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(ONE SECTION)

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HISTORY OF CHOWAN COLLEGE AND CHOWAN ASSOCIATION AS GIVEN IN TWO DIARIES

History of Chowan College as Given in Diary of First President.

REV. A. MCDOWELL WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT

History of Chowan Association as Given by James A. Delk.

In 1848, Chowan Association being in session with the Ramoth Gilead Church, received a communication from the Bertie Union Meeting relative to the establishment of a Female High School, and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the establishment of a female school of high order, to be under the patronage of this Association, and to be located at some proper place within our borders; and whereas, the trustees appointed by said Union Meeting have sent out an agent to take subscriptions to accomplish that object and, whereas, that agent has nearly \$1,000, the greater portion of which has been subscribed on condition of locating the school in the town of Murfreesboro, North Carolina; and whereas, the establishment of such a school is justly regarded as having an important bearing on our denominational interests, therefore,

Resolved, that this Association most cordially approves the enterprise, and recommends it to the liberal support of our brethren and friends

Resolved, that only a few trustees have been appointed to manage and control the contemplated school, we now appoint trustees to compose a full Board, who shall have power to adopt such measures as they may think requisite for the school.

Resolved, that the Board be instructed to obtain an Act of Incorporation from the next Legislature. The following persons were then elected trustees: G. C. Moore, A. J. Perry, J. W. Barnes, of the Bertie Union Meeting; J. L. Tirrell, W. Stallings, W. Riddick, of Yeopim Meeting; J. Carver, W. P. Forbes, J. P. Morgan, of Camden and Currituck Meeting; J. T. Halsey, E. P. Melson, J. W. Beasley, of Washington and Tyrrell Union Meeting.

In 1849, the Committee on Education reported that the trustees appointed had purchased the old Academy lot in Murfreesboro for \$1,225, and had fitted it up for immediate use. They had selected Rev. A. McDowell as Principal, who called to his aid the requisite assistants.

The Institute was formally opened October 11th, 1848, with 11 students, the number soon increasing to 47. The school was soon subjected to a severe trial, by the occurrence of smallpox in the town in April, 1849, which induced the principal to suspend the exercises of the school and subsequently to resign his connection with the Institute.

The exercises of the school were resumed May 1st, under the direction of Rev. M. R. Forey, Pro tem. The number of pupils increasing, the limited accommodations proved insufficient to accommodate all that applied, and a few friends uniting with several of the trustees, organized a joint-stock company, for the purpose of erecting a large and tasteful edifice to meet the demands for more ample accommodation.

In 1851 the company purchased a new site for the Institute and contracted for the erection of the new edifice,

was completed and occupied. The November 3, 1852, the building entire cost of premises, buildings and outfit was \$34,002.09, and the Institute entered on this new departure with bright auspices and the confident hopes of its many friends for a brilliant future.

In 1856, the Portsmouth Association united with the Chowan Association in carrying forward the work of the institution with their patro-

nage and liberal contributions. The first contributor being Mr. Joseph Prince of Southampton County, then a young man, who gave one thousand dollars cash before leaving the Association grounds. Throughout his entire life he was always an enthusiastic and loyal friend to the institution. In 1854, Dr. Forey resigned the presidency and Rev. William Hooper, D. D., was elected to fill his place. The first year of Dr. Hooper's administration was marked by a most gratifying success. 160 students matriculated that year. Of the thousands of pupils that have attended the school during thirty-three years of its existence, one-third, if not more, have been from Virginia; and of the one hundred and five graduates fifty-one were from Virginia, showing that North Carolina and Virginia are sisters in education as well as in commerce.

