



School!

children this year

Which Was 18th Haywood

time respectively all suits, pleas, and prosecutions
or nature so ever shall be returnable or stand ad-

it further enacted, That Felix Walker, John Mc-
Thomas Lenoir, be, and they are hereby appointed
for the purpose of erecting public buildings for
of Haywood, at such place as may be fixed on for
and they or a majority of them, after giving bond
security to the Court of said County for the faith-
of the duties required of them for this act shall
er and authority to sue for and recover all monies
ought to be collected for the purpose of defraying the
public buildings aforesaid, and compel performance
ct that may be entered into respecting the same,
to defray the expenses of the public buildings in-
made by virtue of this act.

acted, That a tax of three shillings on every poll,
one shilling on every hundred acres of land in the
Haywood shall be levied and collected for the year
eight hundred and nine by the sheriff or collector
; and the same shall be accounted for to the said
herein last mentioned, or a majority of them,
the restrictions and regulations as sheriffs are sub-
jecting public taxes: Provided, that nothing herein
rued to prevent the sheriff of the County of Bun-
collecting all arrears of taxes or other monies which
collect in the same manner as if this act had never

be it further enacted, That the justices of the said
Haywood shall hold the Court of Pleas and Quarter
said County at the place aforesaid, and therein shall
the powers and authorities as usual and customary,
point all their necessary officers for the same as re-
in the same manner as is exercised by the justices
al counties within this State, any law to the contrary
ing.

be it further enacted, That the Superior Court of Law
Equity of Buncombe County, shall have jurisdiction,
n and over the said County of Haywood, in as full
manner as the said courts have in and over the said
uncombe; and in all causes, both civil and criminal,
County of Haywood, may be tried in the said courts
manner as if the same causes had arisen in the Coun-
nbe; and offenders may be recognized or committed
of Buncombe County, in the same manner as if the
been committed in the County of Buncombe; and all
from the County Court of Haywood, shall be taken
rior Court of Buncombe, under the same rules which
als in other Counties; and the said County of Hay-
end twelve jurors to the Superior Court of Buncombe
n in the same manner and under the same rules as
chosen in the several counties in this State to attend
Court, and the County of Buncombe shall chose
ors instead of thirty as heretofore.

of the House of Commons of November 29, 1808
ve moved for leave and presented a bill for erecting the
Buncombe into a separate and distinct county, which
for the first reading in this House was passed and sent
te. (See House Journal for 1808, Page 11).

entatives in the House of Commons in 1808; from
County:

aleom Henry
omas Love

John McFarland, of Buncombe County.

Representatives in the House of Commons from Hay-

ty, 1809:

omas Love

omas Lenoir

John Welch

tionary War, however, put an end to
many of the schools already estab-

At the close of the war, a new in-
terest in education sprang up. Be-
tween the years 1782 and 1799 the
Legislature granted charters to twen-
ty-one academies and two public
schools. The Legislature of 1825
created a Literary Fund, the interest
was to be used in supporting a public
from which together with local taxes
school system. In 1838 Governor
Dudley reported to the Legislature
that this fund amounted to nearly
\$2,000,000. As a result the first public
school law was passed January 7,
1839. This law provided for the
establishment of a general system of
free schools throughout the State.
The principle of support was that of
local taxation plus appropriation from
the Literary Fund. Thus in 1840 we
have the beginning of public schools.
During that year there were four
colleges with 283 students, 141
academies having 4,398 students, and
632 primary (public) schools with 14-
000 pupils enrolled.

At the opening of the War in 1861,
the State, had perhaps the best system
of public schools in the South. The
number of colleges had increased to
six, the number of academies to 350
and the number of public schools to
4,000, with a total enrollment of 2-
400 in colleges, 15,000 in academies
and 160,000 in public primary schools.
During the war some of the schools
were kept open, but the Literary Fund
was swept away at the close of the
war when banks failed and railroad
stocks in which one-half of the fund
was invested depreciated in value,
and thus the schools suffered.

Then began the long struggle to
build up a public school system.
Earnest efforts were put forth by
each succeeding administration to im-
prove the educational situation, but
not until the administration of Gov-
ernor Aycock did any notable fruit
result. Governor Aycock pledged
that during his administration every
effort should be expended in the in-
terest of education. An educational
campaign was launched and speakers
were sent into many of the counties.
This campaign aided in winning vic-
tories for local educational taxes and
for the better grouping of school
districts.

