, Kentucky.

Mrs. Dorothy J. Turner of Heber City, Utah is a descendant of Jeremiah; Mrs. Paula Kelley Ward of Minot, North Dakota is a descendant of George. They have found each other with the help of a genealogical publication called THE RIDGE RUNNERS which is published in Utah. THE RIDGE RUNNERS provides help for people with ancestors from Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, or Tennessee. A copy of Dorothy Turner's letter accompanies this Kelley Family Bulletin.

Amherst County Birthplace

In the obituary of George W. Kelley it is stated that he was born in the State of North Carolina on the 9th day of March, 1794, and that he was the son of James and Elizabeth Kelley of Stokes County, N.C. However, in the 1850 Floyd County, Virginia Federal Census, George W. Kelley's birthplace is shown as Amherst County, Virginia. The 1860 Federal Census for Floyd Co., Va. does not show the county of birth, but according to this census, George was born in Virginia. A copy of his death record was ordered from Richmond, Virginia, and along with several other errors, this stated that he was born in "Slakes County, North Carolina," and of course there is no such place, and the copyist misread the original record as "Slakes" instead of "Stokes."

Where was George W. Kelley born? A record of his birth has not yet been located, but Amherst County, Virginia seems to be the place to search. This is the same conclusion which Dorothy Turner came to, in her research of the same family. It appears that the parents, James and Elizabeth Kelley, were married in Amherst County. The following record was found:

Kelley, James and Elizabeth Sledd, both single. 6 November 1787. Surety, William Sledd. Her father, John Sledd.

Another Kelley marriage which took place in Amherst County, Virginia is of interest to us because this is probably James Kelley's brother:

*Subscription is $15.00 per year.
Kelley, Benjamin, bachelor and Nancy Jarrell, spinster.

In these old records of Marriage Bonds, the following assumptions can be made:
- When the name of the father is given, the bride or groom was under 21 years of age.
- If the mother gave consent, the father was deceased.
- If a guardian gave consent, the chances are that both parents were deceased, although a child of fourteen could select his own guardian in the event the father was deceased; otherwise the court often appointed a guardian for the children under fourteen. The mother was usually made guardian of her children.

If we assume that James Kelley was not 21 and therefore needed a guardian's consent when he was married in 1787, and then see that he gave consent for Benjamin, his brother, to be married in 1790, we can assume that James was at least 21 years old in 1790. This would place his birth approximately in 1769.

Federal Census records have been used to follow these two brothers as they moved from one state to another. The following is only a preliminary analysis and may stand in need of correction when documentary evidence is found.

It appears that Benjamin and Nancy Kelley moved to North Carolina soon after they were married in Amherst Co., Va. James and Elizabeth Kelley did not leave Virginia until 1798 or 1799 when they moved to Stokes County, North Carolina. They are listed in the 1800 Federal Census in Stokes County with eight children. Their two youngest children, one of whom was William S. Kelley, were born in Stokes County. About the year 1814, James and Elizabeth Kelley and most of their children moved to Breckinridge County, Kentucky. Benjamin and Nancy Kelley, according to family tradition, moved to Kentucky also. Some of the older children of James and Elizabeth Kelley stayed in Stokes County, North Carolina. George W. Kelley did not leave Stokes County until 1816 when he moved to Franklin County, Virginia. Jeremiah Kelley then left Stokes County and moved his family to Ohio County, Kentucky, sometime before 1820.

We might as well pause here to speculate on why George W. Kelley moved to Franklin County, Va., in approximately 1816. He did not marry until 23 December 1819, in Franklin County. Perhaps he lived with relatives who had settled in Franklin County. In the 1810 Federal Census for Franklin County, two Kelley families are listed: John Kelley and wife with five children; and William Kelley and his wife who were both over 45 years of age. It is possible that either John Kelley or William Kelley or both were relatives of George W. Kelley. Information will have to be gathered concerning these two early Franklin County Kelley families in order to determine if there was a relationship.

Maps
Maps of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky are included with this Kelley Family Bulletin. These maps were xeroxed from: E. Kay Kirkham, A GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor Chart</th>
<th>Chart No.</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person No. 1 on this chart is the same</td>
<td>George W. KELLEY</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person as No.______on chart No. _____</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Joseph P. KELLEY</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>p.b.</td>
<td>Franklin Co VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>24 Dec 1849 Floyd Co VA</td>
<td></td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>Floyd Co VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.d.</td>
<td>Civil War service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sarah Catherine PAYNE</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>31 Aug 1826</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>p.b.</td>
<td>Floyd Co VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>27 Aug 1892</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.d.</td>
<td>Floyd Co VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>William L. INGRAM</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>16 May 1844</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.b.</td>
<td>Floyd Co VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>16 May 1866</td>
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<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>1 Aug 1912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah R. TURNER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>5 Oct 1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.b.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>2 Oct 1868</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.d.</td>
<td>Lee WVA</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Zacharias PETERS</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>b.</td>
<td>22 Oct 1844</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.b.</td>
<td>Franklin Co VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>m.</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>7 Jan 1923</td>
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<td>p.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth SMITH</td>
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<td>b.</td>
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<td>p.b.</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>4 July 1884</td>
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<td>Franklin Co VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Zachariah PETERS</td>
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<td>14 May 1822</td>
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<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>3 Dec 1846</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>13 Feb 1899</td>
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<td>p.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alley HALE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>20 Jan 1826</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.b.</td>
<td>Franklin Co VA</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>14 Oct 1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.d.</td>
<td>Floyd Co VA</td>
<td></td>
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Ancestor Chart

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. 1.

1) George W. KELLEY
   b. 9 Mar 1794
   p.b. Amherst Co VA
   m. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
   d. 17 Nov 1878
   p.d. KY

2) James KELLEY
   (Father of No. 1)
   b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
   p.b. KY
   m. d.
   p.d.

3) Elizabeth SLEDD
   (Mother of No. 1)
   b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
   p.b. 17 Nov 1878
   m. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
   d. KY
   p.d.

4) KELLEY
   (Father of No. 2)
   b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
   p.b. KY
   m. d.
   p.d.

5) (Mother of No. 2)
   b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
   p.b. KY
   m. d.
   p.d.

6) John SLEDD
   (Father of No. 3)
   b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
   p.b. 17 Nov 1878
   m. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
   d. KY
   p.d.

7) (Mother of No. 3)
   b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
   p.b. 17 Nov 1878
   m. d.
   p.d.

8) KELLEY
   (Father of No. 4)
   b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
   p.b. KY
   m. d.
   p.d.

9) (Mother of No. 4)
   b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
   p.b. KY
   m. d.
   p.d.

10) (Father of No. 5)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

11) (Mother of No. 5)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

12) SLEDD
    (Father of No. 6)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    d. KY
    p.d.

13) (Mother of No. 6)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

14) (Father of No. 7)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

15) (Mother of No. 7)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

16) KELLEY
    (Father of No. 8)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

17) (Mother of No. 8)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

18) (Father of No. 9)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

19) (Mother of No. 9)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

20) (Father of No. 10)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

21) (Mother of No. 10)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

22) (Father of No. 11)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

23) (Mother of No. 11)
    b. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    p.b. KY
    m. d.
    p.d.

24) SLEDD
    (Father of No. 12)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. 6 Nov 1787 Amherst Co VA
    d. KY
    p.d.

25) (Mother of No. 12)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

26) (Father of No. 13)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

27) (Mother of No. 13)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

28) (Father of No. 14)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

29) (Mother of No. 14)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

30) (Father of No. 15)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.

31) (Mother of No. 15)
    b. 23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA
    p.b. 17 Nov 1878
    m. d.
    p.d.
Ancestor Chart

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. 1.

WEBSTER
(Father of No. 2)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

1) Sarah WEBSTER

Franklin Co VA

23 Dec 1819 Franklin Co VA

1846

Floyd Co VA

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

George W. KELLEY

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.
Ancestor Chart

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 18 on chart No. 1.

8. William PAYNE
   (Father of No. 9)
   b. ca 1702
   m. ca 1732
   d. ca 1769

9. Mary JONES
   (Mother of No. 4)
   b.
   m.
   d.

10. FLOWEREE
    (Father of No. 5)
    b.
    m.
    d.

11. FLOWEREE
    (Mother of No. 7)
    b.
    m.
    d.

12. YOUNG
    (Father of No. 6)
    b.
    m.
    d.

13. YOUNG
    (Father of No. 8)
    b.
    m.
    d.

14. Catherine
    (Mother of No. 8)
    b.
    m.
    d.

15. Elizabeth Hansford BOWEN
    (Mother of No. 10)
    b. 16 Oct 1809
    d. 1879

16. George PAYNE
    (Father of No. 6)
    b.
    m.
    d. ca 1711

17. ca 1711

18. George JONES
    (Father of No. 9)
    b.
    m.
    d.

19. Anne PHILPIN
    (Mother of No. 9)
    b.
    m.
    d.

20. FLOWEREE
    (Father of No. 10)
    b.
    m.
    d.

21. FLOWEREE
    (Mother of No. 10)
    b.
    m.
    d.

22. FLOWEREE
    (Father of No. 11)
    b.
    m.
    d.

23. FLOWEREE
    (Mother of No. 11)
    b.
    m.
    d.

24. FLOWEREE
    (Father of No. 12)
    b.
    m.
    d.

25. FLOWEREE
    (Mother of No. 12)
    b.
    m.
    d.

26. FLOWEREE
    (Father of No. 13)
    b.
    m.
    d.

27. FLOWEREE
    (Mother of No. 13)
    b.
    m.
    d.

28. FLOWEREE
    (Father of No. 14)
    b.
    m.
    d.

29. FLOWEREE
    (Mother of No. 14)
    b.
    m.
    d.

30. FLOWEREE
    (Father of No. 15)
    b.
    m.
    d.

31. FLOWEREE
    (Mother of No. 15)
    b.
    m.
    d.
Ancestor Chart

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 19 on chart No. 1.

1) Elizabeth Hansford Bowen
   b. 18 Oct 1803
   p.b. Fauquier Co VA
   m. 21 Dec 1820
   d. 1879
   p.d. Floyd Co VA

2) John Ball
   b. 2 Oct 1742
   p.b. Falmouth VA
   m. 6 Nov 1767
   d. ca 1806
   p.d. Fauquier Co VA

3) Sarah Ellen Ball
   b. 1780
   p.b. d.
   d. p.d. Henry Co KY

4) Stephen Bowen
   (Father of No. 2)
   b. 1777
   p.b. 1800
   m. 1856
   d. p.d. Henry Co KY

5) Hansford
   (Mother of No. 2)

6) Frank Bowen
   (Father of No. 3)
   b. 1777
   p.b. 1800
   m. 1856
   d. p.d. Henry Co KY

7) Sarah Ellen Payne
   (Mother of No. 3)
   b. ca 1755
   p.b. King George Co VA
   d. ca 1824
   p.d. Breckenridge Co KY

Lewis Payne
   (Venerable of No. 1)
   b. 7 May 1792
   d. 1860
   p.b. d.
A short run down on their lives would include the following:

1. Andrew Bailey Cannaday - born Dec. 18, 1822
   died May 19, 1912

2. Wife Mary Huff Cannaday - born Oct. 14, 1823
   Married to A. B. Cannaday - Jan. 5, 1843

   died Nov. 29, 1845

4. Wife Sarah Elizabeth Cannaday - born Feb. 24, 1855
   was S.E. Kelley
   died Dec. 3, 1911
   married to M. Cannaday March 8, 1870

5. Amanda Cannaday Kelley - born Nov. 3, 1866
   married John Kelley Brother of Homer Kelley
   Sarah Elizabeth Kelley was the sister of A.S. Kelley's grandfather.

