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No 57

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ADOPTED BY THE
State Board of Education

Duties of the Teacher.

The failure or success of the compulsory attendance law depends mainly upon the care and that with which it is enforced by the teachers. They come in direct contact with the children and parents and they may, by firmly yet reasonably insisting upon the positive compliance with the law in every detail and by building up public sentiment in the community, arouse a spirit of co-operation that will make the operation of the law entirely frictionless and harmonious. It is the teacher who has the best opportunity to instruct the pupils and parents in the value of regular attendance and point out the waste and decreased efficiency resulting from irregular attendance upon the school.

Notice and blanks for reports have been prepared for the use of the teacher who should not rely solely on them for securing the attendance of pupils, but should visit parents who may not see the necessity of observing the law, and should seek the co-operation of other parents and all social organizations of the community in an effort to persuade the parents to send their children to school.

Records and Reports

Every teacher or principal shall make the reports named below, and the County Superintendent shall not approve the final voucher of any teacher or principal until all reports have been made according to law.

1. Notice of Absence—Report Form C3

Every teacher should impress upon the child the necessity of providing a prompt excuse of his absence. Each child should be instructed to bring a written excuse from the parent on the first day of the return to school after having been absent. Such a rule as this will decrease materially the number of notices to be sent to parents and will aid the teacher in accounting for the absences from school.

2. Weekly Report to County Superintendent of Public Welfare—Report Form C5

On each Friday afternoon the teacher or principal in charge shall report to the County Superintendent of Public Welfare the names and other required information of all children of compulsory attendance age who were absent during the preceding week and for whom no valid excuses were rendered. Only one report covering the entire school and signed by the principal will be necessary in schools of two or more teachers.

3. Final Compulsory Attendance Report to County Superintendent of Schools—Report Form C6

This form will be sent to county superintendents to be distributed by them to the teachers. The County Superintendent is required to make a similar annual report to the State Superintendent.

4. School Record of Evidence—Report Form C7

Two weeks previous to the close of the school term the teacher or principal shall read and explain the child labor law and rulings of the Commission to the pupils. Opportunity shall then be given to those expecting to enter employment to make their desire known to the teacher or principal. Those wishing to enter employment will be furnished with a school record of evidence. The evidence secured upon this school record of evidence will be considered by the Superintendent of Public Welfare or authorized agent of the Commission in issuing a child labor certificate in accordance with the provisions of the Child Labor Law.

Court Proceedings

Judge Shaw opened Criminal Court in Marshall Monday morning. A heavy docket awaits the action of the court. In the absence of Solicitor Pritchard who because of sickness, was unable to attend court. Judge Shaw appointed Thos. S. Rollins, of Asheville, acting solicitor.

The greater part of the court's first session Monday was taken up in hearing the habeas corpus plea of Frank Free, Lewis Miller, Joe Hodge and J. H. Byars from Polk County charged with killing James Pritchard of that County. The State was represented by Solicitor S. P. Dunnagan, of Rutherford; the defense by Hall Johnson and Jack Burgess, of Asheville. After hearing the case the Judge ordered that the defendants be remanded to jail until further orders from the court.

After a careful pruning of the docket by the "capias continued" and "not prosed" methods, the court started the machinery of

justice working. Ellie Keener charged in two indictments with carrying concealed weapons was found guilty in both indictments. A third indictment charged Keener with assault with deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Preparing for Spring.

"Preparedness" is more popular in this country than it was a few years ago. Not only preparedness for war, which God grant may never come, but preparedness in every way.

Now, in the winter is the time to prepare your home grounds for spring. Cover tender plants so they will not be frozen. Look after unsightly places. A few hours spent now will mean much to the beauty of your home and of the town next spring.

Agents Wanted

Live agents wanted to handle city trade for the Genuine J. R. Watkins Products. Write quick for free sample and particulars. The J. R. Watkins Co., Dept. 74, New York, N. Y.

The History Of Marshall, North Carolina.

By May Worley, Ninth Grade.