Educational Progress
Since this new beginning in 1900
there has been a wonderful growth
in education. The following figures
give a slight glimpse of the situation
in 1900 and in 1920:

	1900	1920
Amount spent	\$1,062,304	\$12,214,258
Value of school property	1,097,564	24,057,838
Average value per school-house	158.65	3,009.50
Average monthly salary of teachers	23.46	69.55

Number of public high schools	30	420
Enrollment in high schools	2,000	29,294
Enrollment in all schools	400,452	691,249
Since 1919-20 there has been even greater progress in education. The six months constitutional amendment went into effect that year. Following are some of the outstanding facts relating to education at the close of the school year 1929-30:		
Total school expenditures	\$33,425,754.79	
Value of school property	110,421,314.99	
Average value per school-house	18,956.45	
Average monthly salary paid teachers	110.34	
Number public high schools	913	
Enrollment in public high schools	116,410	
High school graduates	15,144	
Total enrollment	866,939	
Children transported	181,494	
Vehicles used	3,960	

Our Constitution and Government
The first constitution of North Carolina was adopted December 18, 1776. This constitution provided for three departments of government: legisla-
tive, executive, and judicial. The legisla-
tive department was to make the laws. The legislative body was called the General Assembly and the members thereof were elected annually by the people. The assembly was divided into a Senate and House of Commons. A governor, a secretary, and a council of seven members made up the executive department. The judicial department was formed by the General Assembly by the creation of courts and the election of judges.

This constitution was revised and made more democratic in 1835. The legislature was to meet every two years, and the members were to be elected for that period. The governor was also elected for two years. In April 1868 the constitution was again revised and this instrument with certain amendments is the foundation of the law and government of today.

The State Flag
North Carolina was one of the Original Thirteen Colonies. The model of the flag as used today was adopted in 1885. It consists of a blue union containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of the star. The fly of the flag consists of two equally proportional bars, the upper bar red and the lower bar white. The length of these bars is equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag is one-third more than its width.

Above the star in the center of the union is a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black the inscription: "May 20, 1775," and below the star is a similar scroll containing

the inscription: "April 12, 1776." This first date was placed on the flag to mark the signing of the Mecklen-
burg Declaration of Independence. The second date marks the day on which the Halifax Convention em-
powered the North Carolina members in the Continental Congress to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence.

When the National Declaration of Independence was declared on July 4, 1776, North Carolina was represented in the Continental Congress by three men, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn, and as such these men had the honor of signing the national document.

The State Seal
The present Great Seal of North Carolina is described as follows:

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is two and one-quarter inches in diameter and its design is a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking towards each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of horn rolling out. In the exergue is inserted the words "May 20, 1775," above the coat of arms. Around the circumference of the legend: "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," and the motto, "Esse Quam Videri."

The State Motto
Nearly every State has adopted a motto, generally in Latin, for the reason that Latin is more condensed and terse than English. The motto of North Carolina, "Esse Quam Videri," means "to be rather than to seem." It is found in Cicero's essay on Friendship (Chapter 26), where he says, "Virtue enim ipsa non tam multi prediti esse quam videri," meaning when translated literally, "for indeed not so many wish to be endowed with virtue as wish to seem to be."

State Capital
In 1791 the Legislature appointed a committee of nine persons to lay

off a city within ten miles of Isaac Hunter's home. About March 20, 1792, the committee met and bought from Joel Lane one thousand acres of land for one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight pounds. The members of the committee then laid off the bounds of the present city of Raleigh named after the great Englishman, Sir Walter Raleigh, who tried faithfully to found a colony on the coast of North Carolina.

State Capitol
At the same time the city was laid off, a committee was appointed to have a State House built within the city. Work was begun in 1792 and the Legislature met in the finished house in 1794. This house was built of brick and within the limits of the city. This building was used until it was destroyed by fire on June 21, 1831.

At once a bill was introduced to erect a new capitol, but the bill failed due to the fact that there was strong sentiment favorable to the removal of the Capitol to Fayetteville. At the session of 1832, the Assembly voted to rebuild on the old site and appropriated \$50,000 for that purpose. This amount was no more than enough to lay the foundation. Each subsequent session of the Assembly until 1840, when the building was completed at a total cost of \$53,674.46 made additional appropriations.

The columns and entablature of the building are Grecian Doric, copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 B. C. It is judged by building experts as a gem of architecture.

The State Flower
There is no official State flower of North Carolina. However, the ox-eyed daisy has been accepted by common consent as our State flower.

The State Song
By an act of the General Assembly of 1927, the song known as "The Old North State" was legally adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina. This song is given below:

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Carolina! Carolina! heaven's blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her,
Tho' the scorner may sneer at and wittlings defame her,
Still our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Chorus:

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever,
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State.

Tho' she envies not others, their merited glory,
Say whose name stands the foremost, in liberty's story,
Tho' too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule a more loyal submission.

Then let all those who love us, love the land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this side of heaven,
Where plenty and peace, love and joy smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together the heart thrilling chorus.

"We're Just From Eagle's
School Supply Counter

Where there is everything
we needed for school, and so
cheap too. We found pencils,
crayons, ink, Mucilage, note
books, note book paper, com-
position books, pencil boxes,
school bags, and lots of
things. We're glad we went
there.



FREE With a 5c purchase or more from our Stationary counter on school opening day we will give a large Golf Ball Sucker FREE.

Real Thick PENCIL TABLETS 2 for 5c
Good Quality LUNCH BOXES Assorted colors 10c

Pony Free Ask at our stationary counter for full information. A real live pony.

One pound jar peanut butter 10c
One pound box SODA CRACKERS 10c

Eagle 5-10-25c Store
"A Carolina Organization"
MAIN STREET WAYNESVILLE