Amanda Kelley is living today and on Nov. 3, 1963 she celebrated her 100th birthday. She is now drawing $1.50 per month from the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through careful research and study by A. J. Kelley, Amanda Kelley now receives this small pension.
The Bible of Grandma Nora Kelley had this recorded in the Book.

John B. Payne presented this Testament to Elizabeth K. Payne in 1858.

Deaths
Sarah C. Kelley Departed this Life Aug 27, 1892
Elizabeth H. Ingram " " " Apr 18, 1900
William L. Ingram " " " Aug 1, 1912
Sarah E. Cannady " " " Dec 3, 1918
Homer H. Kelley " " " Nov 21, 1923
Nora E. Kelley " " " Jan 14, 1937
Emeline Ingram " " " June 18, 1930
Graham Funeral Home

In Loving Remembrance of

Homer H. Kelley

Died Nov. 20, 1923

Gone but not forgotten

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home,
Which never can be filled.

God in His wisdom has recalled,
The boon His love had given,
And though the body slumbers here,
The soul is safe in heaven.
Reference: Will Book E Pg 221
George W. Kelley - will

-Nov 14, 1837
Kelley was born Feb 4, 1857 and died Nov 21, 1923.

Elnora Ellen Ingram - daughter of Sarah R Ingram and William Ingram, was born Oct 2, 1868 and died Jan 14, 1937.

Nov 14, 1837
-Nov 21, 1923

Fraziers Kelley and Mimmie Peters married Feb 15, 1911.

Alma Wilma Kelley + William Moran 10 July 30, 1912.

Mary W. Kelley and Lethin Peters " March 4, 1914.


Theodore Wilton Kelley + Osa Thomas " Jan 3, 1925.

Newbern Graves Kelley + Myrtle Thomas " Sept 1, 1937.

This is in Grandma Rosa Kelley's Bible. She kept it and Osa Kelley shure. They will not give the Bible to one although it is not theirs!
George W. Kelley - Sarah Webster

1. Elizabeth Kelley - Nathan Conner
2. James Kelley - Sallie Lester
   Sallie Souder
3. Benjamin - Not married, moved Kentucky
4. Joseph Pedigo Kelley - Sarah Katherine Payne
   M. Dec. 25, 1849
5. Annie Ethel Kelley - James Gray
   M. July 29, 1854
6. George Kelley - Married in Kentucky
7. William Kelley - Charlotte Powell
8. Moses Kelley - Catherine Conner
Joseph Pedigo Kelley - Sarah Payne (Kids)
Sarah Elizabeth Kelley - James M. Cannaday
George Louis Kelley  Nancy Walters
John Benj Kelley  Amanda S. Cannaday  Now Live in Salem
Jefferson Lafayette Kelley 1 Emma Kelley 2 Miranda Martin
Homer Hansford Kelley-Leonora Ingram
James Marion Kelley - Mary Vest
Homer Hansford Kelley - Leonora Ingram

Kids - Frazier Kelley - Minnie Peters
Wilson Kelley - Baltia Lorraine

Newbourne Kelley - Melvil Thomas

Theodore Kelley - Ora Thomas

Sarah Wilma Kelley - Thomas Willard Moran
1894 1965 1890 June 1, 1971

Mary Kelley - Luther Peter

Mary Moran - Married
Dolly Moran - Clyde Finney
Ervin Hill (Romine, Va)
Walter Lambert

Rosetta Moran
FRAZIER EDGAR KELLEY
Dec 20 1889  Jan 10 1950

MINNIE EVELYN PETERS
June 24, 1888  Mar 21, 1968

1. DALTON BRAMMER KELLEY
Mar 14, 1915

2. ALVIS SHARON KELLEY
April 4, 1927
(Kids) MICHAEL KELLEY
(By First) GRACE KELLEY

3. Auspin Paul Kelley
April 5, 1920
(Kids)
PAULA KELLEY
Robert KELLEY
Peggy KELLEY
Richard KELLEY
Russells B. Kelly
Kids
1. Scott Morgan Kelly
2. Ross Barret Kelley Mar 7, 1973 Roanoke
3. Naramy Noel Kelley Sept 21, 1979 Roanoke

Ronnie Ray Kelley
1. Tina Lynn July 9, 1967 - Stuttgart Germany
2. (Tody) Joseph David July 26, 1968 Fort Knox Kentucky

Elmon L. Kelley
1. Ricky Lee.
D. April 15, 1970

Mary Alice Kelley Kays
Crista Renee May 18, 1975 Roanoke Va.
Kimberly Tenese Dec 4, 1974

Alpha S. Kelley Carlyle
Beth Renea B. Nov 4, 1975 Roanoke Va
Angela Kathleen B. July 15, 1973 Roanoke Va

Julia E. Kelley Gates
Floyd Marriage Reg 1850-1863

1. James Gray - Ann Eliza Kelly Page (36)
   Married July 29, 1854

2. Nathan Conner - Elizabeth Kelly
   Dec 8, 1857

3. James L. Kelly - Sarah Lester
   Dec 16, 1850

4. Joseph P. Kelley - Sarah Payne
   Dec 25, 1849
   (Thomas G. Shelor)

5. Moses G. Kelly - Kesiah Conner
James - Elizabeth Kelley

(Stokes, N.C.)

(OF Franklin County)

Married Dec 23, 1819 Franklin Co.

Revd. George W. Kelley - Sarah Webster

Married March 9, 1794 Nov 17, 1878 1846

(Age 84)

Joseph Pedigo Kelley - Sarah Payne

Married Dec 25, 1849 Floyd County

Aug 31, 1826 Aug 27, 1892

Homer H. Kelley - Leonora Ingram

Aug 4 1857 Nov 24, 1923 Jan 14, 1937

Jan 16, 1889 Floyd Co. Va.

Minnie E. Peters

Frazier Edgar Kelley


Feb 15, 1911, Floyd Co. Va.

Dalton B. Kelley

Mary Hanna Martin

Aug 23, 1917


Elmo L. Kelley

Katherine Engel Kelley

Sept 13, 1946

Married Feb 26, 1965

Midland Baptist Church

Vinton, Va.
MARY, WILSON, HELEN, WILMA
HOMER H., THEODORE, NEWBURY, ALICE
Sarah Wilson Kelley Moran
Born 1894
Died 1965

Crossing The Bar
Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be
no meaning of the Bar
When I put out to sea,

For the storm out our homes
of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot—

fear to face,
When I have crossed the bar
— Davison

Services For
MR. THOMAS WILLARD MORAN
1890 - 1971

Services
Oakley's Roanoke Chapel
2:30 P.M. Tuesday
June 1, 1971

Officiating
Elder William T. Clifton

Interment
Sherwood Cemetery

— Surviving —

Daughters: Mrs. Clyde T. Finney
Mrs. Mary Hill
Mrs. Walter Lambert

Son: James A. Moran

Brothers: Rufus Moran
Bernard Moran

11 Grandchildren
9 Great Grandchildren
"1948"

Alvis  Dalton  Frazier  Ausborne
Sharon  Brammer  Edgar  Paul
Kelley  Kelley  Kelley  Kelley
time and place unknown).
Capt. James Bennet Headen's Company of Reserves: John and Burwell Janney.

**Jett**

The Jett family of Virginia has been very small in number. Dr. Jett, an old-time herb doctor, or "Thomsonian doctor," lived near the Buffalo Knob in the west end of the county. One of his sons was Joseph T. Jett, who lived many years in the Head of the River section in the east end of Floyd County. He was a farmer and justice of the peace. His first family of children were in part: John L., Joseph T., Jr., and Annie. John L. married Jennie Dobyns (dau. of Samuel) and lived in Floyd where he raised a large family; one of whom was Dr. Cabell Jett of West Virginia. Joseph T., Jr., married Olivia, daughter of Edward Evans of Floyd County, and was a popular hotel keeper, along with his father; they had no children. Annie married Claude, son of Andrew Stephens, a well-known saddle and harness maker of Floyd. Their children were: Harry L., Percy, Clyde and Joseph.

The second wife of Joseph T. Jett, Sr., was Eliza, a sister of Dr. William Pendleton of Patrick County; their children were: Samuel C., Edgar, Walter and Lula. Dr. Samuel C. Jett, a prominent physician of North Carolina, married Jennie, daughter of Judge Waller L. Howard of Floyd.

Joseph T. Jett spent the greater part of his life in the town of Floyd where he was a merchant, farmer and popular hotel proprietor (Jett Hotel).

Another son of Dr. Jett was Peter, unmarried.

**Kelley**

Alexander, Benjamin, Garrett, James and William Kelley were Colonial soldiers prior to the Revolutionary War in Virginia. Alexander Kelley was a Captain in the Virginia Militia in Greenbrier County, Virginia, during the Revolutionary War. James, Jesse, John, Gordon, Patrick, Thaddy, Timothy, Thomas and William Kelly were soldiers in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

Rev. George W. Kelley, a Primitive Baptist minister, who served in the War of 1812 and participated in the Battle of New Orleans, married Sarah Webster of Franklin County, and moved with his family in 1840 to the east end of Floyd County at the top of Daniel's Run. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth married Nathan Conner; 2. James married, first, Sallie Lester, and their children were: Nancy, Sary and George; and, secondly, Sallie Sowder; 3. Benjamin (unmarried) moved to Kenutcky; 4. Joseph Pedigo married Sarah Katherine, daughter of Lewis Payne, the settler; 5. Annie married James Gray, their children were: Mary Elizabeth, Benjamin, John, George, Moses and Cary Louis; 6. George, married in Kenutcky; 7. William married Charlotte Powell, their children were: Mary Catherine, John, Samuel, James, Hall and Amos; and 8. Moses married Catherine Conner, their children were: George Nathan, Emma, Silas, James, Thomas, Lucy, Eliza and Prudence.

The children of Joseph Pedigo Kelley and Sarah Payne were: Sarah Elizabeth, George Louis, John Benj., Jefferson Lafayette, Homer Hansford and James Marion. Sarah Elizabeth married James M. Cannaday; George L. married Nancy Walters; Homer H. married Leonora Ingram; John B. married Amanda S. Cannaday and they now live in Salem; Jefferson L. married, first, Emma Kelley, secondly, Miranda Martin; James M. married Mary Vest.

Joseph P. Kelley, a member of Company A, 54th Virginia Infantry, lost his life at the Battle of Seven Pines, June 1862. In Company H, 54th Virginia Infantry, were First Corporal James L. Kelley, Moses and William D. Kelley; the latter two were captured at Franklin, Tenn., date unknown.

**John Kitterman**

John Kitterman (1767-1833) was one of the largest landowners and taxpayers when the county of Floyd was organized in 1831. He, with Abraham Phlegar and Manassah Tice, lived on and owned the present site of the town of Floyd. His line joined Main Street and his lands extended south including all the southern portion of the town and the historic Storker's Knob,
Foster J. Woods

Commissioned officers 4
Non-Commissioned officers 8
Privates 117
Total 129

COMPANY H. 54th VA. INFANTRY
OFFICERS

S. H. Griffith
Peter L. Howard
William A. Cannaday
Thomas H. Mosley

Rank—1861
Captain
1st Lieutenant
2nd Lieutenant
3rd Lieutenant

Rank—1862
Captain
1st Lieutenant, promoted to Captain
2nd Lieutenant
3rd Lieutenant
Orderly Sergeant
2nd Orderly Sergeant
3rd Orderly Sergeant, killed May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
4th Orderly Sergeant, wounded May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
1st Corporal
2nd Corporal
3rd Corporal

PRIVATES

John Black
Wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, captured at Mt. Hope Church, date not known

Hyrum Boyd
Washington Boyd
Pleasant Cole
Bird Cole

Died at White Sulphur Springs, date unknown

A. R. Collins
F. P. Flene
William Graham
Nath. Gillenwaters
Caleb Howery
J. H. Huff
F. Huff
Isaac Howery

Harden R. Hall
A. P. Hodges
P. Haah
Jas. O. Galaspie
William Gllaspie
Burwell Janney
Fleming Janney, Sr.
John W. Janney
Moses N. Janney

Jesse Janney
Robert P. Janney
Walker W. Jones
William King
Landon T. Jones
Isaac King
Moses G. Kelly

Jacob O. Kinzie
William D. Kelly

W. T. Lawrence
William Likens
William Lemons
Richard Leftew
James B. Munsey
William Mosley
Reuben McDaniel
Lucian McDaniel
Harvey McDaniel
John McDaniel
James McDaniel
John Newberry
Flem Pugh, Sr.
Flem Pugh, Jr.
Elisha Proffit
James T. Radford

Captured at Franklin, Tenn., date unknown

Died in Kentucky, date unknown

Wounded at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863

Captured at Franklin, Tenn., date unknown

Captured at Franklin, Tenn., date unknown

Died, time and place unknown

Pleasant and Byrd Cole were members of Company H, 54th Virginia Infantry, under Captain Sparrel H. Griffith in the Confederate army. Byrd Cole died at White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, date of which is unknown. Pleasant Cole was a member of Company I, 54th Virginia Infantry under Captain Burwell Akers. Harvey Cole served in the Confederate army but his command is unknown. Fleming Cole was in McCauley's Corps.

