

**SPECIAL OFFER:**  
Will send you the  
LEDGER from now un-  
til January 1, 1915,  
for 35 cents.

# The Windsor Ledger

**THE LEDGER**  
Does Job printing  
of every description.  
Prices and Quality  
Guaranteed.

VOLUME 31

WINDSOR, N. C., THURSDAY JULY 29TH, 1915.

No. 9

## THE PROGRAMME FOR OLD SOLDIERS' DAY

FIRST



FIRST

THURSDAY

THURSDAY

IN

IN

AUGUST

AUGUST

### Hon. Claude Kitchin the Orator of the Day

Music ..... by the Aulander Orchestra  
Prayer ..... by the Chaplain  
Dixie ..... Chorus  
Recitation ..... The Ranks are Thinning  
Solo .....  
Introduction of Speaker ..... R. W. Askew  
Address ..... Hon. Claude Kitchin  
Roll-call .....  
Music ..... by the Orchestra

#### DINNER

### The Tuscarora Indians

A Beautiful Legend of the Tuscarora Indians Once Inhabiting the Section of Indian Woods

### A Pathetic Love Story

(WRITTEN BY HON. F. D. WINSTON)

I have read the interesting article on the Indians of this part of North Carolina recently published by Col. F. A. Olds. He places the Tuscarora Indians among the Algonquins. I think he is in error in that statement. I presume he follows a number of historians who wrote to the effect. In 1910 the United States Government published under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institute and the Bureau of Ethnology a "Hand Book of American Indians." One of the most interesting articles in that work is the chapter on the Tuscarora tribe of Indians. The statement is there made that the Tuscaroras are Iroquoian, "speaking language cognate with those of the Iroquoian linguistic group and dwelling when first encountered on the Roanoke, Neuse, Tar and Pamlico rivers of North Carolina. Fixing the Tuscaroras as of the great Iroquois Indians has been done by Mr. James Mooney, a high educated Indian employed by the bureau of American Ethnology. I have several interesting letters from him on Tuscarora history. He has never been able to make me a promised visit when we are to open some Indian mounds in the Indian Woods section of Bertie county, lying on the Roanoke river. The Tuscarora league was composed of three tribal constituent members, each having an independent and exclusive appellation. The North Carolina membership was combined under the name of Tuscarora which is the same as Esaurora. Mr. Mooney infers that Esaurora is a synonym of Skaruren. From the latter word we find that the name Tuscarora in its primary sense means "Hemp Gatherers." The secondary meaning of that work is "shirt wearer." The Tuscarora Indian is said to have worn that primitive garment, in which it was not customary to put a pocket. This tribe of Indians lived on the eastern bank of the Roanoke river. Some years after the Indian massacre in 1711 Governor Charles Eden negotiated a treaty with that branch of

the Tuscarora tribe friendly to the white people. That treaty placed the friendly Tuscaroras on a reservation in Bertie county containing 12,500 acres of land. The boundaries of the tract were definitely fixed by an act of the General Assembly held at New Bern the 15th day of October, 1748. In that act the Roanoke river is called Morattok. We have this couplet of the names of three rivers in Bertie: "Cashie and Cashoke, Morattok and Roanoke." Under the treaty negotiated between James Blount and Governor Eden the Tuscaroras were given the liberty of selecting their "own spot of ground." They wisely selected the lands in Bertie county. The lands are now called the Indian Woods. They were, two hundred years ago, an ideal spot for an idle and non-productive race. The dense forest was the abode of game of all sorts. Deer, coon, squirrel, wild turkey are there in abundance to-day. The many streams within the territory were stocked with fish. In severe winter it has always been a place for wild ducks to come for food and shelter. Within its limits are several springs that have wonderful medical and curative properties. One of them is a specific for skin disease; another for indigestion. In the middle of this territory lived King Blount, chief of the tribe, and here for years the friendly Tuscaroras lived, the subject of constant pillage and depredation on the part of their white neighbors. There was no racial intermingling. There were no half breed Indians in Bertie. The only exception to this was when the Tuscaroras killed a slave belonging to Zedekiah Stone, father of Governor David Stone, they made good his loss by giving him an Indian man. This man he married to one of his slave women. Their descendants live in Bertie County. They lay great claims to respectability on account of their Indian blood. The Tuscaroras finally decided to leave Bertie county and join their kindred in New York State, the five Indian nations there.

