

## HENDERSON COUNTY, FORMED IN 1838, WAS QUITE AN EMPIRE

(By JUDGE ROBERT L. GASH)

Many of those who have known Transylvania county all their lives would be surprised to learn that, as counties go, Transylvania, if not one of the "New baby" counties, is at least one of those belonging to the decidedly "younger set", and hardly yet sufficiently developed to have reached the stage of "full age and authority".

Under the early government of the Lords Proprietors the whole southern part of the State, extending to "The Western Waters" was not even a county, but merely "Albemarle Precinct", with one seat of government on Albermarle Sound, and another on the Cape Fear.

In 1729 New Hanover county was formed from a part of Albemarle Precinct, included the whole southern part of the State, the northern boundary passing not far from Salisbury, Asheville and Waynesville.

The settlers farther West thought it too far to attend court, so Bladen was cut off in 1734. This arrangement lasted for fifteen years, but still the Western settlers claimed they needed a government of their own, and this led to the formation of Anson in 1749.

By this time making new counties in the West was getting to be a habit, and Anson was hardly established before the western settlers were again asking for new counties. Anson wanted to keep some of the western territory herself, so she sought to compromise by cutting off the northern slice of the western territory as Rowan in 1753. With this concession she "stood off" the rest of the westerners for a few years. However, by 1762 the Charlotte district was so insistent that all of the rest of the Western territory was made into a county, and named Mecklenburg.

The new county had only a rest of about ten years, for Gov. Tryon wanted a county named for himself, and caused Tryon county to be made of all of Mecklenburg's "western territory" about 1772.

Since Gov. Tryon had again started the movement for new counties, the people around Morganton raised a rumpus, resulting in the formation of Burke in 1777, which included all of the western part of Rowan.

By the time the Revolution was well on its way, the name Tryon was so unpopular that none wanted a county named Tryon. Hence, Tryon was abolished, and divided into two counties in 1779, Cleveland and

Rutherford, the latter including the western portion.

The county line between Burke and Rutherford was not established west of the Blue Ridge, but, on paper, passed some three or four miles north of Hendersonville and Brevard. Grants in this section taken out in the seventeen eighties were issued either in Burke or Rutherford.

By 1791 the settlers west of the Blue Ridge were fighting for the formation of a new county, and in that year Buncombe was formed. All of the present Transylvania county was in Buncombe until 1808, and all north of the Blue Ridge was in Buncombe until 1838.

In 1838, Henderson county was formed, including the present county of Henderson, and all of Transylvania that is on the waters of the French Broad river.

The Southwest corner of the county, was included in the territory cut off to make Haywood county in 1808; from Haywood to form Macon in 1820; was included in Jackson, when that county was formed in 1851.

In 1861 Transylvania was formed from Henderson and Jackson, and still retains its original boundaries.

Those who consider it a burden to come to the Court House from Cedar Mountain, Gloucester, or Old Toxaway, should think of the time when the Court House was at Wilmington, on the banks of the Cape Fear, four or five hundred miles away.

### The Florida Anthem

A local Chamber of Commerce was entertaining at a banquet a distinguished guest from the North. The toastmaster, in introducing him, spent a half hour dilating upon the beauties and possibilities of Florida. Finally he concluded and the guest of honor arose and began his talk:—"Let us all rise and sing: 'From the land of the freeze to the home of the bray!'"