The Conner Family

The Conner family of Floyd County is of Scots-Irish descent. The name is sometimes spelled Conner, Con, and O'Conner. Daniel Conner, the emigrant ancestor, settled near the "head of the river" in the east end of the county about 1773, and his descendants are numerous in the county today. Daniel Conner's deed to 306 acres shows that he gave a valuable shotgun for the land. In 1784 he acquired a land grant which was written on a deerskin and signed by Robert Brooks, Governor of Virginia (probably as acting Governor). Soon after this he founded a church in the neighborhood. Daniel Conner deeded a plot of ground on which the Salem Primitive Baptist Church is built, "to be for the use of a church forever" - this deed was also written on a skin. Andrew, son of Daniel Conner, acquired land near his father's grant. Andrew's grant bears the date of September 1799, and is signed by James Monroe, Governor of Virginia. This deed is written on a skin, and these parchments are in the possession of the Conner relatives in Floyd County.

Daniel Conner signed his will March 15, 1810, in the presence of Humphrey Smith, John Smith, Olivia Smith, Elizabeth Smith, and Henry Iddings. A codicil was added to the will on April 12, 1812, after the death of his wife Mary. This will was probated at the January term of Montgomery County Court in 1815. His death probably occurred in the latter part of 1814, his wife Mary preceding him by three years. The children of Daniel Conner and wife Mary were: Andrew, Jonathan, William, Zadock, Daniel, Jacob, Barbara (m. Shields), Mary (m. Hill), Rebecca (m. Reed), Sarah and Christina.

The children of Andrew Conner were in part: William A.; Aaron (1811-1867); Daniel O. (Sept. 7, 1813 - Jan. 14, 1897); John O. (Dec. 8, 1814 - Dec. 17, 1910); Nancy (m. Samuel Otey); Bethania (m. Gordon Hall, Sr.); Mary (m. Jackson Light).

The children of Daniel O. Conner, the son of Andrew, were: James P. (b. March 22, 1864); Mary (b. Nov. 24, 1856) married James W. Walton; Bethania (b. Nov. 14, 1858) married W. T. Simpson; Nancy (April 22, 1855 - April 25, 1921) married Elijah Furrow; Drusilla (b. June 21, 1869) married William P. Poff; Susan Elvira (b. Nov. 28, 1853, d. Feb. 11, 1883) married Walton.

Jonathan Conner, Sr., second son of Daniel the settler, was one of the very early justices of the peace, and was executor of his father's will. He was the father of William Conner, known as "Billy Strong," who was the father of Jonathan Conner (1831-1914), a well-known citizen of the head of the river section, whose farm joined the Old Ogle Farm. Jonathan Conner, Sr., married a Miss Iddings; his son William Conner married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Poff; Jonathan Conner, Jr., married Mahala, daughter of Valentine and Harriet (Gray) Thrash. The children of Jonathan Conner, Jr., were: Valentine Thrash; Shelton L.; Robert Lee; and Harriet E., who married S. Homer Strickler.

As mentioned earlier, the will of Daniel Conner the settler gave the plot of land on which the Salem Primitive Baptist Church now stands.
when the entire house and husk would be in progress. The tea-
ing prepared. A light in; two boys enjoyed a good old song bees where the neighborhood brandy to make their singing suchetting on a Hickory Massa's in the yard. So the people ofer enjoyed a more settled our county joy.)

I would. (I will relating to two years old and crippled I can't

friend, son

mary

1922 under the Over 100 graves

July 16, 1914
in March 6, 1881
in May 7, 1839

/ died Oct. 27, 1919
Sarah Purdy / wife of Keaton / born Dec. 31, 1835 / died 1909
James M. Connor / born Sept. 16, 1874 / died March 2, 1917
Nathan Connor Sr. / was born Oct. 13, 1813 / departed this life April 11, 1880 / Age 67 yrs 5 mo 26 da
Levicy Connor / born 1812 / died April 26, 1909 / Aged 97 yrs
Mary Alice Walton / born Nov. 18, 1892 / died Oct. 7, 1900
James W. Poff / born Sept. 7, 1872 / died September 1874
Byrd Smith / born July 15, 1809 / died Feb. 22, 1896
Lydia Smith / wife of Byrd Smith / born Mar. 23, 1814 / died Oct. 12, 1884
Lydia Smith / born Oct. 12, 1884 / died Dec. 31, 1910
Jonathan I. Smith / son of Bird and Lydia Smith / who left this life / Sept. 20, 1862 / age 19 yrs 3 da
Henry Poff / born Feb. 13, 1792 / died April 26, 1854
Sarah / wife of Henry Poff / born March 25, 1794 / died Oct. 11, 1854
William H. Aldridge / born May 15, 1840 / died Sept. 23, 1902
John Sowder / born 1856 / died 1915
Lula Carr / born 1854 / died 1916
Velva Ellen Manning / born June 20, 1896 / died May 12, 1914
Martha E. Connor / wife of Daniel O. Connor / born 1828 / died 1888
E. Burton Hundley / born March 11, 1894 / died Dec. 1917 [killed in airplane in World War]
John Light / died 1884 / age 76 yrs 1 mo
Mary Light / died 1884 / age 76 yrs
Wife of M. Clingenpeel / born July 1859 / died Oct. 1889
Albert West / born 1852 / died 1865
Sarah West / born April 12, 1802 / died May 13, 1876
Sarah J. / wife of S. J. Conner / born 1853 / died 1896
W. A. Reed / born 1809 / died 1890
Charles Vest / born May 8, 1811 / died May 10, 1881
Elizabeth Ann Custer / born Feb. 20, 1837 / died Aug. 19, 1913
John King / born March 29, 1840 / died July 19, 1908
KELLEY FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS
George W. Kelley preached at this church

Photos by Frances Russell 4/89
Property of Opal H. Young

Front: left-Eliza Jane Turner
right-Nancy Mary Kelley Turner (mother)

Standing: Sallie Mae Turner
Property of Opal H. Young
Picture taken at home of Joseph and Nancy Kelley Turner
Front row: Raymond Young, Joseph T. Turner, Robert "Bob" Young, (left to right) Nancy Mary Kelley Turner, Godfrey Young, Catherine Young

Second row: Jim Turner, Ella Nowlin Turner,* Frank Young, Artis Young, (left to right) Sallie Turner Young, Emma Underwood, Ruby Young

*Ella Nowlin Turner was a sister of Virgie Nowlin Pate who bought Kelley School. She lived and ran the store there.
Photo property of Paul Kelley

Homer and Nora Kelley and family
Photos property of Paul Kelley

Homer H. Kelley

Nora I. Kelley with Frazier, Wilson, Wilma and Mary
The home of Homer H. Kelley and his wife, Nora Ingram Kelley.
Photos property of Paul Kelley

William Ingram, father of Nora Kelley

Sarah Turner Ingram, mother of Nora Kelley
Theodore Kelley, son of Homer Kelley (former student at Kelley School)

Theodore and wife Ora Kelley
Grave of Sarah C. Payne Kelley, mother of Homer H. Kelley, Floyd, VA
Grave of Homer H. Kelley, Floyd, VA

Photo by Frances Russell 4/89
Grave of Nora I. Kelley, Floyd, VA
KELLEY FAMILY DEEDS

Floyd County

1. Deed Book J (pg. 288) February 6, 1857 - James Moran & Delila to John Moran 330 Acres
   "Teale Place".

2. Deed Book N (pg. 342) June 14, 1866 - Lewis Payne estate to Joseph P. Kelley and wife.
   102 acres.

3. Deed Book N (pg. 187) January 23, 1874 - George W. & Nancy Kelley to Moses Kelley,
   100 acres, more or less, where George W. Kelley resides.

4. Deed Book N (pg. 332) August 19, 1874. John Moran and Mary Jane Moran to James L.
   Kelley - 109 acres - headwaters of Little River.

5. Deed Book P (pg. 182) April 18, 1879. Sarah C. Kelley to Homer H. and John B. Kelley -
   102 acres, to support her & bury her, then to all her children as heirs (land or proceeds).

   Kelley - Moses G. Kelley, executor. George W. Kelley owned 407 acres at residence
   residence (Floyd County). Owned 135 acres in Franklin County. Assigned to Nancy
   94-1/2 acres including house.

7. Deed Book R (pg. 680) June 15, 1883 - Moses G. Kelley, Executor to James A. Simms,
   dower land assigned to Nancy Kelley, deceased, widow of George W. Kelley, deceased,
   94-1/2 acres, more or less. On Oct. 29, 1880 sold at auction to George Ingram who now
   has no rights to land.
8. Deed Book R (pg. 138) June 15, 1883 - Heirs of George W. Kelley, deceased to Sallie A. Kelley widow of James L. Kelley - 87 acres, more or less on Diving Branch Water of Little River. James had paid $500 to George W. Kelley for this land and deed was never recorded.


9. Deed Book R (pg. 681) June 18, 1883 - Moses G. Kelley, Executor, to James A. Simms. Land in Floyd & Franklin, 87-1/4 acres allotted to widow and others, includes 27-1/4 acres bought from S. M. Helmes. Sold Sept. 4, 1879 at auction - land then bought by Homer & Jefferson Kelley, no conveyance ever made to them, they in turn sold this land to James A. Simms.

10. Deed Book R (pg. 477) April 19, 1884 - Elizabeth Conner, Moses G. Kelley, (Keziah) Benjamin F. Kelley, George W. Kelley and Druzilla, Catherine Kelley, William D. Kelley and Charlotte, James Gray and Ann, George L. Kelley, James Marion Kelley, Homer H. Kelley, John B. Kelley, Jefferson Kelley, James M. Cannaday and Saundra 1st part to Sallie A. Kelley 2nd part. Explaining facts in case regarding deed of June 15, 1883, to conform to the will of James L. Kelley. James L. Kelley had sold said land to Homer and Jefferson Kelly and had taken their land bonds - Sallie A. Kelley to buy land from them for $1,000.

11. Deed Book U (pg. 688) (March 8, 1886) - T. L. Sarles & Malinda Sarles to Homer H. Kelley - 4-1/2 acres joining his land.
12. Deed Book V (January 7, 1889) - Jefferson & Emma Kelley, George D. Kelley & Nancy, John B. Kelley & Amanda, James M. Kelley and Mary, James M. Cannaday and Sarah (Kelley), to Homer H. Kelley - their entire interest in real estate of Sarah C. Kelley, deceased, land on waters of Paynes Creek joining the lands of George Ingram.

