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FIFTY HUGH MORSON STUDENTS WILL TAKE TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Will Visit National Capital Under Chaperonage of Teachers and Will Stay There Several Days.

MUCH INTEREST EVIDENT

About fifty science, history, civics, and geography students of the Hugh Morson and Junior high schools will take a field trip to Washington City, April 29-May 1.

The objective of the science students will be visits to the National Museum, Botanical Gardens, and Zoological Gardens, while the history, civics, and geography pupils will have a better opportunity than is offered in any other city in the country for field work, visiting points of historical and governmental interest.

Everything for the comfort of the pupils is being arranged beforehand, in order to devote the entire time to sight-seeing and study on the field trips.

Sunday in Washington the pupils will attend the church of their choice or one designated by the teachers.

Physic pupils plan to visit the big radio broadcasting station of the Army and Navy, which is in constant communication with foreign stations.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION NORTH CAROLINA CAPITAL

The City of Raleigh is situated in latitude 35 degrees 47 minutes north, in longitude 78 degrees 48 minutes west, just north of the geographical center of North Carolina.

Raleigh lies just on the fall line which divides the Piedmont plateau distance of all principal cities of the from the Coastal plain.

The city, which occupies an area of seven square miles, is located on a hill about 390 feet above sea level.

The Capital City is located on the following highways: Ocean to ocean, Central, Capital to Capital, Calhoun, and Bankhead, and is on the Southern, Norfolk Southern, and Seaboard Air Line railroads.

A typical telegram received by freshmen this season is brief and to the point: "It won't be long now."

RALEIGH HAS GROWN FROM VILLAGE TO PROGRESSIVE CITY

Historical Facts Brought Out to Show Development Since Its Creation by Legislature

Wake County, of which Raleigh is the county seat, was created by an act of the legislature sitting at New Bern, January 26, 1771.

"Raleigh's first street car" is a very interesting subject to think about. The Raleigh Experimental Railway was the first attempt at a railroad built in North Carolina.

Raleigh, the Capital Village

Colonel Creecy, in his "Grandfathers Tales," describes the look of Raleigh in 1839 something like this: "It was a town of magnificent distance, of unsightly bramble bush and briars, of hills and morasses, of grand old oaks and few inhabitants, and an unwelcome look to newcomers."

At that time the first State House stood solitary on the Capitol Square, and near it was the famous sassafras tree, which was later removed on account of decay, which had long marked a wonderful deer stand whence forty deer had been shot by one hunter's rifle, within the memory of those then alive.

Governor Ashe was the first Governor to make Raleigh his permanent residence, and he came to town in 1795, while the other state officers found it necessary to "go out there in the woods to live and help with the government" as they expressed it.

The first governor's mansion was a frame building on Fayetteville street, situated about in the place where the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company's building now stands.

One handsome residence that was built then still stands today and it is inhabited by representatives of the family that built it.

At this early period, if one passed down Fayetteville street he would have seen a few frame buildings and homes, including the Joel Lane house, the Mordecai place, and the old Andrew Jackson birthplace.

There were only a few pay schools, but Raleigh asked for state aid in establishing an academy, and also petitioned for the use of Burke square (where the Governor's Mansion now stands) for its site.

When the building was completed it appeared to be about fifty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with fireplaces at each end.

There were homes and stores along Fayetteville Street—small frame buildings long since burned or demolished; the Joel Lane house stood near where it now stands, but facing South Boylan Avenue; the Mordecai Place was partly built; the old Andrew Johnson birthplace, judging by the style of its architecture, was then in existence, but tradition says that it stood near the plot where Tucker's store was built immediately after the war of '61.

Around 1800 there were no churches in Raleigh, although services were frequently held by the few denominations in the State House.

There were no common schools in all North Carolina, and but few pay schools. In the year 1801 Raleigh asked for state aid in building an academy, and also petitioned for the use of Burke Square, where the Governor's Mansion now stands.

OLD SCHOOLS OF RALEIGH ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE TODAY

Many Improvements Noted and Number of Students Increased

Most of the early private schools of Raleigh were of a high order. The "free" schools, as the common or public schools were called, were confined to the lower grades of study: reading, writing, and arithmetic.

It was not uncommon to find the schoolhouse with ground floors and with chimneys built of sticks and dirt. Fuel was supplied by brush, which the children had to gather every few minutes.

There were no lectures, few explanations, no oral instruction. To get through the book was the great end, and to whip well the paramount means.

Schools of Today

Since the days of the above common schools Raleigh has progressed in education. It is the educational center of North Carolina.

