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Deal-Stafford  
Genealogical History

1939

*Wm. C. Cloninger*

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## EXPLANATION OF COLORS IN STAFFORD COAT-OF-ARMS

Colors in coat of arms represent the personal characteristics of the bearer and are granted only as he merits them.

Silver: sincerity and peace

Red: courage and magnanimity

Blue: loyalty and truth

Black: (the fur lining of royal robes): nobility and constancy

Gold: generosity and elevation of mind

Purple: royalty

¥ 2.00

# DEAL-STAFFORD Genealogical History

Compiled By

ROM C. DEAL AND MISS KELSIE DEAL

Explanation of the Deal Coat of Arms, a cut of which appears on the front cover of this book. Arms: "Azure, (blue) a fess argent", (The fess is a horizontal band on the shield representing a girdle of honor, argent (silver). "Accompanying three etoilles or" (stars of gold) one in the chief or upper part of the shield and two in the base. Crest: "An etoile." Mantling: Dexter (right) argent (silver) and azure (blue): sinister or (gold) and azure (blue).

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By ROM C. DEAL

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### WHY YOU HAVE A FAMILY NAME AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the invention of spoken language, although the date of the first use is lost in the darkness of ages preceding recorded history. For thousands of years thereafter, first or given names were the only designations that men and women bore; and in the dawn of historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and every man knew his neighbor, only one title of address was necessary. Only gradually, with the passing centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for more specific designations. While the roots of our system of family names may be traced back to early civilized times, actually the hereditary surname as we know it today is a comparatively recent development in human history, dating from a time scarcely earlier than nine hundred years ago.

A surname is a name added to a baptismal or Christian name for the purposes of making it more specific and of indicating family relationship or descent. Classified according to origin, most surnames fall into four general categories: (1) those formed from the given name of the sire; (2) those arising from bodily or personal characteristics; (3) those derived from locality or place of residence; and (4) those derived from occupation. It is easier to understand the story of the development of our institution of surnames if these classifications are borne in mind.

As early as biblical times, certain distinguishing appellations were occasionally employed in addition to the given name, as for instance, Joshua the son of Nun, Simon the son of Jonas, Judas of Gallilee, and Simon the Zealot. In ancient Greece, daughters were scrupulously named after their fathers, as Chryseis, the daughter of Chryses; and sons' names were usually an enlarged form of the father's, as Hieronymus, son of Hiero. The Romans, with the rise of their civilization, felt the need for some hereditary title; and to meet this need they invented a complex system whereby every patrician traced his descent by taking several names. None of these however, exactly corresponded to surnames as we know them, for the "clan name", though hereditary, was given also to slaves and other dependents. Excellent as this system was, it proved to be but a temporary innovation, for the overthrow of the Western Empire by barbarian invaders brought about its end and a reversion to the primitive custom of a single name.

The ancient Scandinavians and for the most part the Germans had only individual names, and there were no family names, strictly speaking, among the Celts. But as family and tribal groups grew in size, individual names proved inadequate and the need for supplementary designations began to be felt. Among the first employed were such terms as "the Strong", "the Hardy", "the Stern", "the Dreadful-in-battle", and the nations of northern Europe soon adopted the practice of adding the father's name to the sons, as Oscar son of Ossian, Oscar son of Carnuth, and Dermid son of Duthno.

True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England from about the year 1000. Largely, they were introduced from Normandy, although there are interesting records of Saxon surnames prior to the Norman Conquest. Perhaps the oldest known surname in

England is that borne by Hwita Hatte, a keeper of bees, whose daughter was Tate Hatte. During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), there were Saxon tenants in Suffolk bearing such names as Suert Magno, Stigand Soror, Siward Rufus, and Leuric Hobbesune (Hobson); and the Domesday record of 1085-1086, which exhibits some curious combinations of Saxon forenames with Norman family names, shows surnames in still more general use.

By the end of the twelfth century, hereditary names had become common in England. But even by 1465 they were not universal. During the reign of Edward V a law was passed to compel certain Irish outlaws to adopt surnames: "They shall take unto them a Surname, either of some Town, or some Colour, as Blacke or Brown, or some Art or Science, as Smyth or Carpenter, or some Office, as Cooke or Butler." And as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, a somewhat similar decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname to the single names which they had previously used.