13. Deed Book 28 (January 3, 1902) - James J. & Mary J. Peters to Homer H. Kelley, 28 acres on Dobyns Creek.
This deed, made the 6th day of February, in the year 1853, between James Moran, and Delila, his wife, of the County of Patrick, State of Virginia, of the one part, and John Moran of the County of Floyd, State of Virginia, of the other part, witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid to James Moran, and Delila, his wife, in little or instalments, the said John Moran doth grant unto the said James Moran all that right, title and interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, in the same more or less, lying and being in the County of Floyd and known as the name of the Seabourne place, it being the same land dealt with by James and John Moran purchased in joint ownership and now occupied by the said John Moran, this said John Moran: interest being one half of said land; the said James Moran warrants especially the title to said land being conveyed. Witness the following signatures, and seals:

James, Moran

Delila, Moran
Patrick County to wit.

I. Elkanah Armor, a justice of the peace for the County of Patrick, State of Virginia, do hereby certify, that James Armor, being duly sworn to the said county bearing date on the 6th day of February, 1857, personally appeared before me, in the Court of said county and acknowledged the same before me.

Done under my hand this 6th day of February, 1857.

Elkanah Armor, J. P.

State of Virginia: Patrick County Court.

The Clerk having read

Elkanah Armor, a justice of the peace for said county, do certify

that Belle Armor, the wife of James Armor, for whom the above is assigned, to the within county bearing date the 6th day of February, 1857, personally appeared before me in the Court of said county and acknowledged the said warranty and deposition of said James Armor, and acknowledged the said warranty to be his act and deed that he doth willingly execute the same and does not make

true the present.

Done under my hand this 6th day of February, 1857.

Jno. Coates J. P.

Elkanah Armor, J. P.

Virginia.

Pike County Court doth, Affidavit, April 8, 1857.

The said of this county and dive from John Armor and Belle his wife to John Armor, on the day of this court, as admitted to bond.

Jno. M. Armor
This deed made and entered into the 28th day of January 1814, between George W. Kelly and Lancy his wife of the one part and Moses Kelly of the other part both of the County of Flanagin's, State of Virginia, interested in and the above names being for Kelly and Lancy his wife hath this day granted, bargained, and sold unto Moses Kelly, a certain tract or parcel of land part of the tract where the said George W. Kelly now reside containing one hundred acres more or less and bounded as follows to wit: commencing at a small red oak in the old line, with it south 96 poles to a chesnut oak in said line, there run lines 55 40 56 poles to a white oak 66 62 0% to the county line and with it along a line for 61 59 poles to a chesnut on said line leaving it 32 1% 60 05 poles to a line by a spring 15 6 143 poles to a white oak 16 52 38 poles to it 15 7 2 61 17 poles to a bear corner tree stand with a fork 3 14 2 2 37 poles to another fork with it 15 6 146 poles to two chestnut suckers 13 6 6 80 poles to a chestnut to 165 6 12 poles to two chestnut poles East 22 poles to a Spanish oak 15 6 7 11 poles to the beginning with its appurtenances to the above names Moses Kelly and
This deed made this 19th day of August, 1874, between
John Moran and Mary Jane Moran, his wife, of the first
part, and James Kelly of the second part, the said
John Moran and Mary Jane Moran, his wife, of the first
part, in consideration of the sum of five thousand forty-nine
dollars in hand, paid to the receipt whereof the said parties
acknowledge, do hereby sell and convey
unto the said James Kelly, with general warrant, a certain
tract or parcel of land containing by survey and description
more or less, lying in the County of Rappahannock, State of Virginia, viz.

Beginning at a white oak in the left line with same 125 ft.
southeasterly to a white oak corner stone of 9 ft. 11 1/2 inches to a
90 ft. S 89° 10' W to a chestnut again by a spring across
then running to a flat with said Moran's line 268 0/100
feet to a chestnut on a ridge 187 48 0/100 to a point also
on the new line 69 0 49 poles to a large chestnut on a ridge 129 8 6/100
to return 39 4 14 2/100 poles to a chestnut on a ridge 115 15 1/2
feet.

Deed Book N, Page 332
1874
to a white oak in the old line with same by S. H. & S. B. on said".

Witness the following signatures and ages:

[Signatures and ages]

Virginia

Pittsylvania County, to wit.

Mr. William P. Hancock, Justice of the Peace for the County of said in the State of Virginia do certify that Elizabeth Jones, whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the 19th day of August 1874, has acknowledged to me, before me, in the County of said, the writing hereinafter referred to, as being executed by her hand, and of age from her husband, and having its writing executed fully, legally, and with the understanding that the said Mary Jane Morgan, acknowledges to me, as being executed fully, legally, and with the same understanding, and that she has wished for the same and does not wish to retract it.

John F., Recorded on June 5, 1874, at the 19th Day of August 1874.
In the District Court of the County of Floyd, on the 21st day of April, 1879, this writ returnable to the 21st day of April, 1879, for the persons named, and the County of Floyd, on the 21st day of April, 1879.

The within writ is to returnable to the 21st day of April, 1879, to the County of Floyd, on the 21st day of April, 1879, and to the County of Floyd, on the 21st day of April, 1879.
Downer

... Dear Sir,

... I was informed that the premises referred to are the property of Mr. W. B. Kelly, who has granted a lease to Mr. A. B. Brown. However, the lease is due to expire on December 31, 1879. It is my understanding that Mr. Kelly intends to sell the premises. Please provide me with further details.

... Sincerely,

... [Signature]

... [Date]

[Plat: A survey of the Downer of Nancy Kelly.]

[Area: 90 acres]

[Legend: N, S, E, W boundaries, with distances and bearings.]

[Recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, County of [County], State of [State], on the [Date].]

Mark H. Brown

[Register of Deeds]

[Date]
This deed conveys the 28th day of June, 1819, by C. W. Jackson, Executor of E. W. E. Jackson, to the late owner of the land conveyed, and of the County of West, State of Virginia, the property which is described as follows: a tract of land bounded on the north by the line of the town of West, on the south by the line of the town of East, on the west by the line of the town of North, and on the east by the line of the town of South. The said property is more particularly described in the survey of said property, on file in the office of the county surveyor of the State of West Virginia, and is subject to all taxes and assessments due thereon. The undersigned, C. W. Jackson, Executor of E. W. E. Jackson, do hereby convey to the said party of the second part, the above-described land, for the sum of $1,000, to have and hold the same, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the said party of the second part, their assigns and successors forever. The said party of the second part, for the consideration aforesaid, do hereby agree to pay the said party of the first part, the sum of $1,000, and to execute and deliver to the said party of the first part, a deed of conveyance, in form and manner hereinbefore mentioned.

[Signature]
C. W. Jackson, Executor

[Stamp]
I, the undersigned, on the 15th day of June, 1838, in the presence of Elizabeth and John, the lawful wedded wife and husband of George Kelly, do hereby sell and convey to the said George Kelly, a certain tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty acres, situate and lying in the county of Floyd and state of Virginia, being a part of the land held by the party of the first part, bounded on the north by the river and land of James Kelley, on the east by the land of James Kelley, on the south by the land of the said George Kelly, and on the west by the land of James Kelley, containing the tract of land here described, and all and singular the parts of the same now owned and occupied by said George Kelly, to have and hold the same unto the said George Kelly and his heirs forever.
State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County... this 8th day of March, 1863, by John Anderson, of the town of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, doth consent to James Wilson, of the town of Mecklenburg, near by the state of North Carolina, to have and take the sum of five hundred dollars for the sum of five hundred dollars, for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars, raised by Mr. Wilson, to pay the debt of the said James Wilson, for goods and services to me, the said James Wilson, in the state of North Carolina, for the year 1863. 

Witnesseth:

I, James Wilson, do hereby acknowledge the receipt of the sum of five hundred dollars, raised by Mr. Wilson, for goods and services to me, the said James Wilson, in the state of North Carolina, for the year 1863.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1863.

James Wilson

Notary Public

[Seal]
In August, 1866, W. W. Darts, having a branch to avoid and the road 120 by 200 feet, was sold to the county of North Carolina, and the same was recorded in the office of the county of North Carolina, on the 20th day of August, 1866.

It is hereby agreed that the said Thomas Dabbs and wife, Matilda, shall be the sole owners of the said land, and the same shall pass to the said Thomas Dabbs and wife, Matilda, free and clear of all encumbrances.

In witness whereof, the said Thomas Dabbs and wife, Matilda, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 20th day of August, 1866.

John H. Sisson, Clerk

State of North Carolina

In the county of North Carolina, before me, J. H. Sisson, the the said Thomas Dabbs and wife, Matilda, appeared, and acknowledged the foregoing writing, and the same to be the true and correct copy of the original record and the same to be a true and correct copy of the original record, and that they have executed the same.

In witness whereof, the said Thomas Dabbs and wife, Matilda, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 20th day of August, 1866.

J. H. Sisson, Clerk
The Last Will and Testament of George M. Kelly

I, George M. Kelly, do solemnly declare that this is my Last Will and Testament by me

Written this 10th day of November, 1947, at the house, in the town of Floyd, in the County of Floyd, in the State of Virginia, in the presence of the following subscribing witnesses, who have signed their names to this will as witnesses:

Walter G. Kelly, W. M. W. W. Van Alstyne

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1947.

George M. Kelly

Witnesses:

Walter G. Kelly, W. M. W. W. Van Alstyne

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1947.

George M. Kelly
Will of James L. Kelly, deed.

In the name of God. Amen.

I James L. Kelly of the County of Frels and State of Virginia, being sound and disposing, but knowing the uncertainties of this transitory life, do make and publish this as my last Will and Testament, of my worldly effects, it has pleased an All Wise God, to bless me with, namely:

First, it is my desire that all my just debts, if any be paid,

Second, it is my desire that I be buried, but decently. Buried—

Third, I will and bequeath that all my household furniture, including beds and bedding, that I have given and professed of equally divided between my two youngest children, Sarah Jane Kelly and Joseph L. Kelly, but every thing in my house, including beds and bedding, is to be held and kept together, by my beloved wife, Sallie A. Kelly, until my youngest child Joseph L. Kelly arrives at the age of 21 years. Fourth, I will and bequeath to my beloved wife, Sallie A. Kelly, my Bay Fancy Mare, for her own and separate use. To my daughter, Sarah Jane Kelly, I will and bequeath that she is to have a good side saddle, or means to buy one with, to be paid to her before there is any division with the legatees hereinafter named.

After my decease, and after my youngest child arrives at the...
The age of 21 years, what personal effects I then on hand, together
sometimes, is to be sold in the rough, they not upon the usual times the
consideration, after six years from the date of this will be equally divided among my heirs hereinbefore named; viz., Mary, Mary
wife of Joseph F. Turner, her equal share. My two grand children,
Children of Henry F. Kelly, Their equal share to be divided among the
the other Children, to Joseph F. Kelly, my youngest brother, the
rest of my personal estate to be sold until my youngest child, Joseph
Kelly, arrives at the age of 21 years.

Fifth. I will bequeath to my son, George F. Kelly, Twelve Dollars
and no more, to this Twelve Dollars, I have already paid for my own.
Since I left this state, namely, to Stephen O'Hara, $30 out of my
foresaid Twelve.

Sixth. It is my Will and that of my testators, that out of the Equal Shares,
which shall be left, to be divided among the Children of Henry F. Kelly, my
wife and Joseph F. Kelly, viz., eight Dollars each, and to be paid to
them as long as they live. I will also give to my daughter, Nancy Mary
Turner, her equal share, out of the Equal Share of Henry F. Kelly, my
wife.

Seventh. I will bequeath to my two youngest Children, Children of
Joseph F. Kelly, the sum of Twenty-five Dollars, to be paid to
them, Henry F. Kelly, and Joseph F. Kelly, out of the Equal Share, and
against Henry F. Kelly, as he thinks fit. It is my wish that my Brother, Henry O. Kelly, be appointed an executor for my
Grave Children, Children of George F. Kelly, with his two
executors, to give security for the same.

