



CONTENTS ..

| | |
|--|-----|
| I. An Omitted Chapter of North Carolina History— <i>Daniel R. Goodloe</i> | 79 |
| II. Manners and Customs in North Carolina during the Proprietary Period— <i>Nettie Parker and Mary I. Ward, '03</i> | 93 |
| III. North Carolina Mosquitoes— <i>Dr. Edith Blackwell</i> | 101 |
| IV. The Flora of Watauga— <i>Mary G. Edwards</i> | 106 |
| V. The Botanist— <i>T. Gilbert Pearson</i> | 110 |
| VI. The Idyls of The Mountains— <i>D. C. Waddell</i> | 112 |
| VII. Among Ourselves— <i>Millie Archer, '04</i> | 114 |
| VIII. The Young Women's Christian Association— <i>Kate Barden, '04</i> | 117 |
| IX. Alumnae and Former Students— <i>Julia Hamlin, '04</i> | 119 |
| X. Exchanges— <i>Annie Belle Hoyle, '04</i> | 120 |
| XI. Current Events— <i>Temple Dameron, '04</i> | 121 |
| XII. Women Workers | 122 |
| XIII. In Lighter Vein— <i>Sadie Davis, '05</i> | 123 |
| XIV. Editorial— | 127 |
| XV. Organizations | 131 |
| XVI. Advertisements..... | |

Entered at the Postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

State Normal Magazine.

VOL. VIII: GREENSBORO, N. C., FEBRUARY, 1904. No. 3

Managing Editor:

ANNIE G. RANDALL.

Assistant :

T. GILBERT PEARSON.

Adelphian Society:

MILLIE ARCHER, '04, Chief.
TEMPE DAMERON, '04.
LELIA A. STYRON, '05.

Cornelian Society:

ANNIE BELLE HOYLE, '04, Chief.
JULIA HAMLIN, '04.
SADIE DAVIS, '05.

LELIA A. STYRON, Business Manager.

THE STATE NORMAL MAGAZINE is published every two months, from September to June, by a Board of Editors elected from the Adelphian and Cornelian Literary Societies, under the direction of a Managing Editor, chosen from the Faculty.

All literary contributions may be sent to the Managing Editor.

All business communications of any kind should be addressed to the Business Manager.

TERMS: Fifty cents a year, in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

AN OMITTED CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.

The following paper was written in about 1889, but it has not before been given to the public. The name of the writer, the late Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe, will insure the interested attention of the older readers of The State Normal Magazine.—[The Editor.]

It is not surprising that an important event in the history of North Carolina, which transpired within the present century, has been almost entirely lost sight of in view of the fact that its interesting incidents have not been recorded by any one of our historians. Hawks made thorough work as far as he went, but his valuable history stops short in 1729. His predecessors, Williamson and Martin, only brought down the narrative to the date of the Revolution. Jones wrote only sketches. Col. Wheeler collected valuable materials for history, in compiling the annals of the coun-

ties, but he somehow, overlooked the most important incident in those of the great county of Buncombe. Mr. Moore refers to it in three lines. I can recall no reference to the affair, even by Governor Swain, whose essays and addresses are not now before me. Yet the materials for a history of this border war and struggle for territory, are ample, and are preserved in the most authentic form—that of official documents. I find them in the annals of Congress; and they may be seen in the laws and legislative proceedings of both Georgia and North Carolina.

It appears from the annals of the House of Representatives, that a memorial from the Legislature of Georgia was presented on the 13th of January, 1806, setting forth, that great oppression and injury had arisen to sundry citizens of the State in consequence of a claim of the State of North Carolina to certain lands lying within the boundary of Georgia; that the rights of Georgia had been affected and violated thereby, and praying that Congress would interpose and cause the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude to be ascertained, and the line between the two states to be plainly marked.

The Memorial was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Spalding of Georgia, Geo. W. Campbell of Tennessee, Moore of South Carolina, Stanford of North Carolina, and Epps of Virginia, with instructions to examine and report their opinion thereupon to the House.

February 12, Mr. Spalding of the committee, made a report, in which it is stated that between the latitude of 35 degrees north, which is the southern boundary claimed by North Carolina, and the northern boundary of Georgia, as settled by a convention between that state and South Carolina, intervenes a tract of country supposed to be about twelve miles wide, from north to south, and extending in length from the western boundary of Georgia, at Nicajack, on the Tennessee, to her north-eastern limits, on the Tuzalo. The Committee say that this tract was consequently within the limits of South Carolina, and in the year 1787, it was

ceded to the United States, who accepted the cession. This territory, the report continues, remained in the possession of the United States until 1802, when it was ceded to the State of Georgia. The Committee, from the best information at hand, estimated the number of settlers upon this territory at 800. It was not known where they came from, and it was denied that they had any title to the land they occupied and on which they had made improvements. No title, indeed, could have been given, the Committee say, since the lands remained within the boundary of Cherokee until 1798, when a part of it was purchased by treaty, held at Tellico.