As stated above, family names may be divided into four general classes according to their origin. One of the largest of these classes is that comprising surnames derived from the given name of the father of those who first bore the surname. Such names were formed by means of an added prefix or suffix denoting either "son of" or a diminutive. English names terminating in *son*, *ing*, and *kin* (from the Norse *sonr*, *ingr*, *kyn*) are of this type, as are also the hosts of names prefixed with the Gaelic *Mac*, the Norman *Fitz*, the Welsh *ap*, and the Irish *O'* (literally "a descendant of") Thus John's sons became Johnsons; William's sons, Williamsons or Wilsons; Richard's sons Richardsons or Richardses (the final "s" of "Richard" being a contraction of "son"); Neill's sons, MacNeills; Herbert's sons, FitzHerberts; Thomas' sons, ap Thomases (ap has been dropped from many names of which it was formerly a part); and Reilly's sons, O'Reillys. Names of this type are common not only in the British Isles, but also in Germany, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and throughout many other parts of the world.

Another class of surnames, those arising from some bodily or personal characteristic of their first bearer, apparently grew out of what were in the first instance nicknames. Thus Peter the strong became Peter Strong, Roger of small stature became Roger Little or Roger Small, and black-haired William or blond Alfred became William Black or Alfred White. From among the many names of this type, only a few need be mentioned: Long, Hardy, Wise, Gladman, Lover, Youngman, and Legrand. Such names as Fox and Wolfe perhaps also belong in this group, although some writers suggest that they may be of an ancient totemistic origin instead.

A third class of family names, and perhaps the largest of all, is that comprising local surnames—names derived from the originally designating the place of residence or habitat of the bearer. Such names were popular in France at an early date and were introduced into England by the Normans' many of whom were known by the title of their estates on the Continent and later by the titles of their English possessions. The surnames adopted by the nobility were mainly of this type, being used with the particles *de*, *de la*, or *del* (meaning "of" or "of the"). The Saxon equivalent was the word *atte* ("at the"), employed in such names as John *atte* Brook, Edmund *atte*



Lane, Godwin atte Brigg, and William atte Bourne. A vestige of this usage survives in the names Atwell, Atwood, and Atwater; in other cases the Norman *de* was substituted; and in still others such as Wood, Briggs, and Lane, the particle was dropped. The surnames of some of the Pilgrim fathers illustrate place designations: for instance, Winthorpe means "from the friendly village"; Endicott, "an end cottage"; Bradford, "at the broad ford"; and Standish, "a stony park". The suffixes "ford", "ham", "ley", and "ton", denoting locality, are of frequent occurrence in such names as Ashford, Bingham, Burley or Burleigh, and Norton.

While England enjoyed a period of comparative peace under Edward the Confessor, a fourth class of surnames arose—names derived from occupation. The earliest of these seem to have been official names, such as Bishop, Mayor, Fawcett (judge), Alderman, Reeve, Sheriff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Chaplin, Deacon, Latimer (interpreter), Marshall, Sumner, (summoner), and Parker (park-keeper). Trade and craft names, although of the same general type, were of somewhat later origin. Currier was a dresser of skins, Webster a weaver, Wainwright a wagon builder, and Baxter a baker. Such names as Smith, Taylor, Barber, Shepherd, Carter, Mason, and Miller are self-explanatory.

Many surnames of today which seem to defy classification or explanation are corruptions of ancient forms which have become disguised almost beyond recognition. Longfellow, for instance, was originally Longueville, Longshanks was Longchamps, Troublefield was Tuberville, Wrinch was Renshaw, Diggles was Douglas, and Snooks was Sevenoaks. Such corruptions of family names, resulting from ignorance of spelling, variations in pronunciation, or merely from the preference of the bearer, tend to baffle both the genealogist and the etymologist. Shakespeare's name is to be found in some twenty-seven different forms, and the majority of English and Anglo-American surnames have, in their history, appeared in four to a dozen or more variant spellings.

In America, the melting pot of all nations, a greater variety of family names exists than anywhere else in the world. Surnames of every race and nation are represented. While the greater number are of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh origin, brought to this country by scions of families which had borne these names for generations prior to emigration, many others, from central and southern Europe and from the Slavic countries, where the use of surnames is generally a more recently established practice, present considerable difficulty to the student of etymology and family history.