The Amount, Thirty & Nancy Mary Turner, to my two youngest
Child, to come out of the Equal Share, after the death of Henry O. Kelly.
20. It is my Will and desire, that I be fully informed of the
Mary Turner, to give security for the same.

25. I will bequeath to my wife, ten Dollars, to be paid to
and her two Children, Children of Joseph F. Kelly, and Joseph F. Kelly, to
Conf. of the kind for their own and their own. This I will undertake to
May 5, 1822.

[Signature]

Witness

[Signature]
Virginia. In Floyd County Court held on the 11th day of July, 1882.

A paper purporting to be the last will and testament of James L. Kelly, deceased, was produced in Court, was proved by the Auditor. W. H. Shanks, Auditor, to probate and ordered to be recorded. And therefore came Thomas Kelly, the Executive of the estate of said deceased, to seek your honor, for obtaining Letters of Administration for said estate.

City, Date: [Signature]

[Signature]
WILL OF HOMER H. KELLEY.

I, Homer H. Kelley of Pizarro Virginia being of sound mind and disposing memory, and realizing the uncertainty of life do make and publish this my last will and testament.

First: I desire my body to be decently buried.

Second: I desire all my just debts be paid.

Third: I do will and bequeath to my son Theodore Kelley a certain tract of land known as the John Peters land, and the remainder of the Joshua Peters tract of land and also ten acres to be cut off of my home tract, to be cut off on the back side all to be timber land, joining the land of James W. Cannaday and Katie T. Ingram, to have after my wife's death.

Fourth: I do will and bequeath to my son Newborn Kelley a certain tract of land the same being my home tract on which I now live all except ten acres heretofore willed to Theodore Kelley. In willing this land to Newborn Kelley I reserve a right of way through this land for the benefit of Theodore Kelley to the ten acres willed Theodore to be cut off this home tract to have after my wife's death.

Fifth: I do will and bequeath to my beloved wife Nora Kelley all of my personal property of every description consisting of bonds, notes, bank certificates, bank deposits, live stock of all kinds, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture of every kind owned by me at my death. I also will and bequeath to my wife Nora Kelley all of my lands all of my real estate to have and to hold during her life and to go to my two sons Theodore Kelley and Newborn Kelley as hereinbefore willed.

Sixth: I nominate my wife Nora Kelley executrix of this my last will and testament and that she be allowed, qualify without security, and that there be no appraisement made of my estate, and the only settlement required of her be one showing the division or distribution of my estate according to this will.

Witnes the following signatures and seal, this 16th day of November, 1923.

Homer H. Kelley, (Seal)

J. E. Thurman, witness.

V. N. Best, witness.

Virginia. In the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, November 27, 1923.

A paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Homer H. Kelley, deceased, was this day presented in open and proven by the oaths of J. E. Thurman and V. N. Best, two of the subscribing witnesses thereto, and admitted to probate.

Theor Kelley, the executrix named in said will, appeared and took the oath required by law and entered into and acknowledged a bond in the penalty of $1,000.00 conditioned for the faithful performance of her duties and as requested in said will, no security was required.

Test: [Signature] Clerk.
KELLEY SCHOOL - DEEDS

1. Deed Book 0, pg. 461 March 1, 1877. James L. Kelley and Sarah Kelley to John T. West, James C. Martin, and Hosea Wimmer, Trustees. 1-1/4 acres and 27 poles to be used for a public free school and to be known as the Kelley School House.

2. Deed Book 53, pg. 395 February 6, 1936. Floyd County School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia. .94 acres, more or less for the Park to Park Highway.

3. Deed Book 54, pg. 447 May 8, 1937. Floyd County School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia. 107 acres, more or less.

4. Deed Book 58, pg. 360 January 1, 1940. Floyd County School Board to Virgie Pate. 3/100 acre, more or less, known as the Kelley School lot.

5. Deed Book 98, pg. 554 February 27, 1970. Virgie Pate to Kenneth B. Turman and Patricia E. Turman. 3/100 acre, more or less, known as the Kelley School lot.


8. Deed Book 109, pg. 667 April 24, 1972. Herman Jewel Pate and Gladys Pate and Virgie Pate, mother, to O. B. Ware and Juanita Love Ware. Kelley School lot containing 3/100 acre more or less.
9. Deed Book 144, pg. 830 April 13, 1984. O. B. Ware and Juanita Love Ware to the United States of America .05 acre, more or less, same land conveyed to O. B. Ware, et ux by Herman Jewel Pate et ux on April 24, 1972.
1. Deed Book 29, pg. 197 September 17, 1902. Homer H. Kelley and Nora E. Kelley to Locust Grove District School Trustees, 1 acre, more or less, on the waters of Paynes Creek.

2. Deed Book 73, pg. 348 August 26, 1952. Floyd County School Board and A. D. Stone and Lila M. Stone to N. G. Kelley and Myrtle O. Kelley, 1 acre, more or less, known as Payne’s Creek School. This real estate conveyed by deed from H. H. Kelley to School Board on September 17, 1902.

3. Deed Book 73, pg. 380 September 18, 1952. N. G. Kelley and Myrtle D. Kelley to W. H. Peters, Jr. 1-1/2 acres, more or less, Kelley schoolhouse lot, conveyed to N. G. Kelley et ux. by the School Board deed dated August 26, 1952.

This deed, the first day of March, 1877, between James C. Martin, and known as the first party, and John W. Mitchell, known as the second party, containing fifteen dollars, to be paid in three annual
and equal installments, first in the fall of 1876 the said party of the first
part having paid, and conveyed to the said party of the second part a certain
piece of land by the survey of Floyd, and dated of 1876, on the tract of Little River and bounded as follows; viz. Beginning at a point Black Lake almost near the Daniel Road on line of the said Kelly's
Thence north with same 916 37 poles to a point ask...
Commonwealth of Virginia
From::Deed
Floyd County School Board

This Deed, made this 6th day of February, 1936, by and between Floyd County School Board by Archa Vaughan Vice Chairman and W.A.Compton, Clerk of Floyd County, Virginia, hereinafter designated as grantor (even though more than one), and the Commonwealth of Virginia, Grantee:

Witnesseth: In consideration of the benefits accruing or to accrue to the said grantor, by reason of the location and construction, or other improvement of part of Route No.48 and Project No.1093-C between Pine Spur Gap and Smart State Highway System, along, through, or over the lands of the grantor, and for further consideration paid by the grantee to the grantor, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the said grantor hereby grants and conveys unto said grantee with general warranty of title, a strip or parcel of land over the lands of the grantor needed for the location and construction or other improvement of said road, the said strip or parcel of land being as shown on a plat and survey of the said road, along, through or over said lands, on file in the office of the Department of Highways at Richmond, Virginia, identified as Sheet No.10, Project No.1093-C, Route No.48 the said strip or parcel of land being in Floyd County, Virginia, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the centerline of the Shenandoah-Great Smoky Mountains National Parkway, State Route 48, between Pine Spur Gap and Smart, shown on plans as Sta.698+48, being 100 ft. opposite the intersection of the property line of Mrs. Lillie E.Thoman and the southern right of way line of the above said Parkway; thence to the left with a 7639.44 ft. radius curve 242 ft. to Sta.700+90, being 100 ft. opposite the intersection of the property line of J.R.Yoran with the northern right of way line of the above said Parkway.
March 1, 1877  Floyd County School Board, Grantee Locust Grove District, Trustees of James L. & Sarah A. Kelley, Grantors Deed Book 0  461, 462

This deed this the first day of March 1877 between James L. Kelley and Sarah A. his wife of the first part and John T. West, James O. Martin and Hosea Wimmer, Trustees of Locust Grove school district of the second part. Witnesseth that for in consideration of the sum of fifteen dollars, to be paid in three annual and equal installments first in the Fall 1876 the said party of the first part have sold, and conveyed to the party of the second part a certain tract or piece or parcel of land, lying in the County of Floyd, and state of Virginia on the waters of Little River and bounded as follows. Vz. Beginning at some Black Oaks sprouts near the Daniel Road in a line of the said Kelleys. Thence with same, N15 E27 poles to a white oak sapling thence leaving the road S25 E14 poles to a locust stake. S56 W22-1/2P to Spanish Oaks in a line of the said Kelleys and with the same N40 W18p to the beginning and containing one and fourth acres & 27 poles to be used for public free school purposes and to be known as the Kelley School house and the party of the first part covenant to and with the party of the second full free and peaceable possession of said described land, and the appurtenances thereto attached, with general warranty, given under our hands & seals day and date above written.

James L. Kelley [seal]
Sarah A. Kelley [seal]

Delivered to W. L. Reed, member School Board August 10, 1923.

Trustees Locust Grove School District
State of Virginia, To-wit:

I, Kyle M. Weeks, a Notary Public in and for the State of Virginia, at large do certify that Archa Vaughn, Chairman and W.A. Compton Clerk, whose names are signed to the foregoing writing, bearing date on the 6 day of February, 1936, have each acknowledged the same before me in my State aforesaid.

My term of office expire December 9, 1939.

Given under my hand this 20 day of June, 1936.

Kyle M. Weeks, Notary Public.

Virginia, Floyd County, To-wit:

In the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Floyd the 25 day of June, 1936, this deed was presented and with the certificate annexed, admitted to record at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

Testated   Deputy Clerk.
Virginia:-In Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, June 19, 1937, 1:10 o'clock.
This Deed from Floyd County School Board to Commonwealth of Virginia received in this office and with certificate liberto attached, admitted to record.

Testator: H. T. Aldridge
Deputy Clerk

Commonwealth of Virginia

From: Deed
Floyd County School Board

This Deed, made the 6th day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty seven between Floyd County School Board parties of the first part, and Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part,

Witnesseth: That in consideration of the sum of One ($1.00) Dollars, cash in hand paid receipt of which is hereby acknowledged the said parties of the first part do grant unto the said party of the second party with General Warranty, all that certain tract or parcel of land lying in Floyd County, Virginia, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the property line between Lillie E. Thomas and Floyd County School Board, being the intersection of the above mentioned property line with the southeastern right-of-way line of the Shenandoah-Great Smoky Mountains National Parkway, shown on plans on file in the office of the Department of Highways at Richmond, Virginia, identified as Project 1931-0, Route 46, Sheet 10, and said point being 100 ft. southeasterly from Station 0+346; thence S. 59° 35' E., 146 ft. more or less, to the intersection of the above mentioned property line with the property line between J. P. Moran and Floyd County School Board, thence E. 40° 11' N., 36 ft. more or less, to a point in the southeastern right of way line of the above mentioned Parkway, being 100 ft. southeasterly from Station 7+042; thence in a northeasterly direction along aboveaid southeasterly right of way line, 17 ft. more or less, to the point of beginning and containing 0.07 acre, more or less.

The said parties of the first part covenant that it has the right to convey the said land to the grantee; that it has done no act to encumber the said land; that the grantee shall have use, possession of the land, free from all encumbrances that the said party of the first part, will execute such further assurance of the said land as may be required.

Witness the following signature and seal:

Floyd County School Board (seal)
J. W. Shumaker, Secretary

H. A. Conner, Clerk

State of Virginia, County of Floyd, to wit:

Kyle W. Keene, Notary Public in and for the State of Virginia at law, to certify that Floyd County School Board, by J. W. Shumaker, Vice Chairman and H. A. Conner, Clerk, have executed the following instrument, to-wit: a Deed on the 6th day of May, 1937, have acknowledged the same before me in my state notorial.

Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1937.

