

## **Alspaugh, John Wesley** <sup>[1]</sup>

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by Thomas W. Austin, Jr., 1979; Revised by SLNC Government and Heritage Library, May 2023

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"Photographic portrait of John Wesley Alspaugh, Trinity College trustee." Image courtesy of Duke University Libraries.

<sup>[2]</sup>John Wesley Alspaugh, banker, editor, and lawyer, was born in [Forsyth County](#) <sup>[3]</sup>, one of ten children of John and Elizabeth Lashmit Alspaugh. He was the grandson of Henry Alspaugh, who came from Germany about the time of the [Revolutionary War](#) <sup>[4]</sup> and settled in the [Moravian](#) <sup>[5]</sup> community of [Salem](#) <sup>[6]</sup>. Alspaugh's father was minister for nearly fifty-six years of the Methodist Episcopal Church in [Winston](#) <sup>[7]</sup>. Alspaugh spent his early years on the family farm and there received his only education prior to entering [Trinity College](#) <sup>[8]</sup> in 1850. After graduation in 1855, Alspaugh moved to [Greensboro](#) <sup>[9]</sup> to study law under [Judge Robert Dick](#) <sup>[10]</sup>. Obtaining his license to practice law in 1857, Alspaugh opened an office in Winston. Because of financial need, he was forced to take a position with a newspaper, the weekly *[Western Sentinel](#)* <sup>[11]</sup>. Within a year, Alspaugh had become coeditor and by 1859 was editor and proprietor. The newspaper staunchly supported the South and the [Democratic](#) <sup>[12]</sup> party during this crucial period, favoring Breckinridge in the presidential campaign of 1860.

Following the siege of [Fort Sumter](#) <sup>[13]</sup>, the *Sentinel* ardently favored North Carolina's joining the [Confederacy](#) <sup>[14]</sup> and attacked the "John Brown Administration" in Washington. Alspaugh continued to support the Southern Democratic position through his newspaper until retiring as editor in 1872. In 1858, Alspaugh was elected chief clerk of the North Carolina Senate. He originally intended to serve only one term but was reelected and stayed in office until the end of the [Civil War](#) <sup>[15]</sup>.

After retiring as editor of the *Western Sentinel*, Alspaugh devoted himself to the practice of law and to business and civic affairs. In 1876 he was one of the primary organizers of the First National Bank of Winston. He was cashier until 1892, when he became president.

From the 1870s until his death, Alspaugh had three main interests: the industrial and civic progress of Winston, the development of Trinity College, and the work of the Christian churches. He promoted the progress of Winston through his capacity as banker and businessman, by aiding in the development of manufactures and greater railroad facilities for his community. He was mayor of Winston from 1871 to 1876 and town commissioner from 1886 to 1893.

Alspaugh helped develop Trinity from a small and nearly bankrupt college in the 1870s and 1880s to a successful institution at the time of his death. He served as a trustee from 1869 until his death and was president of the board of

trustees from 1880 until 1897. In 1884, when Trinity nearly closed its doors for lack of money, Alspaugh and two other men formed a committee of management, which completely controlled the college for two years. This service, along with liberal financial contributions and solicitation of contributions from others, enabled Trinity to survive.

To promote his third interest, Alspaugh, a member of Centenary Methodist Church and a deeply religious man, contributed a great deal of money for the building of churches in Winston.

Alspaugh was married in 1861 to Olivia Stedman, who died in 1869; he was married again in 1872, to Celeste Tucker. He had no children by his first wife and two daughters and one son by his second wife: Emma Celeste, John Wesley, Jr., and Violet G. He died after a stroke of paralysis and was interred at Mt. Tabor Methodist Church Cemetery.

#### **Additional information from NCPedia editors at the State Library of North Carolina:**

This person enslaved and owned other people. Many Black and African people, their descendants, and some others were enslaved in the United States until the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery in 1865. It was common for wealthy landowners, entrepreneurs, politicians, institutions, and others to enslave people and use enslaved labor during this period. To read more about the enslavement and transportation of African people to North Carolina, visit <https://aaahc.nc.gov/programs/africa-carolina-0> [16]. To read more about slavery and its history in North Carolina, visit <https://www.ncpedia.org/slavery> [17]. - Government and Heritage Library, 2023

#### **References:**

Samuel A. Ashe, ed., *Biographical History of North Carolina*, vol. 8 (1917 [portrait]).

Samuel A. Ashe, *Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century* (1892).

Nora C. Chaffin, *Trinity College, 1839–1892* (1950).

Winston *Western Sentinel*, 1857–72.

#### **Additional Resources:**

Inventory of the John W. Alspaugh Papers, 1875 - 1898. Duke University Libraries. Available from <http://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/findingaids/uaalspaugh/> [18] (accessed January 30, 2013).

"John Alspaugh." *Slave Schedules of the Eighth Census of the United States* 1860. Yadkin, Forsyth, North Carolina. National Archives Microfilm Publication M653. Record Group 29. Accessed May 18, 2023 from Ancestry.com.

Forsyth County Public Library article on Alspaugh: <http://northcarolinaroom.wordpress.com/category/civil-war-150/> [19]

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