Those Americans who bear old and honored names—who trace the history of their surnames back to sturdy emigrant ancestors, or even beyond, across the seas, and into the dim mists of antiquity—may be rightfully proud of their heritage. While the name, in its origin, may seem ingenious, humble, surprising, or matter-of-fact, its significance today lies not in a literal interpretation of its original meaning but in the many things that have happened to it since it first came into use. In the beginning it was only a word, a convenient label to distinguish one John from his neighbor John who lived across the field. But soon it established itself as a part of the bearer's individuality; and as it passed to his children, his children's children, and their children, it

became the symbol not of one man, but of a family and all that the family stood for. Handed down from generation to generation, it grew inseparably associated with the achievement, the tradition, and the glory of the family. Like the coat of arms, that vivid pictorial symbolization of the name which warrior ancestors bore in battle, the name itself, borne through every event of life and through the lives of scores of one's progenitors, became the badge of family honor—the "good name" to be proud of, to protect, and to fight for if need be. As the valiant deeds of the marching generations have clothed it in glory, it has become an institution, a family rallying cry, and the most treasured possession of those who bear it.

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#### ORIGIN OF THE ANNUAL DEAL REUNION

The first Deal reunion was held at the home of Arthur A. Deal, in Alexander County, N. C., on July 4th, 1909. This was simply a meeting of the ten sons and only living daughter of Eli Davidson Deal, a great-grandson of William Diehl (or Deal), the emigrant.

In the summer of 1916, Bynum C. Deal (now living at Davidson, N. C.), a few of the Deals of Alexander County, and the writer, called a meeting for the purpose of making a genealogical record of the Deals. Bynum C. Deal was elected chairman. We continued with these meetings and were making some progress until the declaration of war with Germany, April 6, 1917. At this time the chairman suggested that we postpone our meetings until after the war, because we were of German descent, and therefore, our meetings might be misconstrued to mean something other than the purpose for which they were called. Accordingly, the meetings were called off, and the writer entered the service of his country for the duration of the World War. On his return in August 1919, he settled at Belwood, Cleveland County, N. C. While living here T. Patrick Deal suggested that we again call our kin together in a family reunion. It was accordingly arranged and again we met with our elder brother, Arthur A. Deal, in the summer of 1920, in Alexander County.

The next meeting was held at the home of our brother J. Marion Deal, at Catawba, N. C., on July 4th 1923. The next meeting was held in 1924 at the home of another brother, Sidney M. Deal, near Hickory, N. C. At this meeting an organization was formed and Rom C. Deal

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was elected president. The next meeting was held on July 4th, 1925, at Friendship Lutheran Church, in the southern part of Alexander County, N. C. At this meeting it was decided to invite all other branches of the Deal family to participate in our meetings. So at our next meeting in 1926, held at Salem Lutheran Church, in northern Alexander County, a large number of Deals were in attendance from Catawba, Iredell, Rowan, Caldwell, Lincoln, Cleveland and Burke counties. At this meeting William Deal was elected president and Herman S. Deal, historian; both of whom were descendants of Jacob Deal Sr. Much enthusiasm was in evidence for writing a genealogical record of all branches of the Deal family at this time.

Our next meeting was held in 1927, at Bethlehem School, in Alexander County. There were probably one thousand present, with Deals from Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Herman Deal was elected president.

The next meeting was held at Oak Hill School, in Caldwell County, in the summer of 1928. The day being rainy and bad, the attendance was small. The Deals of Caldwell asked that the next meeting be held at the same place next year. In 1929 about fifteen hundred Deals and relatives gathered at Oak Hill and had an enjoyable time. It was expected that the Deal genealogical record would be completed in a short time.

The next meeting in 1930 was held at Landis, Rowan County, N. C., with a good attendance. In 1931, at Taylorsville, N. C., there was also a good attendance. The next one was held at Catawba, N. C., in 1932. On account of inclement weather the attendance was small. At this meeting Rom C. Deal was again elected president and Chas. E. Echerd, of Taylorsville, was elected historian. Because of an economic depression in the land, a meeting was not held in 1933.

In 1934, a lively meeting was held at Valdese, N. C., in Burke County. At this meeting Arthur L. Deal, of Rowan County, was elected president; Herman Deal was again elected historian; Fred Deal, of Caldwell County, treasurer and James F. Deal, of Landis, N. C., secretary. It was decided at this meeting to make Wittenburg School building, in Alexander County, the permanent place of meeting.