Kyle W. Keene, Notary Public.
This deed made and entered into this the 1st day of January 1940, between the County School Board of Floyd County, Virginia, party of the first part, and Virgie Pate, party of the second part:

Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars ($480.00) cash in hand receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the party of the first part grants, sells, and conveys unto the party of the second part with general warranty of title, a certain lot or parcel of land in the Locust Grove Magisterial District, Floyd County, Virginia, known as the Kelley School lot together with the appurtenances thereon containing 3/100 acre more or less, and being a part of the land which was conveyed to the said School Board from H.H. and Nora E. Kelley by deed dated September 17, 1902, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Floyd County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 29 at page No. 197, which conveys one acre more or less, 94/190 acre was conveyed by the said School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia for the Park to Park Highway by deed dated Feb. 6, 1936 and recorded in Deed Book No. 53 at page 313, and 07 acre was conveyed by the said School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia by deed dated March 8, 1937, and recorded in Deed Book No. 54 at page No. 447. Reference to the above mentioned deeds is hereby made for a more specific description of said land.

Given under our hands, this the 3rd day of Feb. 1940.

J.H. Sumpter V  (seal)
Chairman
W.A. Compton  (seal)
Clerk.

Virginia, Floyd County, to-wit:
L. Laura A. Shelor, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia, do certify that J.H. Sumpter and W.A. Compton, Chairman and Clerk respectively whose names are signed to the foregoing deed bearing date on the 1st day of January 1940 this day personally appeared before me in my office and acknowledged the same.

Given under my hand, this the 3rd day of February, 1940.

Laura A. Shelor, Clerk, Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia.

Virginia: In Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, March 28, 1940. 1:15 P.M. o'clock.
This Deed from Floyd County School Board to Virgie Pate received in this office and with Certificate thereto attached, admitted to record. Stamp 30c.

Teste: Frank A. Aldridge
Deputy Clerk.
TO:  KENNETH B. TURMAN, et ux

THIS DEED, made and entered into this the 27th day of
February, 1970, by and between VIRGIE PATE, widow, party of the
first part, and KENNETH B. TURMAN and PATRICIA S. TURMAN, husband
and wife, as tenants by the entirety with the right of survivorship, parties of the second part.

WITNESSETH

THAT FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of TWELVE
THOUSAND DOLLARS ($12,000.00) paid and to be paid as follows,
to-wit: $75.00 cash in hand paid by the parties of the second
part unto the party of the first part, the receipt of which is
hereby acknowledged, and the balance of $11,925.00 by the parties
of the second part executing a note in the sum of $11,925.00 with
interest at the rate of 6% per annum payable to Herman J. Pate in
monthly installments of $75.00, and secured by a Deed of Trust,
the said party of the first part does hereby BARGAIN, SELL, GRANT
and CONVEY, with covenants of General Warranty of Title and English
covenants of Title, unto Kenneth B. Turman and Patricia S. Turman,
husband and wife as tenants by the entirety, with the right of
survivorship as at Common Law, and as recognized in and provided
for by Section 55-21 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended,
parties of the second part, all of that certain tract or parcel
of Floyd County, Virginia and more particularly described as
follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING with that certain parcel known as
the Kelley School lot together with the
appurtenances thereon containing 3/100 acre
more or less, and being a part of the land
which was conveyed to the said School Board
from H. H. and Nora E. Kelley by deed dated
September 17, 1902, and recorded in the Clerk's
Office of Floyd County, Virginia, in Deed Book
No. 29 at Page No. 197, which conveys one acre
more or less, 94/100 acre was conveyed by the
said School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia
for the Park to Park Highway by deed dated February
6, 1936 and recorded in Deed Book No. 53 at Page
395, and .07 acre was conveyed by the said School
Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia by deed
dated March 8, 1937, and recorded in Deed Book
No. 54 at Page No. 447. Reference to the above
mentioned deeds is hereby made for a more specific
description of said land, and

BEING the same property conveyed to the Grantor
by the County School Board of Floyd County, Va.
by deed dated January 1, 1940 and of record in
the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd
County, Virginia in Deed Book 58 at Page 360.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto KENNETH B. TURNAM and PATRICIA

E. TURNAM, husband and wife, as tenants by the entireties, and

unto the survivor of them and his or her heirs and assigns forever
in fee simple.

WITNESS the following signature and seal:

[Signature]

STATE OF VIRGINIA

COUNTY OF [COUNTY]

To wit:

I, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the City
and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that VIRGIN PATZ, whose
name is signed to the foregoing Deed bearing date of February
27, 1970, personally appeared before me in my City
and State aforesaid and acknowledged the same.

Given under my hand this [DATE] day of March, 1970
My commission expires: [COMMISSION EXPIRY DATE]

[Notary Public Signature]

VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County,
March 6, 1970, at __________ a.m.
This Deed received in office, and, with certificate thereto attached,
admitted to record. The taxes imposed by Section 52.1-50 (b) of
the Code have been paid.

Test: MARGARET M. HADMAN, Clerk
KENNETH B. TURMAN, at ux:  
TO:  
JAMES W. FLIPPIN, et al., TRUSTEES

Deed of Trust

This Deed of Trust, made the 27th day of February in the year 1970  
by and between KENNETH B. TURMAN and PATRICIA F. TURMAN  
parties of the first part; and JAMES W. FLIPPIN of Roanoke, Virginia and  
JOSEPH H. POFF of Floyd, Virginia  
Trusting parties of the second part;

WITNESSETH:

That the said parties of the first part do hereby grant and convey unto the said parties of the second part, with General Warranties, the following described land, situated in the County of Floyd State of Virginia, to wit:

BEGINNING with that certain parcel known as the Kelley School lot together with the appurtenances thereon containing 3/100 acre more or less, and being a part of the land which was conveyed to the said School Board from H. H. and Nora E. Kelley by deed dated September 17, 1902, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Floyd County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 29 at Page No. 197, which conveys one acre more or less, 94/100 acre was conveyed by the said School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia for the Park to Park Highway by deed dated February 6, 1936 and recorded in Deed Book No. 53 at Page 395, and .07 acre was conveyed by the said School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia by deed dated March 8, 1937, and recorded in Deed Book No. 54 at Page No. 447. Reference to the above mentioned deeds is hereby made for a more specific description of said land, and

BEING the same property conveyed by Virgie Pate to the parties of the first part by deed dated February 27, 1970 and to be recorded just prior to this deed of trust.

IN TRUST TO SECURE Herman J. Pate, or Order, the payment of the sum of ELEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS ($11,925.00) evidenced by one interest bearing negotiable deed of trust installment note of even date herewith, in the amount of $11,925.00, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum, made by Kenneth B. Turman and Patricia F. Turman, and payable to the Order of Herman J. Pate, in monthly installments of $75.00 beginning March 20, 1970 and on the 20th day of each successive month thereafter, and payable at The First National Exchange Bank of Virginia Roanoke, Virginia.
THIS DEED OF TRUST is made in accordance with and under the provisions of Section 55-50 and 55-60 of the Code of Virginia, and except as far as it may be herein otherwise provided.

And the following provisions of said Section 55-50 and 55-60 of the Code of Virginia, are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this deed of trust in the respective short forms provided for by said statute, with the full meaning and intent as expressed and set forth in said statute, namely:

(a) "Deferred purchase money."
(b) "Exemptions waived."
(c) "Subject to all upon default."
(d) "Renewal or extension permitted."
(e) "Right of anticipation reserved."
(f) "Insurance required.  EIGHT THOUSAND Dollars."
(g) "Bidders deposit of not more than ONE HUNDRED Dollars may be required."
(h) "Advertisement once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the County of Floyd, Virginia."
(i) "In event of default Trustees may take possession of the property hereby conveyed and rent same pending sale."

WITNESS the following Signature(s) and seal(s):

[Signatures and seals]

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

CITY of FLOYD, To-Wit:

Kenneth B. Turman

[Seal]

Patricia E. Turman

[Seal]

GIVEN under my hand this 14th day of March, 1970.

My commission expires 11-60 1975.

[Signature]

Notary Public

VIRGINIA: in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Notary Public
KENNETH B. TURMAN, et ux
TO: DEED
HERMAN S. PATE

THIS DEED made and entered into this 16th day of March, 1975
by and between KENNETH B. TURMAN and PATRICIA E. TURMAN, husband
and wife, parties of the first part and HERMAN S. PATE, party
of the second part.

WITNESSETH:

THAT for and in consideration of the sum of $10.00 cash in
hand paid by party of the second part to parties of the first part,
receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, upon agreement of party
of the second part to mark note secured by deed of trust of
record in Deed Book 98 at page 566 satisfied; upon agreement of
party of second part to release said deed of trust, and other good
and valuable considerations, the receipt of all of which are hereby
acknowledged, parties of the first part hereby do hereby give,
grant, bargain, sell and convey with covenants of General Warranty
of Title unto Herman S. Pate, party of the second part hereto
his heirs and assigns forever in fee simple, with covenants of
General Warranty and Modern English all that certain tract or
parcel of land lying and being in County of Floyd, State of
Virginia and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING with that certain parcel known as the Kelly School
lot together with the appurtenances thereon containing 3/100
acre more or less, and being a part of the land which was
conveyed to the said School Board from H. H. and Nora B.
Kelley by deed dated September 17, 1902, and recorded in the
Clerk's Office of Floyd County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 29 at Page No. 197, which conveys one acre more or less,
94/100 acre was conveyed by the said School Board to the
Commonwealth of Virginia for the Park to Park Highway by
deed dated February 5, 1936 and recorded in Deed Book No.
53 at page 395, and 47 acres was conveyed by the said
School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia by deed dated
March 8, 1937, and recorded in Deed Book No. 54 at Page No.
447. Reference to the above mentioned deeds is hereby
made for a more specific description of said land, and

BEING intention of grantor to convey same real estate conveyed
to them by deed of record in Deed Book 98 at page 566.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto Herman S. Pate, party of the second
part, in fee simple.

WITNESS our hands and seals

KENNETH B. TURMAN (SEAL)

PATRICIA E. TURMAN (SEAL)

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FLOYD, to wit:

I, B.P. SIMPSON, a Notary Public in and
for the County of Floyd, State of Virginia do hereby certify that
Kenneth B. Turman and Patricia E. Turman, husband and wife, whose
names are signed to the foregoing deed bearing date of the 18th
day of March, 1972, have this day personally appeared before me in
the County of Floyd, State of Virginia and acknowledged the same
before me in said County.

GIVEN under my hand this, 13th, day of March, 1972.

Notary Public in and for the County of
Floyd, Virginia

My commission expires June 18, 1972

This Deed received in office and, with certificate thereto attached,
admitted to record. The Tax imposed by Section 58.54.1 of the Code in
the amount of $2,400 has been paid.

Ralph A. Glasgow
Attorney at Law
Radford, Virginia
HERMAN JEWEL PATE, et ux, et al

TO: DEED
O. B. WARE, et ux

THIS DEED made and entered into this 24th day of April, 1972, by and between HERMAN JEWEL PATE and GLADYS PATE, his wife, and VIRGIE PATE, a mother of Herman Jewel Pate, parties of the first part, and O. B. WARE and JUANITA LOVE WARE, husband and wife, or the survivor, parties of the second part.

WITNESSES

THAT FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of TEN THOUSAND ($10,000.00) DOLLARS, composed of TEN ($10.00) DOLLARS, cash in hand paid by the parties of the second part to the parties of the first part, and other good and valuable consideration, receipt of all of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties of the first part do hereby Bargain, Grant, Sell and Convey with Modern English Covenants and General Warranty of Title unto O. B. Ware and Juanita
Love Ware, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in Floyd County, State of Virginia, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Beginning with that certain parcel known as the Kelly School lot together with the appurtenances thereto containing 3/100 acre more or less, and being a part of the land which was conveyed to the said School Board from R. H. and Mary R. Kelley by deed dated September 17, 1903, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Floyd County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 28 at page No. 189, which conveys one acre more or less, 54/100 acre was conveyed by the said School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia for the Park to Park Highway by deed dated February 6, 1936 and recorded in Deed Book No. 23 at page 582, and .67 acre was conveyed by the said School Board to the Commonwealth of Virginia by deed dated March 8, 1937, and recorded in Deed Book No. 54 at page No. 447.