In 1756 they did remove to that State. From time to time they had leased small areas of their reservation to the adjacent settlers. This increased their many inconveniences and made it easier for the whites to perpetrate numerous acts of injustice. In 1756 the General assembly ratified and confirmed those leases and also confirmed a lease of the residue of the lands for 150 years to Robert Jones, Jnr., William Williams and Thomas

### The Second Annual Picnic

Of Farmers Union of Bertie County Held in Windsor on Thursday, July 22nd Big Success

### Brass Band--Public Dinner

The second annual gathering of the Farmers' Union of the county was held on Thursday of last week in Windsor. Viewed in any light it was one of the best meetings ever held in the State. The crowd was as well dressed, as orderly as well behaved and as intelligent; the speeches were pleasing, instructive and forceful; the dinner was bountiful and wholesome and served with gracious hospitality, the music was inspiring, and the spirit of fellowship and neighborly greeting was magnificent. Nothing was wanting to make the day complete. The ladies had decorated the court house, inside and outside with beautiful suggestive flags and flowers. Fruits and crops added a charm and an interest to the decorations. The day was magnificent. The light clouds that drifted across the sun tempered the atmosphere and anywhere one got was cool and comfortable.

More than two thousand happy and contented people, young and old, thronged our streets, and made themselves at home.

President James Lawrence Harrington called the meeting to order on the dot and called on Rev. W. T. Asbell, acting County Chaplain to invoke the Divine blessing. This prayer was so fervent and inspiring. The selections by the Rocky Hock brass band were inspiring. The new uniforms added greatly to the occasion. They were generous with their music and entertained the audience during the day with catchy airs and martial strains. The address of welcome by Governor Francis D. Winston was calculated to make every visitor feel perfectly at home. It was just such an invitation to enjoy Windsor as the well-known hospitality of the old town calls for.

Prof. Herbert W. Early appropriately prefaced his introduction by Mr. R. W. Freeman with urging the employment of a Demonstration Agent for the county.

Mr. R. W. Freeman is of the Bureau of Demonstration at

Pugh. The removal of the tribe was then completed. For a number of years, at rare intervals, the Indians sent agents from New York to Bertie county to collect their rents and look after their holdings. It is needless to say that the payment of rent was not very prompt. Under legislative authority the tribe was permitted to sell out their interest and the money was paid to them and a deed of release executed.

The last time a Tuscarora Indian was in Bertie was in 1832. I have the circumstances of the visit from my mother, then a girl of seven years of age. She amused her children with the narrative. I have also talked with Jonathan S. Taylor, Clerk of the County Court of Bertie in 1832, and with whom the Indians and my mother-in-law had business dealings and before whom Langboard and Saccarusa acknowledged a deed. My mother said that she was on the porch at her home when these strange people came up and asked for food. There were three men and one woman who had a pap-

(Continued on another page)

Washington, D. C. He acts in connection with our State. His address was excellent, showing the great advance made in those counties employing such an agent and urging that Bertie county get in the progressive procession and employ a first class man.

No speech has ever created a better impression, because it was what the audience wanted to hear. When you talk to people about what they know they need, you will get a hearing and applause.

The committee was fortunate in getting Mr. Freeman to address our people. One of the main features of the days program were two quartettes in the morning, Messrs. W. J. Daniel, W. F. Daniel, J. W. Lassiter and S. Jordan Ward rendered a very fine selection with great ease and effectiveness. In the afternoon Messrs. W. J. Daniel, W. F. Daniel, J. W. Lassiter and Miss Bessie Lassiter were splendidly harmonious in a most difficult piece of music. This is a special feature of the Farmers' Union and one that will be given much prominence in the future. They propose to give our talented country boys and girls a chance not only to entertain the public but to let the public see how well they can do it. Many a city church pays thousands of dollars annually for music not half as good as the two quartettes sung in the court room on this occasion.

