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H. V. SMEDBERG ON PACIFIC COAST

WRITES DR. HUNT OF MARVELOUS SCENERY ON WEST COAST

Portland, Ore., Sept. 10
How are you and your family and the neighborhood in general? As you see by the date line of this letter, we have duly arrived at our destination. We had several days of exploration and investigation of Salt Lake City before our departure.

I had quite a heart to heart confab with a certain bachelor Mormon who denied all previously received tales on the Latter Day Saints, declaring that when polygamy was permitted, a Mormon husband was compelled by a Mormon law to provide a separate establishment for each wife, and further, that in the most palmy days of multiple marriages, only two per cent of the Mormons possessed more than one wife. So you may decide the truth for yourself.

After we departed from Salt Lake City and its irrigated hinterland, our train took us through country more and more desolate, a succession of "bad lands," which had in culmination the Mohave Desert, the most utterly forlorn waste imaginable, a welch rabbit dream of sand, sage brush, and cactus bushes as big as Christmas trees. By this arid road we entered Southern California.

Soon after, we began to see irrigated land again, and then entered a most delightful green country at Riverside. Here we detoured, and transferring to a huge motor bus, were driven at 35 miles an hour through big orchards of citrus fruits and vineyards to Los Angeles, 70 miles away. I never saw as many orchards in my life as I saw on the ride.

At Los Angeles we spent two days visiting Catalina Island, where we saw the wonderful submarine sea-weeds. We gazed down at them through glass panels set in the bottom of our little steamer.

We went on to Santa Barbara, near which point the railroad runs along the ocean's edge for many miles; so close that the cars are often wet with spray. Santa Barbara is the loveliest place we have seen to date, set as it is between ocean and mountains, with flowers everywhere growing to unheard-of heights. We saw great hedges of geraniums and fuchsias, shoulder high, daisies as big as sun flowers, and heliotropes climbing high above our heads.

We kept on up the coast to San Francisco, which was so hilly that it quite made us homesick, and so foggy and cold that we almost froze. Here we saw a large number of relations, and friends, among them Mrs. Farrell, who lived for some years in Brevard.

We left San Francisco by the Mount Shasta Route, which is well named, for during most of the time that daylight lasted, we were in sight of the mountain whose great snow-streaked cap was always a dominating figure of the landscape.

We reached Portland on Thursday morning and since our arrival the Convention has, of course, kept us busy pretty much all day. Yesterday, however, we got out early and took a car up one of the city's hills where from a little park we had a magnificent view of the city, the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and four snow peaks: Hood, Adams, St. Helens and Rainier. Then we rushed off to another park where in a sunken garden we found some ten acres of blooming rose bushes. These were massed by color, and you may readily conceive what a gorgeous sight it all was.

We have a busy fortnight here, but are promised a drive along the Columbia river highway before we leave. We are told that this highway is one of the wonders of the world. We are due to return to Brevard via the Canadian Pacific railway, so I suppose we'll see plenty of Indians and perhaps find a little chilly weather. The prospect of coolness doesn't displease me, for, with the exception of the foggy morning in Frisco, we haven't been really cool since we left Brevard. Good-bye to you.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Puette and daughter, of Lenior, who have been visiting W. J. Puette and family, returned home Thursday.

Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. Murray, who spent the summer at Peter Pan Cottage, left Sunday for Natchez, Miss.

REMINISCENCES OF J. M. HAMLIN

Mr. Editor:

Previous to 1790 few, if any, families at all became permanent settlers in this high up. French Broad, Swannanoa and lower French Broad rivers mer nearly bordering the home lands were first in point of time and occupancy, especially so of emigrants from Burke. We must remember the Blue Ridge until 1791 was the eastern border land of the Cherokee Indians. Single families would hardly venture far into the frontier. While Swannanoa was filling up, hunting ostensibly exploring parties came and went up and down the Indian trail. The lay of the land was noted. Much of the wild and ruggedness of loftier mountains seen in other sections, softened into a more inviting landscape. To view the broad acres of the river bottoms and noticing also that every brook and creek had its narrow, level, fertile slips, impressed an apparent careless hunter and some of them, as the Kings, McDowels, Davidsons and others foresaw future possibilities of a wild country.