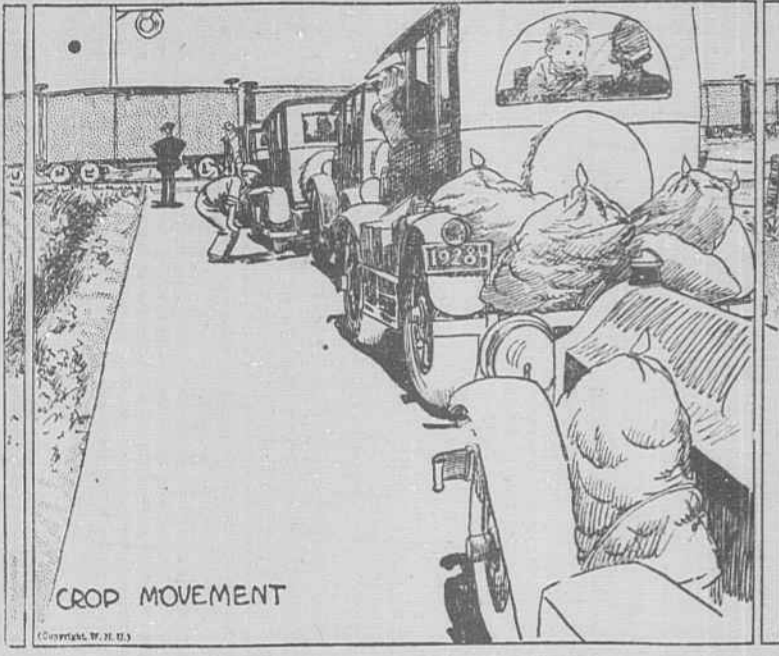
### The Blarney

Murphy had been careless in handling the blasting powder in the quarry and Duffy had been deputed to break the news gently to the widow.

"Mrs. Murphy," said he, "isn't it today the fellow calls for the weekly payment of Murphy's life insurance?"

"It is," answered Mrs. Murphy. "Well, now, a word in your ear," said Duffy. "Sure ye can snap your fingers at the fellow today."

## Along the Concrete



## Weekly Fashion Article, Featuring--

(By HONROE BOOTH)

(By Special Arrangement Between this Newspaper and Harper's Bazaar. Copyright, 1931) Where Are The Foreheads of Yesteryear?

You are going to have to dispose of your old hats and start afresh very soon now. The forehead, the bare expanse from eyebrow to hairline will not be seen again in all its glory. But the new hats are just as exposing in their way. They dip demurely over one eye, not over the eyebrow but actually over the eye. On the opposite side they leave the head very bare. In exaggerated examples, worn by exceedingly smart French women, the hair is uncovered almost to the centre of the head. This is not an easy style to wear, but when it is successful it is very effective indeed. Obviously demands will be made on your hairdresser such as have never been made before. Hair must not only be soigne, but it must stay so, whether wet or dry. The permanent wave will be even more of a necessity than it has been in the past. There will be no jamming the hat on to cover the hair. It must be even more carefully dressed to wear under a hat than without it. Many women will undoubtedly develop a special coiffure to wear during the day.

### Feathered Hats

To return to the "side swipe" hats. Their material will more often be felt than it has been for the past season. In fact felt promises to comprise many more than half the hats made. That will include taupe and soieil, and in many instances soieil will be combined with the customary short nap felt, facing the little brim, or as decoration. Feathers are ubiquitous,

(especially since the Mercury hat is of the utmost importance. This has important wing trimmings on the front. One example of the Mercury hat which I saw recently is in platinum grey soieil with the wings extending far beyond the brim of the hat, one a matching grey, the other black. (And have you noticed how grey is really coming into its own this year? Grey kid and goat coats, grey dyed ermine, grey dress fabrics and tweeds are distinguished as never before.) Ostrich plumes trim the most picturesque Empress Eugenie hats. Short plumes curl over the narrow brim and lie against the hair. For exceedingly dramatic dress hats to be worn for restaurant dining and theatre going, longer plumes are used, sometimes white on black. On sport hats little quills persist, and as the hats are often in dark tones, the feathers run a color gamut. Bunches of tiny straight quills are caught together into a broom shaped ornament and range through many shades in a small area. There are also the imitation quills, made of composition, but these are perhaps outdistanced by the real feathers. One dark brown Patou felt has a brown enamelled quill flecked with gold.