Reference to the above mentioned deeds is hereby made for a more specific description of said land; and

BEING the same property conveyed to Kenneth B. Turman and Patricila E. Turman, which deed is of record in the aforesaid clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia, in Deed Book 98 at page 564.

BEING the same property conveyed by Kenneth B. Turman and Patricia E. Turman to Herman Jewel Pate by deed dated March 18, 1972, of record in Deed Book 104, page 145 of the aforesaid clerk's office, which last mentioned deed was made in consideration of the cancellation of that certain note by Herman Jewel Pate in the original principal sum of $11,025.00 dated February 27, 1970, and secured by the deed of trust in Deed Book 98 at page 566, which deed of trust Herman Jewel Pate has directed O. B. Ware as his agent to mark released and satisfied by means of a marginal release upon the aforesaid deed of trust, as recorded in the aforesaid clerk's office.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the aforesaid O. B. Ware and Juanita Love Ware, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety, or the survivor of them, his or her heirs and assigns forever.

Virgie Pate, mother of Herman J. Pate, joins in with her said son and his wife as grantors in this deed for the express purpose of conveying unto the grantees all of whatever right, title and interest she may have in the aforesaid described real property, so as to clear up any misunderstandings as to any rights or claims that she may have had in the same.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals of the parties of the first part on the day first above written:

Herman Jewel Pate (Seal)
Herman Jewel Pate

Virgie Pate (Seal)
Virgie Pate
STATE OF VIRGINIA

COUNTY OF ROANOKE

To Wit:

I, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County of Roanoke, State of Virginia, do hereby certify that Herman Jewel Pate and Gladys Pate, his wife, and Virginia Pate, mother of Herman Jewel Pate, whose names are signed to the foregoing deed bearing of April 24, 1972, have this day personally acknowledged the same before me in my county and state aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1972.

My commission expires: 12-28-74

[Signature]

Notary Public

[Stamp]

FILED IN the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County

No. 16

[Number]

[Judge's Name]

[Signature]

[Stamp]

[Date]

[Judge's Name]

[Signature]

[Stamp]
THIS DEED, made this 15th day of April, 1984, BY AND BETWEEN
O. B. WARE and JANITA LUCIE WARE, husband and wife, GRANTOR, (the term
"Grantor" includes masculine, feminine, singular and/or plural parties as the
context indicates), their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and
assigns, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GRANTEE, whose address is,
Washington, D. C. 20240.

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the sum of FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED
AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($44,600.00), in hand paid, the receipt and sufficiency of
which are hereby acknowledged, the said GRANTOR does hereby grant, sell and
convey unto the said GRANTEE and its assigns, in fee simple, all of the
following land, lying and being in the County of Floyd, State of
Virginia, to wit:

Tract No. 20-120

A tract of land situated along the north side of Section 1-0 of the Blue Ridge
Parkway in Floyd County, Virginia near milepost 149, more particularly
described as follows:

Beginning at Blue Ridge Parkway Monument No. 208 in Virginia
Secondary Route C-651; thence leaving said C-651 South
19°45'30" East, 101.16 feet to Monument No. 207; thence
westerly parallel with and 100 feet north of the Blue Ridge
Parkway to Virginia Secondary Route C-640; thence northwesterly
along Route C-640 to the intersection with said Route C-651;
thence easterly along said Route C-651 to the point of
beginning.

Containing 0.50 of an acre, more or less.

Being the same land conveyed to O. B. Ware, et ux by Herman Jewel Pate, et ux
on April 24, 1972, and recorded in Deed Book 109, page 667 of Floyd County,
Virginia.

The above described land is being acquired for the use and benefit of the
National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

The GRANTOR releases and quitclaims unto the GRANTEE and its assigns all
right, title and interest which the GRANTOR may have in and to any alleys,
streets, ways, strips and gorges abutting or adjoining said lands.

SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the following rights outstanding in third parties:
existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads
and pipelines.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein bargained, sold and conveyed and all
privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the GRANTEE and its
assigns forever.

AND SAID GRANTOR, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and
assigns, does hereby covenant that GRANTOR is seized of said premises in fee
and GRANTOR has the right to convey the same in fee simple; that the same is
free from encumbrances; and GRANTOR will warrant and defend the said title to
the same against the claims of all persons whomsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said GRANTOR has hereunto set their hand and seal the
day, month and year first above written.
Signed, Sealed and Delivered
In Our Presence:

[Signature]
U. B. Ware

[Signature]
Juanita Love Ware

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FLOYD

I, Eugene C. Clouse, A Notary Public in and for the
State and County aforesaid, do hereby certify that U. B. Ware and Juanita Love
Ware, husband and wife, personally appeared before me in my County this day
and acknowledged the due execution
of the foregoing instrument.
Witness my hand and seal this 127th day of April, 1904.

[Signature]
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 4 October 1927

Virginia: in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County
April 13, 1934, 11:36 A.M.
This Deed received in office, and, with certificate thereto attached,
admitted to record. The tax imposed by Section 53-54.1 of the code in
the amount of $ has been paid.
Test: MARGARET H. HARMAN, Clerk
Margaret H. Harman, P.O.
This deed made and entered into this 17th day of September 1902 by and between Homer H. Kelley and Nora E. Kelley his wife of the first part and Locust Grove District School Trustees of Floyd County Virginia of the second part.

Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) cash in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged the parties of the first part have this day bargained sold and do hereby convey into the same Locust Grove District School Trustees Floyd Co., VA of the second part with general warranty a certain piece or parcel of land lying in the county of Floyd on the waters of Paynes Creek containing one acre be the same more or less adjoining the lands of H. H. Kelley and Geo. M. Ingram and bounded as follows: Viz

Beginning at stake on Pike near the corner of said Kelleys meadow thence west course with Turnpike to Geo. M. Ingram line thence South East course with Ingams line to a white oak corner Thence East to a stake in H. H. Kelleys field thence North course to the beginning.

With free access to spring during school term the said H. H. Kelley reserves all timber growing upon said land with privilege of using same whenever he so elects.

Witness the following signatures and seals.

H. H. Kelley [seal]

Norah E. Kelley [seal]
FLOYD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, SCHOOL BOARD, et al.

TO: N. G. KELLEY, et ux

THIS DEED, made this 26th day of August, 1952, by and between the FLOYD COUNTY VIRGINIA, SCHOOL BOARD, and A. D. STONE and LILA M. STONE, his wife, parties of the first part; and N. G. KELLEY and MYRTLE D. KELLEY, his wife, parties of the second part;

WITNESSETH: THAT WHEREAS, the said Floyd County, Virginia, School Board, acting under Sections 22-161 and 15-692, current Code of Virginia, did, on the 7th day of June, 1952, sell by way of duly advertised public auction the real estate hereinafter described; and
WHEREAS, the said A. D. Stone became the highest bidder therefor, and, has since sold said real estate to the said parties of the second part, who have complied with the terms of sale by paying the entire purchase price of THREE HUNDRED ($300.00) DOLLARS in cash, and said A. D. Stone desires to unite with said School Board in this conveyance; and

WHEREAS, said sale was duly approved and ratified by an order of the Judge of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia, entered in Chancery Order Book 14 at page 151, on the 26th day of August, 1952.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, and especially in consideration of the sum of THREE HUNDRED ($300.00) DOLLARS, cash in hand paid to the said Floyd County, Virginia, School Board, by the parties of the second part at and before the sealing and delivery of this deed, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said parties of the first part do hereby bargain, sell, grant and convey, with covenants of SPECIAL WARRANTY OF TITLE, unto the said parties of the second part, in the proportions of an undivided one-half interest to each, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of real estate, known as Payne’s Creek School, situated and being in Locust Grove Magisterial District, Floyd County, Virginia, containing an area of 1 acre, more or less; and being the same real estate which was conveyed to Locust Grove District School Trustees by deed from H. H. Kelby et ux., dated September 17, 1902, and recorded in the Clerk’s Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia in Deed Book 29 at page 197, and to which deed reference is here made for a more particular description of said real estate.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

FLOYD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, SCHOOL BOARD SEAL, impressed.

By: R. O. Slusher, Sr. (SEAL)
Chairman.

Attest: W. A. Compton (SEAL)
Clerk.

A. D. Stone (SEAL)
Lila M. Stone (SEAL)

State of Virginia,
County of Floyd, to-wit:

I, Curtis A. Sumpter, a Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia, do hereby certify that A. D. Stone and Lila M. Stone, his wife, whose names are signed to the foregoing and hereto annexed writing bearing date on the 26th day of August, 1952, personally appeared before me in my County and State aforesaid and acknowledged the same.

Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1952.

Curtis A. Sumpter,
Commissioner in
Chancery.
State of Virginia,
County of Floyd, to-wit:

I, Curtis A. Sumpter, a Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia, do certify that R. O. Slusher, Jr., whose name is signed to the foregoing writing bearing date on the 26th day of August, 1952, as Chairman of the Floyd County, Virginia, School Board, and W. A. Compton, whose name is signed to the said writing as Clerk of Said Board, have personally appeared before me this day in my County and State aforesaid, and in the name of and on behalf of the said Floyd County, Virginia, School Board, acknowledged the said writing as the act and deed of the Floyd County, Virginia, School Board, and the said R. O. Slusher, Jr., made oath before me that he is Chairman of the Floyd County, Virginia, School Board, and that this deed is executed under authority of the said Board.

Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1952.

Curtis A. Sumpter, Commissioner in Chancery

Virginia: In the Clerk’s Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, September 5, 1952, at 1:45 o’clock, P. M.

This deed received in said office, and, with certificate thereto attached, admitted to record. Stamps: .55¢.

Testa: Lucille West, Deputy Clerk.
N. G. KELLY, et ux

TO:  DEED

W. H. PETERS, JR.

THIS DEED, made this 18th day of September, 1952, by and between N. G. Kelly and Myrtle D. Kelly, in their individual capacities and as husband and wife of each other, parties of the first part, and W. H. Peters, Jr., party of the second part,

WITNESSETH: THAT FOR and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty ($650.00) Dollars, cash in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged the parties of the first part do hereby bargain, sell, grant and convey unto the party of the second part with Covenants of General Warranty of Title, all that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being on the waters of Paynes Creek
in Locust Grove Magisterial District of Floyd County, Virginia, containing One and 1/2 (1½) acres, more or less, and is bounded as follows:

BEGINNING at the corner of Sparrel Turner's land on South side of road no. 640 (old Floyd-Franklin Turnpike); thence in a S. direction to a large water oak stump in the line of N. G. Kelly; thence in an 3. direction to an iron stake in the corner of a field; thence in a N. direction with the fence to an iron stake on the S. side of said road no. 640; thence with the same to the BEGINNING,

and being the entire Kelly Schoolhouse Lot which was conveyed to the parties of the first part by the Floyd County School Board, at als, by deed dated August 26, 1952, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Floyd County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 73 at page 748; and also a part of the H. H. Kelly land.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

N. G. Kelly (SEAL)
Myrtle D. Kelly (SEAL)

State of Virginia,
County of Floyd, to-wit:

I, J. H. Poff, a Commissioner in Chancery, for the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia, do certify that N. G. Kelly and Myrtle D. Kelly, in their individual capacities and as husband and wife of each other, whose names are signed to the foregoing deed, bearing date on the 18th day of September, 1952, have this day acknowledged the same before me in my County aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1952.