Two hours were devoted to dinner and it took that time to properly wait on the great crowd. There was dinner in abundance and dinner of the finest quality. And it was served by fine men and good women who love to wait on their neighbors. Of course the main dinner was furnished by the farmers from the country. There was some disappointment when it was ascertained that Dr. J. M. Templeton who was injured in an automobile wreck the night before, was not able to meet his appointment. A meeting of the committee was held and it was decided to ask Governor Francis D. Winston to speak at the afternoon session. He was admirably presented to the audience by Mr. R. E. Tarkington. His address was a complement to what Mr. Freeman had said in the morning. With apt illustrations, witty stories and homely expressions he urged the importance of the Demonstration work. The exercises closed with the benediction from the Chaplain. A meeting of the Union was held after the public exercises and a committee of fifteen appointed to lay before the County Commissioners at their next meeting the importance of a Demonstration Agent for the county and to urge the appointment of such an agent.

The balance of the afternoon was spent by the people in social intercourse and renewing old acquaintances. The Farmers' Union Picnic is now well set in our social life and the people will look forward each year with intense interest to the day of its assembling.

Under the skillful work of Mr. J. E. Tadlock the arrangements for serving the dinner were splendid.

And this another profitable day has been added to our lives.

### The Tri-County Institute

Held at the Chowan College by the Counties of Bertie, Hertford and Northampton

### Interesting Account of Work

A summer school, or tri county institute opened in Chowan College July 8th 1915 with an enrollment of 99 teachers who represented North Carolina from Yancey to Currituck. We are also glad to state that Mexico is represented in our summer school.

This is the first summer school in the State that has been organized in the manner that it is.

No more suitable place in eastern North Carolina could have been chosen for a summer school than at Chowan College, with all the magnificent history and scenery. The imposing College buildings, the beautiful lawn with fine shade trees, shrubbery and flowers, the circular driveway bordered by majestic old pines together with the surrounding hills and valleys suggestive of the Piedmont section furnish ample recreation grounds for instructors and students.

A strong faculty of specialists and successful teachers chosen because of their recognized ability in their particular fields and their special fitness for the instruction of teachers have been giving their undivided time in the summer school.

Among the instructors may be mentioned Prof. R. E. Sentelle, superintendent of Lumberton graded school, who was appointed conductor of the summer school by the State Department of Education. Prof. Sentelle is one of the most prominent educators in North Carolina, and the Chowan section is very fortunate indeed in securing such an able man for the work he is now doing.

The general discussions lead by Prof. Sentelle are based on charter's "Teaching of the Common Branches." So far the outlined work in reading, language, spelling, drawing, and penmanship have been ably discussed.

The work has been divided into high school, intermediate, and primary sections.

The primary section claims the largest number of teachers. This work is under the supervision of Mrs. Pearl Green of Raleigh, N. C., who is recognized by the greatest of educators, as being one of the best specialists in both the North and the South. Her vast experience as student, teacher and supervisor has won for her the highest type of approbation. Mrs. Green is associated in primary work by Miss Ethel Kelly, a very capable instructor, being for many years a teacher in our leading schools of the State, and who now holds the position of primary supervisor in Northampton county, N. C. Miss Kelly is one of the leading specialists in domestic science in the State.

A splendid course in domestic science is being given under the direction of Miss Kelly. This course is of great vital interest, it being proven by the vast number who are taking the course.

Prof. G. E. Lineberry, President of Chowan College, and who needs no further introduction to the educational centre of North Carolina is giving instruction in high school subjects in the summer school.

As a whole, the body of teachers in the summer school are above the average in their general attitude for the work. They are not absent from any of the sessions, whether general or sectional, unless providentially hindered. This shows the great interest being manifested by the teachers as a student body.

Much good has been derived from the practice school work. Often the instructors call on members of their different classes to give a model lesson. This has worked wonderfully and many teachers are benefitted not only by observation, but by really doing the actual work.

Discussions concerning some of the vital problems of the school room are receiving attention and the teachers are made to feel that they are the ones to discuss these problems by exchanging ideas.

A Story Tellers' Club has been organized which meets just at twilight.

(Continued on another Page)