The white schools and supervisors are as follows: Superintendent—H. F. Srygley.

Supervisor of Art—Minnie Martin. Supervisor of Music—W. A. Potter. Assistant Supervisor of Music—Margaret Highsmith.

Supervisor of Physical Education—Dorothy Nash.

Supervisor of Cafeterias—Florence Conbear.

Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds and Business Manager—H. T. Jennerjohn.

Hugh Morson High—C. E. Wessinger, Principal; enrollment, 150.

Junior High—P. S. Daniel; 752. Wiley—Mrs. M. B. Sherwood; 794.

Lewis—Miss Myrtle Underwood; 671. Murphey—Miss Emma Conn; 668.

Eliza Pool—Mrs. Herman Senter; 180.

Thompson—Miss Elizabeth Holman; 398.

Centennial—Miss Mary A. Page; 312. Barbee—Mrs. O. S. Slaunwhite; 167.

White school under construction in Hayes-Barton.

All the buildings are new or have been repaired and made up-to-date in every respect.

In the white graded schools there are six grades; in the junior high there are only two, the seventh and eighth. The subjects taught in junior high are: English, Math, History, Geography, Civics, Latin, French, Science, Manual Arts, and Home Economics.

The Hugh Morson High, or Senior High, has grades from the ninth to the eleventh. The subjects taught are: English, Math, History, Latin, French, German, Biology, Chemistry, Physics; a business course which includes

large crowd present and all seemed to have a good time.

Mrs. Willis Briggs planned the program and Miss Natalie Coffey and Rosalynde Nix had charge of the impromptu classes, while John Park was in control of the spelling match.

The debate, "Resolved, that men talk more than women," in which Dr. Noble and Miss Liza Pool took part, was won by Miss Liza, for the affirmative.

"Who works the hardest, school boys, parents, or teachers?" a triangular affair, was won by Harold Glascock for the school boys.

After the program, delicious refreshments were served by the juniors in the school gymnasium.

WILLIAM WOMBLE TO REPRESENT RALEIGH STUDENT AT LEXINGTON

COL. FRED A. OLDS SPEAKS TO H.M. STUDENTS IN CHAPEL

Talks to the Students on Life and Work of Governor Zebulon Baird Vance

QUILL & SCROLL INITIATION

"Vance was the most intensely human man you ever saw," stated Col. Fred A. Olds in his talk to the student body of Hugh Morson High School during chapel exercises at the Thompson School auditorium Monday.

Colonel Olds told of the occasion when he had first seen Vance upon his coming to Raleigh from Hillsboro with his mother. This trip took a whole day. He first saw Vance at the courthouse, and he recorded his impressions in these words: "There stood Governor Vance, big and smiling, and the 'folksiest' man in the world. I saw then what a wonderful grip he had on folks and I never forgot it."

He continued to illustrate by telling an incident which occurred January 1, 1927, when Vance was inaugurated for the third time. It was snowing hard and people had come from all over the State to see him.

Colonel Olds said: "One of the first things he said to me after the inauguration was, 'Fred, did you make the men comfortable?'"

"Why did these people love and admire this man?" he continued. "Because he had thought about them during the great war." He then told how Vance had pledged the faith of North Carolina through its cotton crop, its pitch and tar, etc. If it had not been for this the Confederate States would have had no credit abroad.

He began the blockade running which so aided the South. Low, gray vessels slipped out with the precious cotton to the Bermudas and other islands and returned with English goods. The first cotton compress was in Wilmington, N. C., and through this they managed to squeeze the cotton to about one-third of its original size.

Colonel Olds told of how, in 1878, Vance said to him: "Fred, a good many people think that I, Governor Vance, started blockade running. J. G. Martin first suggested this idea to me." Then Colonel Olds gave some illustrations of the life of the people during these war times, and of how much they thought of Vance.

He told of the battle of Gettysburg, and stated that out of 4,440 regiments, North Carolina had the greatest loss, which was 94 per cent of their men.

He told of the winter of 1864 in Raleigh. The people wore wooden shoes, some even partly made of iron, so that they would wear well. "Everyone worked and everybody was happy," he said. The children worked after school. The people knew they must turn out powder for the Confederacy, so Whitaker's Mill was used for this. Machinery for grinding and making powder was brought there, and powder, bullets, etc., were manufactured.

"Raleigh was a beehive. They made 65 things, and Vance was the head of it all. Although he saw that the South could never win. It was inevitable, it was written on the stars," said Colonel Olds.

"At the end of the war he provided for Raleigh as a city to be surrendered by Wm. Henry Harrison, and as a capital by the ex-Governor Swain."