With colors flying, the enthusiasm and support of the people was all that could be desired, one wonders what would have been the history of this school had not the Civil War broken out just when it was entering into its own. The fall of 1861 a goodly number of students assembled with bright prospects. Dr. Hooper had associated with him such teachers as P. S. Henson, M. L. Gwathmey and A. McDowell, who had returned to the institution in 1855 as teacher of Mathematics and Science. When Roanoke Island fell into the hands of the Federal troops in February, 1862, such a panic was caused that the majority of the boarding students were called to their homes. Dr. Hooper and several of the teachers left at the same time. The institute, however, continued with the few boarders left and the day pupils. In May, 1862, A. McDowell was elected President, which place he held until his death in May, 1868. These were the darkest hours through which the institution ever passed. God in his Providence raised up many friends who loyally stood by the President during the storm and stress of the reconstruction days. In the beginning, the amount of money subscribed was not sufficient to equip it as it should be, and Dr. Forey by the advice of the trustees had bought much equipment on a credit. But for the war, the debt would have been easily paid. However, in 1868 the institution would have been sold by its northern creditors had not such men as W. W. Mitchell, Dr. A. J. Askew, W. Dunning, L. T. Spiers, Rev. John Mitchell, M. R. Gregory, Edwin Ferebee, and W. T. Tayloe formed a joint-stock company and paid all the pressing debts which by May 1869 amounted to \$8,876.58, leaving a deficit of \$3,000 still unpaid. It was the object of these men to return the institution to the Association as soon as the money which had been paid out by them had been refunded. Under this order, the institution continued to prosper, and by 1874 had built up a patronage of 174 boarding pupils; in 1876 it graduated a class of twenty; ten of whom were from Virginia and ten from North Carolina.

Proposition of the Stockholders

In 1878, the stockholders submitted the following:

The Stockholders of Chowan Baptist Female Institute beg leave submit the following statement and proposition to the Chowan and the Portsmouth Associations.

The trustees of Chowan Female Collegiate Institute, at their semi-annual meeting, February 15th, 1867 finding themselves embarrassed by a large debt, created in the founding of the institution, and the interest thereon, which had accumulated to such an extent that it was impossible to pay off by voluntary subscriptions, and being pressed by some of the creditors for immediate payment, resolved to transfer the Institute, with all of its appurtenances, to a joint stock company, if such a company could be formed, upon the condition of their assuming the debts and binding themselves to restore the Institute to the two associations whenever the money expended by them in paying debts and adding improvements should be refunded to

ONE GAME MR. THRIFTLESS CAN'T PLAY



them. Mr. Willie Riddick, the largest creditor being present, generously proposed, if the money could be raised in a short time, to compromise his claims at a discount of 50 per cent., provided the others would do the same. Whereupon a committee was appointed to ascertain if the other creditors would consent to the same compromise.

Both committees were successful, and the company was organized on the 8th day of January, 1868, under charter bearing date of December 28th, 1867. The property was transferred to the company, and they paid in accordance with the proposed terms all the debts acknowledged to be valid, amounting to stock to \$10,500. Cash advanced by W. W. Mitchell, for which he holds the note of the company, \$1000.

The company having received nothing in the form of dividends or interest on their stock, but have devoted the entire income of the Institute to repairs and improvements. From this source they have made large additions to the appliances of instruction, thoroly repairing the entire premises, which had been greatly depreciated during the war, conducted ten years for the benefit of the denomination, with more than the former efficiency, and added the buildings and other permanent improvements to the value of \$4,900.

They think the denomination ought to share this benevolent work with them, and especially that the denomination ought to own and control the institution. They, therefore, propose that an earnest effort be made as soon as possible, to raise the sum sufficient to redeem it, and restore it to its former and appropriate owners. All they ask is the return of the money expended by them in the payment of debts, with simple interest thereon; and to raise the sum they promise to contribute liberally themselves.

Their reasons for submitting this proposition are:

1. The institution needs all of its income to keep the premises in repair, and to furnish the additional appliances demanded by the progress of the age.

2. It is not right that a few individuals should bear the whole expense of a public institution in the support of which all are equally interested.

3. It is not good policy, nor is it creditable to the two associations to allow an institution founded by them remain subject to the contingency of passing entirely beyond their control.

4. This contingency exists, and becomes yearly more apparent by the death of the original stockholders, and the passing of the stock in the hands of those who may feel no interest in the work of the denomination.