At the earnest entreaty of the inhabitants of the territory, we are told, the Legislature of Georgia, in 1803, passed an Act to organize the inhabited part of the territory, and to form it into a county, authorizing at the same time, the Governor to appoint Commissioners to meet such commissioners as should be appointed by the Government of North Carolina, to ascertain, and plainly mark the line dividing the territory from North Carolina.

After adverting to some circumstances attending the failure of the two states to agree upon terms of settlement, the Committee came to the following resolution :

“Resolved. That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint a Commissioner to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by the states of North Carolina and Georgia, for the purpose of ascertaining and running the line which divides the territory transferred by the United States to Georgia from North Carolina.

“The report was read, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Friday next.”

But the committee of the Whole House failed to take up the report and resolution, on the Friday designated ; and nothing more was done in the premises. The reader will have noticed that the Committee assumed all the facts to be such as they were stated in the Memorial. But they failed to impress the majority of Con-

gress as they had done the committee, and the matter was permitted to drop.

It is said, indeed, that the North Carolina delegation gave the assurance that they would represent the matter to the state authorities and endeavor to bring about a settlement without the intervention of Congress.

The county which was organized in the disputed territory by the state of Georgia, and which is referred to in the Report of the Committee, took the name of a prominent citizen, Judge Walton. It not only bordered on the county of our Buncombe, but it was carved out of it, as the subsequent survey demonstrated. It is a curious fact that that Georgia county within a North Carolina county was, in the settlement of the controversy, erased, expunged, obliterated and no longer exists, but the state of Georgia—determined to preserve the name—half a dozen years later, organized a new county in the interior of the State of the same name! Old Buncombe, on the other hand, though curtailed of her vast proportions, still lives, and on her narrowed territorial limits she contains ten times the population, the wealth, and the intelligence which she possessed three quarters of a century ago.

The two states, in 1807, came to an agreement as to the basis of a survey, the result of which, as will be seen, failed to satisfy the Georgians. They again appealed to Congress, and that circumstance led to the preservation of all the facts in the annals, and in the House Journals. In the latter I find the case presented as follows :

April 26, 1810.

“ Mr. Bibb of Georgia, presented a representation of the Legislature of the state of Georgia, relative to her claim to a certain tract of country west of the State of South Carolina, ceded to her by the United States in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, which tract of country is claimed by and in the possession of North Carolina, and soliciting the government of the United States

to appoint some person to run the dividing line between the States aforesaid, which was ordered to lie on the table.”

Nothing further was done with the memorial or “representation” at that session. But early in the next, or third session of the Eleventh Congress, viz. on the 27th of December, 1810, it was on motion of Mr. Bibb

“Ordered, That the representation of the State of Georgia in relation to their disputed boundary with North Carolina, presented on the 26th of April last, be referred to a select committee.

“Messrs. Bibb of Georgia, Macon of North Carolina, Calhoun of South Carolina, Stephenson of Virginia, and Ringgold of Maryland, were appointed the said committee.”

I have examined the Journals carefully as well as the Annals, and find no report from this committee. The application appears to have been abandoned by the Georgians as hopeless as well it might have been, in view of the Report made to the Legislature of that State by her Commissioners appointed to run the line, jointly with those of North Carolina.

The Memorial recites that the State of Georgia, by her convention with the United States of April 24, 1802, for the cession of her western territory, having acquired a right to a certain tract of country which was west of South Carolina and separated the states of North Carolina and Georgia; and the commissioners of the United States having held out this territory as a strong and valuable part of the consideration offered, the State of Georgia sent her Surveyor General to ascertain the extent and quality of the territory she had thus acquired. He ascertained the boundary to be at the points that had long been supposed by South Carolina, and by all the precedent claims to this tract of country, Georgia then proceeded to extend her laws and government over the people there resident, and she then, with astonishment, first heard that her claims were to be resisted by North Carolina unless she would agree to sanction grants that had issued from the Government of that State and which would swallow up the right of soil through the

whole extent of country ; the sanction of which would have overthrown her benevolent intentions to its resident inhabitants, and confirmed a system of speculation which it had been the effort of Georgia to weed out of the limits of her state.