The crown has all sorts of new treatments. It is frequently made in sections like a jockey hat, but the shape is so different that it is very feminine. The derby crown looks like a winner. Felt brims are frequently rolled over and stitched into place to give a stiff edging. Many are even wired, for this is not an informal season and the casual line is not desirable. In fact the entire body of the hat is firmer than it has been. It is made in a specific shape and it must retain this or the line of the hat is destroyed.

Many attempts have been made to locate the wreck of the steamer, sunk February 22, 1901, when entering San Francisco harbor in the fog, by supposedly striking the shore at Fort Point, and statements have been frequently made that a large amount of gold bullion was on board," Mr. Tyrer said.

A new concern in Hong Kong, known as "The International Automobile Cleaning Company", has recently developed a rather unique service for cleaning and polishing cars during office hours, according to a communication received by the Automotive Division, Department of Commerce, from David M. Maynard, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong. Boys with the letters I. A. A. C. across the front of their overalls look up your car daily wherever it may be parked, and with sponge, cloth and a little soapy water, give it a good rub-down. For this service a charge of 4 Hong Kong dollars per month is made. This, at the present rate of exchange, represents approximately 85 cents American currency—less than 3 cents gold per day.

## World News of Interest to Commerce

London, July 29.—Will the automat idea become popular in London? This question has been engaging the attention of most Londoners connected with the restaurant and kitchen equipment trades, according to report received in the Department of Commerce from its London office. Mechanical food service is certainly being given a fair trial in a new "Automat Buffet" which has just opened for business in one of the most populous districts of the Strand, according to British reports. The public's judgment will show whether or not it is willing to drop coins in the slot to obtain lunch.

### Australia Reports Rise of New Factories

Despite the unfavorable business and financial conditions prevailing in the country, approximately 191 industrial firms started new works, or extended those already in existence, in Australia during the past year, according to a report from Consul General Roger C. Treadwell at Sydney, made public by the Commerce Department.

A total of 2,851 persons have been given employment in these new or extended industries, and approximately \$12,900,000 in new capital has been utilized, the report states.

### Has no Gold on Board

No gold bullions, jewels or other treasure is on board the "City of Rio de Janeiro", now resting beneath the waters of San Francisco Bay, according to advices received by A. J. Tyrer, Commissioner of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Navigation.

### JONAS AND HAMRICK

(The Cleveland Star) From Charlotte comes the report that Fred Hamrick, of Rutherfordton, a native of Cleveland county, may be named Federal district attorney if Senator Morrison manages to convince the United States Senate that former Congressman Chas. A. Jonas should not be confirmed. Just what part partisan politics may play in the matter we cannot say, but until it is shown that chances are against Mr. Jonas being confirmed it seems a bit early to be grooming another for the place. As The Star has said before, the Lincoln man is as capable and well fitted for the office as any member of the Republican party in this district, but if Senator Morrison can show why Mr. Jonas should not have the office, then we know of no other party associate more capable of stepping into the opening than Fred Hamrick. There are few more able prosecutors in either party in this section of the State, and in Rutherford county it is general knowledge that many legal disputes

reach an early closing rather than let Attorney Hamrick get going. The district attorney, no matter who he may be, will come from the Republican ranks, and The Star pays tribute to the legal ability of both with the full knowledge that the paper has differed with both, and they with us, on numerous political topics. There doesn't seem to be anything to be gained by pushing either or both aside for less able men because they are leaders of their party. We feel sure that all fairminded Republicans look at it in the same light; when they know a certain office is to be filled by a Democrat, being first of all citizens, they naturally prefer that the best fitted Democrat gets the job.

### Good Reason

"Which would you rather be in, John, an explosion or a collision?" "A collision." "But why?" "Because, in a collision, there ye are—but in an explosion, where are ye?"

## FIRST SECRETARY OF STATE RECEIVED \$70 MONTHLY PAY

Nothing illustrates more clearly the great growth of the United States since George Washington's day than the enormously increased activities of our government. As one evidence of this, the Division of Information and Publication of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission points to the expansion in the United States Department of State since its beginning as a Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Continental Congress.