5. The property is worth much more than the sum necessary to redeem it.

In 1879, the committee presented the following:

The committee appointed to suggest a plan to meet the proposition submitted by the stockholders of the Chowan Baptist Female Institute at your last session, submit the following:

Committee met at Chowan Baptist Female Institute June 25, 1878. After various plans were submitted and discussed, the stockholders then, present made the following proposition: That they will donate the stock held by them to the Baptist denomination, on the condition that they re-

ceive a certificate entitling them to keep one indigent young lady at the Chowan Baptist Female Institute perpetually, free of charge for literary tuition, for each one thousand dollars of stock donated. The present indebtedness of the institute is to be paid with debts now due it.

The stockholders present contributed stock as follows: W. W. Mitchell \$4,000; M. R. Gregory \$1000; J. W. W. Mitchell \$500; L. T. Spiers \$250; J. W. Barnes \$250; A. McDowell \$500; Annie S. Askew \$500; John Mitchell \$100. All bearing interest from February 12, 1869.

The following stockholders relinquish their stock on the condition that they are to receive on hundred dollars annually in tuition at the Baptist Female Institute until their stock, without interest, shall have been absorbed, viz: W. T. Brown \$500; Wiley Riddick \$340.

The motion to receive the report was discussed by Elders McDowell, Bailey and Savage and was carried.

In connection with this subject elder Cohen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that we appreciate the noble generosity of the stockholders of the Chowan Baptist Female Institute in sustaining the Institute for so many years, and for their recent act of unprecedented liberality in donating their stock to the Baptist denomination.

Resolved, that while we cordially acquiesce in their proposal to give the Institute to the Baptist denomination instead of to the Chowan and Portsmouth Associations, we shall always feel the same lively interest in its prosperity and success, and we cordially commend it to the liberal support of the Baptists and to the many friends of female education everywhere.

Resolved, that we appoint nine the brethren as Trustees, to receive and conduct the institution in the future; the trustees to have power to fill vacancies between the sessions of the Chowan Association.

Resolved, that all vacancies shall be filled from persons nominated by this body at its annual sessions.

(The HERALD is indebted to Miss Esther Wynne of the Chowan College Faculty, for the copy of this history.)

Rev. Fred T. Collins Resigns

Rev. Fred T. Collins, for the past two years pastor of the Ahoskie Baptist Church, offered his resignation on last Saturday, at the regular monthly conference. Rev. Collins gives as his principal reason for resigning the apparent feeling that exists on the part of some of the townspeople.

Rev. Mr. Collins has made a vigorous fight against the latter day evils in the town of Ahoskie since assuming his pastorate here, and it is due to his uncompromising stand against those things that opposition has arisen. However, the people of his church have given him their cooperation in the work here; and they are not at all willing to oringuish him as their pastor, after he has accomplished so much good for the town and community.

His resignation has not been accepted by the church here, and the members are exerting their powers of persuasion over him to remain with them.

Cotton Ginned in Hertford County

There were 1822 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned in Hertford County, from the crop of 1919 prior to November 14, 1919 as compared with 1319 bales ginned to November 14, 1918.

NATIVE TERRACE IS BEST FOR THE STATE

Extension Service Says the Native Terrace is Best for This State

TELLS HOW TO BUILD THEM SUCCESSFULLY

Advantage of This Type is in Non-Corrosion of Substances Used.

The broad-base graded-ridge terrace, known as the Mangum type, is the best type of terrace for North Carolina conditions, says Mr. H. M. Lynde, of the North Carolina Extension Service. It is well adapted to all types of the soil and on slopes up to 12 or 15 feet to the hundred. Some of the advantages of the Mangum type, as given by the drainage expert, are erosion, which is reduced to a minimum in the terrace channel by carrying the water off the field in a broad, shallow sheet at a low velocity, and average soils are not washed much in broad-terrace channels where the fall does not exceed 6 inches in 100 feet. It is recommended that this fall never be exceeded.