The city was still, when the key to the Capitol was surrendered. The same afternoon they organized the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Logan was made provost major-general. Jonathan Worth, Josephus Daniels' grandfather, was made first treasurer. The State then got reconstruction money from England, because of the foresight of Vance in pledging the faith of the State.

Colonel Olds closed his speech with the statement that "Vance was always splendid, always great; but more splendid and greater because he was so intensely human and so interested in North Carolina."

The members of the Quill and Scroll, journalism honor society, were presented their pins by Mrs. Covington. The students sang several selections and the orchestra played a few numbers.

"My carburetor is out of order, but I think I can put it right."

"Have you a mechanical bent?"

"No, but perhaps my neighbor has one. I'll borrow it."

Will Go To Meeting of Southern High School Association and Enter Paper For First Prize.

MRS. NINA H. COVINGTON MAY ACCOMPANY HIM

William Womble, member of the Journalism Class of Hugh Morson High School, will leave for Lexington, Va., where the Southern High School Press Association will meet, under the auspices of Washington and Lee University, on April 22 and 23.

Three consecutive issues of The Raleigh Student have been sent to Howard Thompson, acting director of the Washington and Lee School of Journalism. Since The Raleigh Student is a weekly paper, of regulation, up-to-date size, and is, moreover, in the opinion of Raleigh friends, an excellent school paper, it is hoped that William will "cop" one of the prizes.

Mrs. N. H. Covington, instructor of the Class of Journalism at Hugh Morson High School, will probably go with William. En route to Lexington she will visit her Alma Mater, Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

OLD-TIME LAWYERS OF THE CAPITAL CITY

One of the first practicing lawyers connected with the history of Raleigh was Henry Seawell. He came here in 1800 from Franklin (then Bute) County. After serving as Attorney-General, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, which position he filled with great credit.

A contemporary of Mr. Seawell was Peter Browne, who came here in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was owner of the land later purchased by William Boylan, now known as Boylan Heights.

Moses Mordecai was another early attorney. Coming to this State from New York, he settled in Greenville, and came to Raleigh about 1820. He was a jurist of note and an advocate of great ability.

Another attorney of distinction was Gavin Hogg. Removing here from Bertie in 1820, he soon had a large practice.

EARLY ORGANIZATION OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Steps were taken to organize an Episcopal church in Raleigh about 1820. Rev. John Phillips, of Calvary Church of Tarboro, being missionary in charge. In 1822 a vestry was elected, consisting of Chief Justice John Tyler, William H. Haywood, and Dr. Burges. The first building erected was only a wooden edifice situated near Edenton street. The present stone church, Christ Church, was built under the supervision of Mr. Upjohn, who was the leading ecclesiastical architect of the country.

Rev. Milton A. Barber is the present rector of Christ Church. There are two other Episcopal churches in the city: Good Shepherd, of which Rev. Henry H. Lane is rector, and St. Saviours, which is under the charge of Rev. B. M. Lackey.

RALEIGH'S DAILY PAPERS

The Raleigh Times (established 1875), Martin street. Daily except Sunday; afternoon. Daily, 12 to 16 pages; Saturdays, 29 to 32 pages. Distribution confined to central and eastern North Carolina. Independent in politics; member Associated Press, S. N. P. A., N. C. Press Association, N. C. Association of Daily Papers. John A. Park, publisher; Robt. L. Gray, editor; W. N. Penny, advertising manager; J. L. Marcom, office manager; Robert M. Duckett, managing editor. Advertising representatives: Bryant Griffith, and Brunson, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Boston.

The News and Observer, Martin street. Published daily, including Sunday; afternoon. Daily, 12 to 16 pages; Saturdays, 29 to 32 pages. Distribution confined to central and eastern North Carolina. Independent in politics; member A. B. C. Central and eastern North Carolina circulation; 95 per cent of circulation within 75 miles of Raleigh. Associated Press and two Washington wires. Josephus Daniels, Jr., business manager; Will X. Coley, circulation manager; R. W. Haywood, managing editor. Advertising representative, John M. Bramham Co., Chicago, New York, Detroit, St. Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City.

Stunt Night at Wiley School Held By Hugh Morson High

Parents, Teachers, and Students Participate in Joint Frolic and Have Big Time

MISS LIZA WINS DEBATE

Contests in spelling and arithmetic, amusing debates, with a general air of comradeship which was good for all parties present, featured the "Stunt Night" program of the Hugh Morson Parent-Teachers Association held at Wiley School Friday evening, April 8.

In spite of the rain, which came down at times in torrents, there was a