J. H. Poff, Commissioner in Chancery.

VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, September 19, 1952, at 3:20 O'clock, P. M.

This deed received in said office, and, with certificate thereto attached, admitted to record. Stamp $1.10.

Teste: ____________ , Clerk.
W. H. Peters, Sr., et ux

TO:  DEED.

ROBERT LYNWOOD ALLEN

THIS DEED, made this 4th day of February, 1956, by and between W. H.

Peters, Sr. and Laura M. Peters, husband and wife, parties of the first part,

and Robert Lynwood Allen, party of the second part,
WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($2300.00), of which sum One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00) is cash in hand paid to the parties of the first part by the party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; and the balance of One Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($1300.00) is evidenced by a purchase money real estate bond for a like amount, of even date herewith, made by the party of the second part, payable to the order of W. H. Peters, Jr., on or before twenty-six (26) months after date, without interest; it being expressly agreed and stipulated that the Vendor's Lien is retained against the hereinafter conveyed property, premises and improvements, until said bond is fully paid according to its face and tenor, effect and reading, when this deed shall become absolute; the said parties of the first part do hereby BARGAIN, SELL, GRANT and CONVEY with GENERAL WARRANTY OF TITLE Unto the said party of the second part all that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being on the waters of Paynes Creek in Locust Grove Magisterial District of Floyd County, Virginia, containing One and One-Half (1½) acres, more or less and being the entire Kelly Schoolhouse Lot which was conveyed to the male party of the first part by deed from N. G. Kelly and Myrtle D. Kelly, husband and wife, dated September 18th, 1952, of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Floyd County, Virginia in Deed Book Number 73 at page 380, to which deed reference is hereby made for a further description to the property hereby conveyed.

WITNESS the following Signatures and Seals:

W. H. Peters Jr. (SEAL)
Laura M. Peters (SEAL)

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF FLOYD, to-wit:

I, J. H. Poff, a commissioner in chancery of the Circuit Court for the county aforesaid, in the State of Virginia, do certify that W. H. Peters, Jr. and Laura M. Peters, whose names are signed to the foregoing Deed, dated, the 4th day of February, 1956, have and each has acknowledged the same before me in my County aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1956.

J. H. Poff, Commissioner in
Chancery for Floyd County
FLOYD COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD RECORDS OF KELLEY SCHOOL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Index No. of Bldg.</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>(2) Name</th>
<th>Kelley</th>
<th>(3) White or Negro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4) Year Constructed</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>(5) Ownership</td>
<td>School Board</td>
<td>Privately Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Brick</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Brick Veneer</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Acres in site</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) School Year</td>
<td>33-34</td>
<td>34-35</td>
<td>35-36</td>
<td>36-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Enrollment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elem</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Grades taught</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elem</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Grades eliminated due to consolidation with some other school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Class Rooms, Closed due to consolidation with some other school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) Pupils transported to this school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elem</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) Is site suitable and adequate for playground</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) Indebtedness of this school plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary Fund Owning Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) Population, Increasing Decreasing or Stationary</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17) Score or Rating</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) Original Cost</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19) Cost of Add.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20) Present Value</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21) Number of Class Rooms in building</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22) Number of Class Rooms in Use Last Session</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23) Electric Lights</td>
<td>Local Plant and Power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Service</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(24) Central Heating Plant in Building</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25) Modern Flush Toilets</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(26) Does Bldg. have auditorium separate from Class Rooms</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(27) Does Bldg. have a Gym</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(28) Combined Auditorium-Gym</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Over)
List of schools in Locust Grove District (date unknown)

- Groups
- Check 2
- Addings 3
- Kelly 4
- Pinegrove
- Siler 6
- Washington
- Dov 8
- Carter 9
- Lickridge
- Broshears 11
- Berryfork 12
- Newbloom 13
- Shady Fork 14
- Paynes Creek 15
- Allegany 16
- Sunders 18

A: 18
B: 21
The amount set opposite the names of teachers are due under their contracts for the month and are approved for payment.

To the Treasurer of said County

Pay Warrant No. as above itemized for $ to the above named teachers out of the School Fund for 19, being the amounts due them for teaching Public Schools in School District County, Va.

By order of the Board of School Trustees:

Chairman

Clerk
Account of School Moneys Disbursed in Locust Grove District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE OF WARRANT</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>IN WHOSE FAVOR</th>
<th>DISBURSED ON ACCOUNT OF AMOUNTS RETAINED FOR TEACHERS’ PENSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November the 14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mary L. West</td>
<td>White Male Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maye West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Annie Williams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mary Ellis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sallie Martin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Grace Aldridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Carrie James</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Marine E. Conrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Scipio Light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Minnie Kelley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Edit M. Bright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>W. R. Whitmack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Carrie King</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Elma Boone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Vivian Boone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Brownlow Light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ida Vest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Ella Hunt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Notes: It is suggested that clerks give treasurers separate warrants for amounts deducted for pensions from male and female, white and colored teachers; then columns 4 and 5, 6 and 7, etc., added together will give as once the total salaries of each class of teachers.

Signed by: W. E. Little.
## Disbursement of School Moneys

**A. Local Grove**

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## Disbursement of School Moneys

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May 12: 7 1'    John A. English: 7 1' 8 1/2' J. B. Foster: 13 7 1/2' 6 1/2' 5' 3' S. G. Mumm

Wood at Stone

Firewood and fuel: 8' 6" x 4'  Q. E. Seed: 2 7' 6" x 1" 5' 6" x 3/4" 4 1/2" 2 1/2" 1 1/2" 1/2" 1/4" 1/4"
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Note: The above entries represent disbursements for various accounts and purposes, including road maintenance, school supplies, and miscellaneous items. The entries are specific to the time period indicated, likely around 1915.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>DISBURSED</th>
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<td>34 8 0</td>
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</tr>
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### Disbursement of School Moneys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>In Whose Favor</th>
<th>On What Account</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 17920</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>A. S. Claytor</td>
<td>Repairs Roof a. S. Claytor</td>
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<td>Off Water C. Converse</td>
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<tr>
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<td>29</td>
<td>M. V. Hendrick</td>
<td>Buffalo at Largefork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>G. H. Converse</td>
<td>Wood at Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M. W. Converse</td>
<td>Ref Judaism 6. Boulder</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>G. F. Elker</td>
<td>Bonding Debt Large Fork</td>
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<tr>
<td>All the 9th 17920</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>W. J. Claytor</td>
<td>Repairs Water Cooler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>J. W. Converse</td>
<td>Service at School</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>M. V. Hendrick</td>
<td>Service at School</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>W. J. Knapp</td>
<td>Wood and Off Water Converse</td>
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<tr>
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<td>37</td>
<td>R. W. Smith</td>
<td>Buffalo &amp; Sanders</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>J. H. Estlin</td>
<td>Work at Shadyskill</td>
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<td>A. B. Bell</td>
<td>Bonding Debt Large Fork</td>
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<td>J. J. Poff</td>
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<tr>
<td>March the 4th 17920</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>W. J. James</td>
<td>Repairs at Kelley</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>J. W. Hatcher</td>
<td>Wood at School</td>
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<tr>
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<td>43</td>
<td>M. W. Collins</td>
<td>Rent of House to School</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>J. B. Butwell</td>
<td>Wood at Shadyskill &amp; A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>A. B. Blimner</td>
<td>Wood at Shadyskill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>N. B. Shadyskill</td>
<td>9. 19. I. Shadyskill</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>W. J. King</td>
<td>Wood at Shadyskill</td>
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<td>J. W. Slater</td>
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<td>J. W. Scott</td>
<td>Wood and Off Water Converse</td>
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<td>F. B. Hammon</td>
<td>student Pipe, Shadyskill 9. 19. I. Shadyskill</td>
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<tr>
<td>WARRANT</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>IN WHOM FAVOR</td>
<td>OR WHAT ACCOUNT</td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Willis Randham</td>
<td>wood at Pondwell</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Maine Comey</td>
<td>two compartments at pondwest</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Grover Carr</td>
<td>wood at Brush Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>J.M. Whitmack</td>
<td>wood at Left Ridge</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>S.A. Scott</td>
<td>wood at R. colored</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>William T. Thompson</td>
<td>wood at Payne Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>W. Young</td>
<td>Stoneface Gutter wood at ( \text{R} ) near</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>E. G. Skinner</td>
<td>wood at Kelly</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Floyd Parker</td>
<td>Chalk at Ashland creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>J. C. Anderson</td>
<td>wood at The Pleasant</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>May the 17th Ruby Comey</td>
<td>wood at ( \text{R} ) near</td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frankunion</td>
<td>jumps Stationary for the year</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>Albert Hubbard</td>
<td>supplies at ( \text{R} ) near of</td>
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<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jesse H. Butler</td>
<td>wood building at chalk</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. A. Steele</td>
<td>Painting</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td>T. P. Williams</td>
<td>1 gallon of water</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td>C.R. Radford Co</td>
<td>supplies for three schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arch Hinson</td>
<td>Stationary &amp; Painting</td>
</tr>
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</table>
FLOYD, VIRGINIA. Dec. 12, 1921.

To the Treasurer and Clerk:

From the first annual assessment on the ten cent tax, which has hitherto been forwarded to the treasurer on the first of Nov. and the first of Feb. receipt; the several districts are entitled to the following amounts:

- Glen Ridge .......................... $ 1518.96.
- Burke's Fort ......................... 3131.55.
- Court House ........................ 3095.22.
- High School ......................... 1548.83.
- Indian Valley ....................... 3738.33.
- Forest Grove ........................ 4158.86.
- Indian Hills ........................ 3390.84.

Total ................................ $20582.08.

The State fund in each district should be given credit according to the schedule given above.

Respectfully submitted.

I. L. EPPerly.
Division-Supt. Schools Floyd County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District School Tax</th>
<th>Values by Treasurer, Etc.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levy for current year (cents on $100)</td>
<td>Number of visits to the schools by treasurer during year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount asked for by County School Board for next year</td>
<td>Number of meetings of district board held during year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. cents on $100 levied by Supervisors for next year</td>
<td>Treasurer's Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated yield of last levied</td>
<td>On Make tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>County School Tax</td>
<td>On County School levy</td>
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<td>Levy for current year (cents on $100)</td>
<td>On District School levy</td>
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<td>Levy for next year (cents on $100)</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site and Buildings</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Pensions</th>
<th>Librarians</th>
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<tr>
<td>$21,764.</td>
<td>$116.</td>
<td>$247.</td>
<td>$11.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>$21,344.</td>
<td>$116.</td>
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<td>$11.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>$21,344.</td>
<td>$116.</td>
<td>$247.</td>
<td>$11.7</td>
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Total.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Values of School Property Owned by District.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Value of property owned at beginning of year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value of property owned at end of year.</td>
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</table>

- Number of pupils supplied with textbooks at District expense—White 1,000 | Colored 60 |
- Number of schools discontinued during year by reason of consolidation of schools—White 6 | Colored 2 |

### SCHOOL HOUSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whole Number</th>
<th>37</th>
<th>No. with awnings</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>No. with stove</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>No. with frame</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>No. with ground and closed</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>No. with good finish</th>
<th>17</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total rooms</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>with wall maps</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Total rooms</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Total rooms</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Total rooms</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Total rooms</td>
<td>34</td>
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</table>

- Average No. acres of ground attached 1 |
- No. having 10 acres or less 2 |
- No. having more than 10 acres, but less than 1 acre 3 |
- No. having 1 acre and over, but less than 1 acre 4 |
- No. having 1 acre and over, but less than 1 acre 5 |
- No. having 2 acres or more 6 |
- No. having 2 acres or more 7 |
- No. in transport 1.8%

### Number Seating Capacity

<table>
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<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Colored</th>
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<td>Schoolhouses in the district for white schools</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schoolhouses in the district for colored schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>17</td>
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- April 29, 19... 1921