The entire High School Department of Marshall was given the "History of Marshall" for one of the required long compositions in English. The student writing the all round best composition with reference to originality, neatness, arrangement of all events and data, correct punctuation, spelling and capitalization as well as interest was to have it published in The News-Record. Our county paper later offered a prize of one dollar to the winner. May Worley, a student of the ninth grade had the best one; Lawrence McElroy, tenth grade, second; Bonada Silver, tenth grade, third; and Anna Mae Deaver, eighth grade, fourth.

Once in the place where the town of Marshall now stands there lived a tribe of Cherokee Indians. They named the river Toccokeste.

When the Indians started to move west the first man who came to Marshall was A. D. Beard. He was also the first merchant.

The county was established in 1851. The question then arose as to where the county seat should be built. Jewel Hill and Marshall were the two contending places. It was at first built at Jewel Hill but was later moved to Marshall through the influence of the Vances, Barnards, Nichols and Beards. They then had to begin a plan for a county court house and county jail. They began work on the court house at once and when it was finished they thought they had made an up-to-date court house.

When they went to work on the jail, most everyone would like to know how it looks so I will tell you the best I know. The men took their axes, went into the wood and cut down long trees and hewed them into what was then called flat logs. A double wall was built about eight inches apart and these walls were filled with small rocks so the prisoners could not saw the logs into and get out. The inside of it was sealed with what is called today four inch deals sawed out of oak timber. They were stood up and down and filled full of large nails in order to make it safe to keep the prisoners in. That was counted a satisfactory jail house.

Mr. John B. Nelson was the second merchant that lived in Marshall. Mr. Zeb Vance was born in Marshall. He became a great man. He was elected governor of North Carolina for three terms. He was also United States Senator. He died in Washington and was brought to Asheville and buried at Riverside cemetery. Mr. J. C. Pritchard succeeded him in office.

Marshall had been improving all the time up to 1861. Then the war broke out between the States. Everyone knows what war means to a town or country, it means death and destruction. So Marshall made no improvements in the next four years.

In 1861 there was a great

feast at Marshall called a Barbecue. It was in honor of the soldiers who were going to the war. Mr. Bob Vance made a speech. At the time of the war the population of Marshall was not over fifty people, but they did their part in the fighting.

The first homicide in the county was committed at Marshall. A man by the name of Ransom Merrill, a high sheriff of the county was killed. He seemed to be blood thirsty and wanted to rule. It was on an election day that this awful deed was committed. We are told that he swore that morning that he would rule the election that day or spill some man's blood or some man would spill his, so he did both.

The oldest hotel was built in the year 1876. It is standing yet but has been remodeled and is now being run as a hotel by Mrs. T. B. West and daughters.

The first church was built in the Island. It was the Missionary Baptist. The people from all over the county came to that church. It was made of logs with a large rock chimney at end and one door in front.

The first bridge was built to the Island by Mr. Jack Gudger. It was built of wood. James McNew who was doing part of the work was killed. The bridge was standing on posts. When it was finished he told some of the other men to knock the posts out as he thought it would stand. When the posts were knocked out the bridge fell on Mr. McNew and he was instantly killed.

In the year of 1876 Marshall was flooded by high water. The church and the dwelling houses in the Island and the bridge that extended to the Island were washed away.

One of Marshall's prominent citizens was born in the Island before the river first overflowed. He is now one of the business men of the town.

In 1881 the Southern Railroad Co., built a railroad through Marshall. One man was killed by blasting. He was the one who set fire to the fuse. The other men had all left to be out of danger. The blast did not go off when the man thought it ought to so he went back to see about it. Just as he was stooping over it to see what was the matter the blast went off and the man was blown to pieces.

The railroad was first laid where the street is now, but there were some objections to this. Mr. Jack Gudger was walking along the track one day, he stumped his toe, fell down, and broke his leg. He put in a complaint and was paid a large sum of money by the Southern Railroad Co. The wall was built out in the edge of the river and the track was laid on the wall.

The first school was upon the Hardwick Branch. The term was usually about three months long. The books they studied were spelling, reading, arithmetic and the dictionary. The house was made of logs with

two windows and one small door. The seats were nothing except logs split in the middle. They had holes bored in each end and the legs were put in the holes. It was later turned into a negro school.