Different motives, no doubt, prompted the personnel of these campers. Some were along for adventure simply; some for the chase and saw nothing but deer and turkeys; others for speculative investment as McDowel, Carson, Hemphill, etc., who entered but never lived on their lands; others again were wanting homes, as the Paxtons, Davidsons, Kings, Wilsons, Hefners, etc., and all according to individual point of view were in search for better environments.

Charles McDowel of Burke foresaw future possibilities of a land hitherto unknown, hastened home and backed his judgement by his purse as is shown by his entry in 1789 of 500 acres in Rutherford county on both sides of the French Broad River "including the forks of the said river (East Fork) where the path crosses to Eastatoe." This was his Cherry Fields land. He, in connection with Wiloughby Williams, in November of the same year, entered 200 acres on the upper side of the McDowel survey—the Rosman lands. In July previous he entered 500 acres on "Ben Davidson River" "including the Great Coney Cove 2 or 3 miles above the Indian path." Who of the News readers can locate this cove?

In 1790, Benjamin Davidson of Burke entered 640 acres in Rutherford, lying above James Davidson's land.

It is probable that land in our present county was granted by both Rutherford and Burke, but, in opinion, without due research that common consent accorded Rutherford this right as she seems to have prior claims to upper French Broad while Burke had the precedence on Swannanoa and lower river lands. We are laboring under the impression that there was no recognized divisional line between these two counties west of the Blue Ridge.

Ora L. Jones writing the Asheville Citizen in 1917 contends there was such a line and offers documentary evidence favoring his position and so quotes from "revised statutes" published in 1839, which shows the line "was substantially established in 1809." But I am writing about conditions from 1777 to 1792. As far further evidence he gives the calls of this line: "Beginning at a white oak near the forks of the public road above James Jones' thence to the south side of the tract whereon Widow Smith lives thence to the north side of Moses Black's building thence to the north side of Levi Trout's buildings; thence between the plantations of Perimeter Morgan and Henry Carter to the south side of the tract of William Morris, Sr. thence due west to the Buncombe line." The last call of this line, destroys its force when applied to conditions that antedate the formation of Buncombe.

The presumption is there were no settlers in our territory previous to the dates of the earliest land grants 1788 to 1791; not enough at least with the first freeholders to make history readable. The treaty of Holston of 1791 establishing the Meigs and Freeman line, west of which the Indians were to confine themselves, did not free the entire county of Indian claims. This line passed on its eastern course across the valley, some say, near the present Cahays Creek;

DAVIDSON RIVER DAY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1922

As has long been the custom, Davidson River Day will be observed in the church and grove of Davidson River Presbyterian church on next Sunday. Usual Sunday school service at 10 o'clock; regular services at 11 o'clock; recess; picnic dinner on the grounds; afternoon service. Addresses by Rev. R. P. Smith, D. D., Rev. W. S. Hutchinson, and others.

This historic spot is closely connected with and dear to the people of this section, of all denominations. A hearty invitation to be present is extended to all.

R. W. EVERETT'S CATTLE WINNING PRIZES

Transylvania cattle from the Engadine Farm, of which R. W. Everett is proprietor, is winning prizes again this fall. Having entered them so far at one fair, (the state fair at Nashville, Tenn.) Mr. Everett came off with one championship and five blue ribbons.

meeting house, others place its crossing near Rosman; in either case, a large part of the county was under Indian domination. These few settlers who may have resided here then have left us meager stories of Indian behavior.