The first secretary of that committee, which might be called our first foreign secretary, was the famous Thomas Paine who wrote the lines, "These are the times that try men's souls." The state of Colonial finances at the time is reflected in the fact that Congress was able to offer him the modest salary of seventy dollars a month.

This was in 1777, and Paine held the position for two years. At the end of that period Congress dropped him for publishing a state paper which it thought he should have kept confidential. After that the Continental Congress decided to manage its own foreign affairs. It soon found itself in confusion and chaos, however, as a result of clumsy handling of a rapid expansion in its dealings with other countries. Accordingly, in 1781, Robert Livingston of New York was made secretary of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs. He received the respectable salary of \$4,000.00 a year, and was given powers closely approaching those of a present day Secretary of State.

To Livingston goes much of the credit for skillful management of our diplomacy during the later period of the Revolution, but in two years time Livingston complained to Congress that his living expenses were \$3,000 more than his yearly salary. Besides, he was honored with election as chancellor of New York, and under pressure of this lure to another field, he resigned. Another period of chaos in our foreign relations ensued, until John Jay assumed the duties of foreign secretary, with still larger powers, which included authority to frame treaties with other nations.

Finally, in 1789, the Constitution having been adopted and the new United States having been formally established, Congress passed the act creating the Department of State as we know it today. President Washington appointed Thomas Jefferson the first Secretary of State, but as Jefferson was away at the time, it was six months before he assumed the duties of his office.

Today the Department of State receives from Congress an appropriation of more than \$17,000,000.00, whereas the first annual budget submitted by Secretary of State Jefferson

called for an outlay of \$8,008.50, cost to the country, the Department at this almost amusingly moderate cost to the country. The Department of State under Jefferson ran almost everything. In Jefferson's own words, the department "embraced the whole domestic administration, war and finance excepted."

The Secretary of State then transmitted all commissions to Federal officers appointed by the President, except military commands. He kept the great seal of the United States, and promulgated all the laws passed by Congress. He even ran the Post Office service, until President Washington decided that this belonged to the Treasury Department. Nevertheless the Secretary of State continued to manage the United States mint.

He had control of copyrights and patents. He took the census and issued all maps and charts. Many of the acts of pardon passed through his hands. He conducted all our territorial affairs, collected the customs, issued consular reports, and exercised authority over the sale of public lands. And all this domestic business, together with our foreign affairs, Jefferson managed with the assistance of two under secretaries, four clerks, two messengers, and a French interpreter. One item in his budget calculated to raise a smile in these great days was an annual outlay of \$50.00 for firewood. And all this at an annual cost of \$8,000.00.

Yet even now, when our country has become the greatest of world powers, and when many of these original duties of the State Department have been taken over by other great departments, like those of the Post Office, the Interior, and Commerce, the United States still requires perhaps the most highly organized of all foreign offices for the conduct of its steadily enlarging relations with the world.

It is one of the starting contrasts sure to arise in every American mind in 1932 when the nation celebrates the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the man who, more than any other, set going this vast political development.

**Real Tragedy**  
Pop—"There's nothing worse than to be old and bent."  
Son—"Yes there is, Dad."  
Pop—"What is it?"  
Son—"To be young and broke."

**Home-Like**  
Delmonte—"Sleep well in the country?"  
Melachrino—"First night I couldn't sleep at all. After that I hired a farmer boy to sit in my car and blow the horn all night. Then I got along fine."



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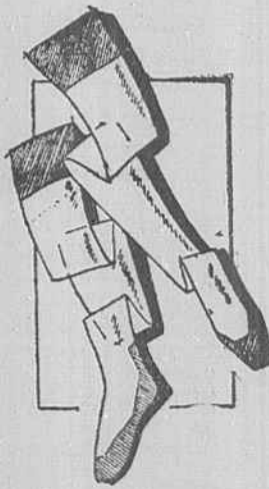
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