The meetings of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, have been held at Wittenburg with the same officers that were elected at Valdese and with good attendance; but very little effort has been made to get out a genealogical history of all branches of the Deals.

For the past several years the time of the Deal reunions was on Thursday before the 3rd Sunday in August.

### DEAL GENEALOGY

In attempting to make a genealogical record of the Deals, our interests will be in those of Alexander County; and more especially in the descendants of George Deal.

This work has been delayed twenty-five years with the hope of getting a man better qualified to do it, but failing, we have undertaken it. And you see the results; imperfect of course, but better than

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nothing. We hope, because it is imperfect, it will be an incentive to those who view it as such, to carry on and improve upon it, as this work is merely intended as a foundation on which to build family genealogical records. Had a record, even of no greater magnitude than this, been made twenty-five or fifty years ago it would be invaluable to us today, and it would have been much better, because older people that would have been of great help to us have since died. Most of the dates of births and deaths of the older generations have been taken from cemeteries, as family records were usually lost or destroyed with the passing of each family.

The Deals were chiefly settled at Frankfort, in the province of Brandenburg, Germany.

On September 9, 1738 William Diehl (or Deal) arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from Germany by way of Rotterdam, on the good ship Glasgow. The records seem to show that his father's name was Jacob, but whether he ever came to America we do not know. OK

William Deal removed to Doylestown in the same Colony, and thence to North Carolina and settled near Newton, then Lincoln County, but now Catawba County. He was followed in the year 1740 by his brother John Peter Deal and in 1741 by his younger brother Jacob Deal. John Peter and Jacob also removed to North Carolina and settled in Rowan County. OK

This William Diehl (or Deal) mentioned above, married Susannah Icard. To this union were born: William, George, Jacob, Henry, Jonas, John, Elizabeth, Susan, Peggie, Fannie and Katherine.

William, 2nd married Mary Herman and settled about a mile east of Conover, N. C. George married Mary Bowman, daughter of George Bowman, 1st, and lived in Catawba County. Jacob married Kathrine Wyke and moved to the Northern part of Alexander County; Elizabeth married Leonard Cline and remained in Catawba County; Susan married Samuel Bowman, son of George Bowman 1st, and moved to Alexander County; Peggie married John McGee, and lived in Catawba County. Of Henry, Jonas, John, Fannie and Kathrine we have no further information; later we may learn something of them. OK

My ancestors on my father's side came of German stock; on my mother's side of English. We are proud of these two Nationalities, but prouder am I of the fact that we believe ourselves to be one hundred per cent American. And I am also glad that the spelling of the name has been changed from Diehl to that of Deal, which also makes it American. X

Since starting this work, it has been our observation that much enthusiasm has been manifested by most of the kin, but there are a few that would not give two cents for a perfect genealogical record of their people from Adam down to the present. I desire to state here, that among others that have been of great assistance to us in compiling this history, G. Wayne Rogers of Manassa, Colorado, has been a great help. He is a great grandson of William Deal 2nd, was reared in Alexander County and moved to Colorado about fifty years ago. He has made several visits back to North Carolina, and spent the most of his time while here gathering data for this book. X

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William Deal, 2nd, was the son of William Diehl or Deal, 1st, and Susannah Icard. He married Mary Herman, daughter of George Herman and Cathrine Oatsaker.

	Born	Died
William Deal, 2nd	November 8, 1774	November 8, 1824
Mary Herman	February 5, 1780	August 13, 1845
Issue:		
William Deal, 3rd	1797	1865
George Deal	1800	June 30, 1863
Cathrine Deal	March 29, 1804	1871
Mary Deal	November 11, 1807	October 4, 1824
Delilah Deal	1809	1840
Eli E. Deal	August 17, 1811	November 8, 1873
Lydia Deal	1814	1861
Noah Deal	1819	1860
Linnie Mahala Deal	September 1, 1823	May 28, 1897

William Deal, 3rd, son of William Deal, 2nd, and Mary Herman, married Cathrine Smyer and settled in Caldwell County.