The attitude of these neighbors seems to be friendly, still their presence was a menace. Their stealthy and reticent habits excited alertness and watchfulness on the part of white people and gave rise to a little mental suffering of women and children. The men in their diplomatic relations planned wisely and acted discreetly with the Indians, never to be surprised. Be it said to both parties there is no record of a collision and tradition fails to hand down any overt acts of serious damage.

It was an Indian custom, said by earliest pioneers, in the latter fall or early winter when the game was in best conditions to go forth in their full hunting strength, deploying so as to scour the entire hunting grounds. Every year they poured in through the same western gaps, passed over the same trails, crossed the river at the same ford, passed over the Blue Ridge into the Cherokee country in upper South Carolina and were not seen but in small peedling groups until next hunting season. These forays entailed no damage beyond reduction of game and restlessness of mind. This annual visitation gave rise to an annual and simultaneous visitation on the part of the women, the homeland, not so much that they were especially afraid, but it was a good time to visit and the stay incidentally lasted until after the passage.

The people of Transylvania, especially the descendants of the pioneers, today owe the Cherokees a great debt of gratitude for the peaceful relations they sustained for a half century as close neighbors with our fathers. They are gone; we think of them seldom and indifferently. They left us a heritage, though reluctantly in yielding their beautiful and happy hunting grounds. They dropped in their hasty leaving a legacy of souvenirs in form of pottery and arrow heads; these are likewise gone—picked up by careless hands and wasted without thought of the value relic hunters would place upon them. Few names are left on the county map as remembrances. Only two original Indian names of place have come down to us. Eastatoe Ford was known in 1778. It was afterwards applied to the surrounding community and is perpetuated in Eastatoe township.

Toxaway, from far back, was applied to the settlement recently known by the post office name of Galloway. It is on the map as post office, town, river and mountain and will live forever in its Anglicized form. It ought to be spelled "Toxawa;" "way" is no Indian, "wa" broad, is pure. I wish it could be Indianized.

Perhaps few know the Indians in their annual incursions forded the French Broad on the present farm of E. B. Clayton which was known as "Cherokee Ford." The erection of bridges destroyed the use of the ford and name.

I am pleased to notice a disposition to rejuvenate some of these pretty, poetic names. Only recently Connecticut falls came into vogue; still more recently Connecticut church. One of the latest camps has taken the pretty name of "Illahee." J. M. HAMLIN

OUR RALEIGH COMMUNICATION

RALEIGH, N. C., September 25—

With their shopmen returning to work and "strike breakers" leaving for parts unknown we have peace between the Southern and Seaboard Air Line railroads and their employes. The Norfolk and Southern and Atlantic Coast Line have not agreed to the terms of the Chicago agreement, claiming a sufficient number of strike breakers in service to maintain a ninety per cent shop force. The Southern Railway admits that its recruits were simply "mercenary troops" who took service specifically as "strike breakers" and were not promised permanent jobs. The Southern has shown a conciliatory spirit all the while and found little difficulty in reaching an understanding with its men soon after authority was given the latter to make separate agreements in accordance with plans worked out by the policy committee of the shopmen's union.

Southern and Seaboard officials make no secret of being pleased to have their old employees back. But it will take days to put the equipment of the shops back in condition in which the shopmen left them on July 1, and the rolling stocks as well. But it is believed that conditions will have greatly improved within thirty days and that coal cars laden with that necessity will be moving this way in sufficient numbers to satisfy the demands for home use and the operation of essential industries. No guarantee as to price is even suggested. That charges for run-of-the-mine coal are—and will continue to be—out of all reason for months to come is predicted. Other varieties will be hard to secure at any price. It is Washington's next move and state authorities are awaiting instructions of the new fuel administrator recently named by President Harding. Copies of the federal law creating a coal commission have not been furnished the state coal distributor and he is awaiting, with interest, the next turn in the coal situation.