How to Build the Mangum Terrace

The Mangum terrace is a broad bank of earth about 20 feet wide at the base with gently sloping sides. The top of the terrace should be from 15 to 20 inches higher than the bottom of the channel above the terrace. It can be cultivated and can be crossed readily by large farm machinery without injury to the terrace.

A vertical distance or drop of 3 feet between the terraces is recommended for slopes up to 5 feet in the hundred; 4 feet for slopes between 5 and 10 feet; and 5 feet for slopes between 10 and 15 feet to the hundred. These figures represent the best practice, states Mr. Lynde but an average vertical drop of 4 feet between terraces; gives good results on any slope up to 10 feet to the hundred. This means a horizontal spacing of 80 feet on a 5 per cent. slope and 40 feet on a 10 percent. slope.

The fall or grade of a terrace may be either uniform or variable. By uniform grade is meant that the fall in each 100 feet is the same from the upper to the lower end of the terrace. The variable graded terraces are much superior to a terrace with uniform grade, since it removes the surface water with less washing in the terrace channel and with less probability that the terrace will break near the lower end because of the piling up of the run-off water. A good practice is to change the grade every 300 feet along the length of the terrace, until a maximum of 6 inches to the hundred feet is reached.

The steeper the slope of land, the greater the fall required, since the size of the channel above the terrace grows smaller as the slope increases. A long terrace should have more fall than a short one, because the volume of water to be removed increases as the length of the terrace as the length of the terrace increases.

Since the volume of water increases, there is a limit to the length of the graded terrace where a fall of 6 inches per 100 feet is not exceeded. A variable graded terrace should not exceed 1600 feet on land with a 5 per cent slope, nor 1100 feet on land with a 10 per cent slope. A uniform graded terrace with 6

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT LEFT TO STATES

Enforcement of Prohibition To Be Left To the Individual States.

ACCORDING TO THE PROHIBITION OFFICERS

That Is Policy to Be Pursued By Agents of Federal Government.

(From Associated Press Dispatch Washington, November 25.—) Enforcement of constitutional prohibition will be placed squarely up to state and municipal authorities and the federal government machinery will not intervene until obvious inefficiency on the part of local officials makes such action necessary; the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church was told here today by John F. Kramer, federal prohibitionist commissioner.

It was Mr. Kramer's first announcement of policy since he assumed office a week ago.

Mr. Kramer said the people of the country could be divided into two classes.

"Heretofore the line of demarcation has been between those who favored the prohibition of the liquor traffic and those who opposed it," he said. "From now on the line of demarcation will be between those who are in favor of obeying the law whether their personal views are in harmony with the law or not, and those who will be ready and anxious and ready to violate the law."

To Enlist Aid of State Officials

Describing the machinery being set up for the enforcement of prohibition laws, Mr. Kramer says: "The first step would be with the various state inspectors. They will keep themselves informed as to the conditions in their states and will report to the state federal director who will investigate and arrest if evidence warrants. One of the chief duties of the state federal director will be to enlist the aid of all state officers. He will also endeavor to secure the backing of all civic, moral and religious bodies."

Affirming the belief that the greater mass of American people were at heart law abiding, the prohibition chief declared that "this fact will tell mightily in the matter of getting results from the law." He declared that local authorities should be "jealous of their rights of enforcement and zealous in their performances of their duty."

"The highest success will be attained only if the great mass of law abiding people make their influence and power felt." Mr. Kramer said "obedience to law should be preached from every pulpit, taught in every school room, urged from every platform.

inches fall to the hundred feet, should not exceed 1200 feet and 900 feet in length on 5 and 10 per cent slopes, respectively. It will thus be seen that a variable graded terrace can be made longer than a uniform graded terrace. If it is necessary to lay out the terrace longer than those limited lengths, without using a greater fall than 6 inches per 100 feet, then the terrace should be built higher for the additional length near the lower end, or the terraces should be placed closer together. Methods of laying out and constructing terraces will be described in subsequent articles.