	Born	Died
William Deal, 3rd	1797	1865
Cathrine Smyer	1799	1865
Issue:		
William Franklin	March 22, 1825	January 26, 1910
Sidney	September 26, 1826	1897
Mary Matilda	July 1, 1828	September 23, 1904
Dova Malinda <i>Winn</i>	February 6, 1830	February 14, 1858
Malisa Emily	December 10, 1831	April 14, 1926
Harriet Cathrine <i>Winn</i>	March 29, 1834	January 14, 1891
Pinkney	December 29, 1835	November 6, 1901
Marcus	September 5, 1837	April 26, 1924
Rufus <i>Winn</i>	October 25, 1839	June 2, 1864
Lydia Louise <i>Winn</i>	September 6, 1841	October 5, 1860
Avery Jerome	August 19, 1844	1933
Anna Genela	August 9, 1848	1925

William Franklin Deal married Mary C. Thompson, to this union the following children were born: William T., Sarah E., his second marriage was to Frances Blair, and to this union were born, Robert, Flora, Edith, and Rufus.

Sidney married Sarah E. Sudreth, their children were: William Walter, Cathrine M., Thomas H., Lloyd Sidney, John Rufus, Ida Caroline, Clara.

Mary Matilda Deal married Rev. J. L. Healan, to this union were born: Ella, Clara and Angus.

Pinkney Deal son of William Deal, 3rd., married Susie Moore, to this union the following children were born: Alice, John, Arthur, Augustus, Clyde, and an infant died young.

Marcus Deal, son of William Deal, 3rd, married Adelia Bysaner, to this union were born: Lula, Fannie, Mamie, Kitty, Thomas, Mattie, Rufus, Fred, Lester.

Avery Jerome Deal, son of William Deal, 3rd, married Rebecca Moore, their children were: Thomas, Joseph, Gertie and Samuel.

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Anna Genelia Deal, daughter of William Deal, 3rd, married Alonzo H. Rowe, their children were: Minnie, Cathrine, Lola Lee, Carrie Hart, John Shuford, Annie Genela, Willie Mae and Josie Pauline.

Harriet Cathrine, Dova Malinda, Rufus, Lydia Louise never married.

Cathrine Deal, daughter of William Deal, 2nd, and Mary Herman, married John Stine.

Delilah Deal, daughter of William Deal, 2nd and Mary Herman, married Jacob Setzer and settled in Catawba County.

Eli E. Deal, son of William Deal, 2nd, and Mary Herman, married Eliza Rudisel, she was born February 21, 1821, died February 11, 1890. They had two children, Sylvanas and Fannie.

Lydia Deal, daughter of William Deal, 2nd, and Mary Herman, married Martin Earney and moved to Missouri.

Noah Deal, son of William Deal, 2nd, and Mary Herman, went to Georgia when a young man.

Malisa Emily Deal, daughter of William Deal, 3rd, and Cathrine Smyer, married Jessie Franklin Brown, son of Richard Brown.

	Born	Died
Jessie Franklin Brown	August 5, 1821	April 12, 1889
Malisa Emily Deal	December 10, 1831	April 14, 1926
Issue:		
John Levi	September 3, 1860	December 23, 1936
Lola Levina	1862	
Rufus Able	March 20, 1872	

John Levi Brown married Nola Deal, daughter of John M. Deal, son of Milas Deal, who was a son of Jacob Deal, Sr. Their children are: Bessie, Fred and Ruby.

Lola Levina Brown married John F. Flowers, their children are: Edgar, Arthur, Maud, Pearl, Lester and Ralph. Edgar married Ollie Deal, daughter of John M. Deal; Arthur married Mildred Parlier; Maud married John Payne, son Walter L. Payne of Alexander county, N. C.; Pearl married Fuller Hilderbran; Ralph married Dorothy Ivey, daughter of George Ivey of Hickory, N. C.

Rufus Able Brown married Florence Olivia Montgomery, they had two children: Addie Emily, born February 9, 1902, she married Robert L. Flowers; and Archibald Franklin Brown, born May 27, 1906.

George Deal, son of William Deal, 2nd and Mary Herman, married Sarah Rader, and settled near Oxford Ford (now Oxford Dam) in Alexander county, North Carolina. His vocation was that of Carpenter and farming.

	Born	Died
George Deal	1800	June 30, 1863
Sarah Rader	1806	1871
Issue:		
George Washington	1821	January 30, 1863
William A.	1824	1862