Reports to the State and Federal free employment service indicate a decisive improvement in the unemployment situation since the partial settlement of the coal and railroad strikes. Construction companies in various sections of the state have resumed operations and some of them report an actual shortage of labor in heavy construction. Building operations are more active and no appreciable number of men, who actually desire employment, need remain idle a day longer. The Employment Service found positions for 421 men and 70 women during week ending September 16, and even a larger number of placements are reported for last week. These placements included skilled, unskilled, domestic, industrial and clerical and professional workers.

The democratic state campaign for 1922 staged an auspicious opening in Charlotte on the evening of September 20 and Chairman Norwood expects to keep the ball rolling until he becomes satisfied that the State is "safe for democracy," a solid delegation in congress, an increased lead in the State and a bigger majority in the General Assembly. This is going to be an easy task if folks vote like they talk. Both democrats and republicans are paying their respects to the "late lamented" congress, which talked more and accomplished less than any of its predecessors in a quarter of a century. The consensus of opinion is that President Harding guessed wrong in reaching the decision to veto the soldiers' bonus bill and this added to the sins of omission and commission, with which congress stands accused, will enable the democrats to carry the House this fall.

However, this kind of talk does not freeze the Honorable Ralph Fisher, republican nominee for congress in the Tenth District, who recently visited Raleigh. Ralph reports prospects encouraging for the republicans in his bailiwick and says that he is certainly on the way to congress. He has employed John Grant's tactics of getting acquainted with the folks; and John got there. Why not Ralph?

Dr. C. W. Hunt has moved his office to his residence, and those wishing to get in touch with him by phone should use his residence phone.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. John R. Hay and Mr. Fred Miller motored to Charlotte on Monday

OUR WEEKLY SERMON

BEGINNING A SERIES ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Introductory Sermon

By CHAS. C. SMITH

It seems to me wise in the beginning of this series on the Ten Commandments as a whole, and this shall serve as an introduction to the consideration of the Commandments themselves. The second verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus may serve as our Scripture foundation this week: "I am the Lord thy God which hath brought thee out of the land of Egypt."

Many seem to think that the Old Testament is an obsolete book, and that its teachings are not binding on Christians. We should remember that ALL Scripture is profitable, and that some things will never pass away because they are so fundamental. The most fundamental part of the Old Testament is the Ten Commandments. The giving of these commandments by God did not make them right; but God gave them because they were right already. They are principles—not rules. The Mosiac law is in three parts: commandments, judgments, ordinances. The last two are rules founded on the first. The latter passed away; the former remains. The rules are for a time; principles abide always. Let us consider just a few things in general about these commandments.

I. THE COMMANDMENTS ARE GERMINAL. That is, in them great doctrines are involved. The first implies the sole godhead of Jehovah as has in it, in germ, the whole doctrine of God as unfolded in later days. The second teaches the spirituality of God—that God is spirit; the third implies that He must be worshipped in truth; the fourth is a shadowing of the sabbath rest that is embodied in Jesus; the fifth teaches submission to all authority; the sixth the sacredness of human life—that it belongs to God and must not be taken before God; the seventh teaches the sacredness of the home & of the marriage relation; the eighth, the sacredness of property; the ninth the awfulness of slander and the nobility of truth; the tenth, that sin is fundamentally a matter of the inner life, and that one can sin even though the act may never be committed.

II. THE COMMANDMENTS ARE A COVENANT OF LOVE. Scholars tell us that in the original languages in which the Bible was written they are never called the Ten Commandments, but the Ten Words; and are repeatedly referred to "as the table of the covenant," and "tables of testimony." The ark which contained the commandments was called "the ark of the covenant." There is much difference between a covenant into which two parties voluntarily enter, and a set of arbitrary commandments given by one in authority which the others MUST obey.

These commandments are really a great covenant of love into which God and Israel mutually entered; He agreeing to be their God, and they to be His people. Henceforth Jehovah was to be known as the God of Israel, and Israel was to be known as the peculiar people of Jehovah.