Mrs. Enoch Rector was drowned in the year of 1895. She was crossing the river to her garden which was in the Island. She was in a boat with a colored man who was rowing the boat for her. The river was up a little, the boat turned over and they were both drowned.

In the year of 1900 the missionary Baptist built another church. It was located where their church now stands. The inside of it burned up in a few years after that caused by a bad flue. It was rebuilt in 1906. The Methodists were next to settle in Marshall and the Presbyterian's next. They have not been here so very long.

The depot has always been where it is now. It partly burned down one time but was rebuilt. Mr. Will Gudger was the first depot agent in Marshall.

The first Madison County paper was published the twenty eighth of June 1901. It was called the Madison County Record.

The first bank in Marshall was the French Broad Bank. It was built in 1903. The Citizens Bank was built in 1910. Both banks have been doing good work for several years.

The first rural routes in Marshall were started in 1905. There were five rural route and one star route. The mail was once brought through Marshall in stage coaches.

Cunningham was the first man that was hanged in Marshall. He was tried for killing a man. He cut the man's body up and sank it in the river. Peter Smith was hung in 1905 for murder also.

Marshall was the first place that ever made peg shoes. It was said that Marshall was not wide enough to sew a shoe and then turn it.

The Cotton Mill was built in 1906 by a body of men. It is a great advantage to the people of the cotton mill section. It has changed hands several times. It is now being operated by the Captolia Manufacturing Co. The mill is located on the west side of the river.

The flour mill is located on the same side of the river as the cotton mill. It has been in use about as long as the other mill. They are both run by the same company. The dam at the depot was built in 1915 in order that it might furnish enough power to run the cotton mill.

The electric lights were established the twentieth day of Oct 1911. The power first came from the Ivy dam but latter the dam at Redmon was built and it furnished the power.

In 1914 the World War began but the boys from Marshall were not Drafted until 1917. Then they did their part in the war. Some of them have tuberculosis now caused by getting their lungs gassed when

they were in Europe. The Red Cross of Marshall did their part also. The girls met once a week and cut rags into small pieces to make pillows for the soldiers.

The river over flowed its banks the second time the sixteenth of July 1916. It did a great deal of damage to the town. Fortunately it happened in the day time or several people might have been drowned, but as it was, only two were drowned. They were Mr. James Guthrie, and his sister-in-law. The people were told that the river was coming down but they did not believe it. Some of them did not even try to save their things or themselves either. A few people were crazy enough to stay in their houses until they had to be rolled out in buggies. The water did a great deal of damage washing away several dwelling houses, the two bridges that spanned the river and was in every house on Main Street except Mr. McElroy's home and the Baptist church. The Island was covered with beautiful trees and it was a nice shady place for a fair but they were mostly all washed away.

The Street was made of gravel until 1917. Then it was paved from the depot to the Free Will church. Marshall only has one Main Street but I guess as much or more business is carried on in that as any other street of its size.

There has been several fires in Marshall, among them was the Marshall High School building. It was burned down the seventeenth of March 1918, as it happened it was in the night or some of the school children might have burned up. There was nothing saved except the piano and a few chairs. No one knows how it caught on fire as the fires in the building had gone out.

In the summer and fall of 1918 another school house was built. It was made of concrete blocks and was arranged for six teachers. The school did not open that year until after Christmas. They had a very short term and most of the students had to take their grade over. The school house is located upon one side of the hill. We do not have very much play ground but hope to have some more in the future. The school opened this year the first of September with eight teachers. We are having a very good school.

The first fair was held in 1919 and since that time one has been held every year. Things are brought from all over the county and many people receive prizes.

There are several buildings in town among them are five dry goods stores, seven grocery stores two hardware, one drug store, two banks, four hotels and four churches.

The latest thing in Marshall is the Champion shoe shop. It is located on Bridge Street. It is the first shoe shop that has ever been in Marshall that could sew the soles on.

Some one might want to know what kind of a place Marshall was built in. It was built between two hills with the French Broad river running in the middle of them. It is not as large as London or New York but it is the largest town in our county.

Some people from other places do not like the people in Marshall but I don't know of any place where the people are more generous than they are in our town. Of course some of them are not as good as they ought to be and there is room for improvement in plenty of them.