III. THE PURPOSE OF COMMANDMENTS. First, for the life of man. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." So the purpose of the Commandments is that all other parts of God's word—for the life of man. Jesus said on one occasion, "The words that I speak unto you, they are the spirit and they are life." That being the supreme task to which man should set himself is knowing the word of God. "The entrance of thy word giveth light."

Second, these Commandments provide a standard by which conscience may be governed. Unless some such standard were given man would never know that he had done wrong.

Third, they are given to convince man of his need of a Redeemer. "The law is the knowledge of sin. The law was a schoolmaster—a pedagogue—to lead to Christ. In giving these commandments to man God set a standard of impossible perfection but it was done only to convince man of his powerlessness to attain it, and to cause him to realize the absolute necessity of one to keep the law for him. Thus in the realization of his failure to keep the law, man would

BREVARD INSTITUTE NOTES

Miss Marjorie Harrison of Cincinnati was a week end guest of Miss Poindexter, who accompanied her as far as Hendersonville upon her departure.

Miss Whisnant, who was our art teacher last year, with her brother, Joe Whisnant, a graduate of B. I., motored over from Henrietta to spend the week end with us. They were accompanied by Misses Marinda Smart and Ruth Davis of Cliffside, who are also graduates of the Institute, Miss Smart also having been our bookkeeper at one time.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brimmer, proprietors of the "London Gift Shop" of Asheville, spent a short time with us on Sunday. Mrs. Brimmer was formerly Miss Elizabeth Bennett, a graduate of Brevard Institute.

Professor Trowbridge attended the Convention of Principals of Public and Private High Schools of the Western North Carolina District, convened in Asheville the last of the week.

Misses Elizabeth and Sarah Pritchett of Washington, D. C., were guests of Mrs. Julia Trowbridge recently. They are the daughters of the late Dr. Carr Pritchett of Pritchett College, Mo., a noted astronomer of his period, who received degrees from all the leading universities of Europe. Their brother, Dr. Henry Pritchett, a prominent scientist, was formerly president of Boston School of Technology and is now secretary of the Carnegie Foundation in New York. Miss Sarah Pritchett is connected with the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Stewart of Kobe, Japan, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. C. H. Trowbridge, left on Sunday. They will be in this country for another year. Mr. Stewart made several addresses and preached at the M. E. church on Sunday.

TEACHER WAYLAIN AND BEATEN BY WOMEN

The following item is taken from the Asheville Citizen of September 25.

Miss Christine Allen, a school teacher, who was waylaid and beaten by two women in Transylvania county last week, is well known in Asheville, a graduate of the local high school and the Asheville Normal. Miss Allen is now at a boarding house nine miles from Brevard, and it is believed that her spine is injured, physicians refusing to permit her to be moved to a hospital.

MISS ARLETTA MCCALL AND MR. MILTON UNITED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Arletta McCall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley McCall of Selma, and Mr. Milton, of Greenville, S. C., were united in marriage on September 1, at the home of the bride. Rev. E. G. Ledford pronounced the marriage ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of one of our successful farmers of Transylvania county and the groom is a young engineer.

After the ceremony, an elaborate dinner was served to the guests, some of them being friends of the groom, from South Carolina.

be thrown back on God for the redemption that was necessary for his salvation.

This generation is in dire need of the recognition of divine authority and human obligation. God said to Israel, "I am Jehovah, thy God." That is an assertion of authority. While we need to remember that these words were given to a comparatively barbarous people, yet how grievously do even we fail to keep them! If we fail to keep these laws that were adapted to a people on almost the lowest level of human life, how grievously must we fail to keep those higher laws which are the rule of our spiritual life, and by which at last we must be judged!

How may we keep the Ten Words and the laws of the higher life? First by being entirely taken up with the person of Jesus; and, second, by giving one's self absolutely over to God. To the believer the law is no longer a destructive agent, but it is a guide to Christ, and a guide into that path which is pleasing to God.

Ed. Gillespie is walking with crutches on account of blood poison caused from an injury to his knee.