The Memorial states that Georgia, disappointed in her application to North Carolina, then addressed herself to Congress ; that her Representatives in Congress refrained from pressing the application, on the assurance given by the North Carolina Representatives that they would bring the matter to the attention of the State authorities. This agreement led to the appointment of commissioners on the part of the two states. The commissioners met and made "some observations" about the latitude of places. But these observations differed so widely from all the preconceived notions of the Georgians, that the Legislature of that State refused to abide by the result.

Accordingly, another application was made to the State of North Carolina, to appoint commissioners that the doubts on the subject might be removed, and that if Georgia had no just claim to the territory in dispute, and for which she had given a valuable consideration, she might go to Congress with conclusive evidence of the fact and claim to be remunerated. The Memorial proceeds to state that the State of North Carolina had refused to listen to this second proposal for a survey, after Georgia had refused to abide the result of the first.

The application to North Carolina, the Memorial states, was reiterated, but was rejected ; and hence "The Legislature of Georgia now see but one mode of calming the irritations that have arisen between the two states on this subject ; they therefore apply to the government of the United States to appoint a proper person to run the dividing line between the two states, through the whole extent, either at the expense of the Union, as Georgia believes she has a right to demand, or at the expense of the two states, if Congress should so insist."

A resolution is added, calling on the Senators and Representa-

tives of the State in Congress to press the matter upon the attention of the General Government.

The reader would naturally infer from this statement that the work of the joint commission of the two states was the merest pleasure excursion and that its results were without moral or legal obligation upon the parties who had agreed to abide by them. But the papers which accompany the memorial, or "representation," as the Legislature chooses to style it, presents the subject in a quite different light.

First, we have correspondence between the two Governors. It begins with a letter from Governor Jared Irwin of Georgia, dated Louisville, Georgia, Dec. 10, 1806. He encloses sundry resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, and announces that that body had chosen Thomas P. Carnes, Thomas Flournoy, and William Barnett, as commissioners to ascertain the 35th degree of north latitude, "and plainly to mark the dividing line between the states of North Carolina and Georgia."

Governor Nathaniel Alexander, of North Carolina under date of January 1, 1807, responds cordially to this letter from the Governor of Georgia, encloses him a copy of an act of the Legislature, passed at the preceding session, assenting to the proposition of Georgia, and appointing the commissioners. In view of the sparse population of the region to be surveyed, Governor Alexander suggests that the Commissioners meet at Asheville in Buncombe county, for the purpose of organizing and agreeing upon the plan of procedure. He announced that Messrs. John Steele, John Moore, and James Wilborn, had been appointed commissioners on the part of North Carolina.

Governor Irwin replies under date of March 11, that he had corresponded with the commissioners on the part of Georgia; and that the arrangements proposed by Governor Alexander were quite agreeable to them. The only modification proposed was, that the meeting should take place on the 15th of June instead of the 20th of April.

In turn, Governor Alexander, March 25, acknowledges receipt of Gov. Irwin's letter with pleasure, and says the 15th of June will suit the Commissioners from North Carolina.

The gentlemen met at Asheville, at the time specified and proceeded to organize for the work before them. The North Carolina Commissioners had selected and were accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, President of the University, and a distinguished Mathematician, as their scientific observer. The Georgia Commissioners were accompanied by Mr. J. Meigs, also distinguished as a scientist, in the same capacity. They adopted formal Articles of agreement as to the mode of procedure.

Article first declares that the territories of Georgia and North Carolina are, and of right ought to be, separated and bounded by the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, and for preventing in future all manner of discussions concerning jurisdiction, the underwritten Commissioners will proceed forthwith to ascertain the said thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and to run and mark the line accordingly, which line, when ascertained and completed with joint concurrence, shall ever after be regarded as the line of separation and boundary between the two states.

The Second Article simply disclaims on the part of the Georgia Commissioners, the power to confirm land titles, in the event of the disputed territory falling on the south side of the line. That must be left to future settlement between the two states.

The Third Article recites that "There having been great dissensions between the people resident in the neighboring counties of Buncombe and Walton, and the said dissensions having produced many riots, routs, affrays, assaults, batteries, trespasses, woundings, and imprisonments, as well on one side as the other and it being of primary importance that peace and tranquility should be restored, and all animosity and ill will be forever buried between people who from their local situations will, in all probability be constrained to continue in the vicinity of each other, and as the several outrages committed on both sides proceeded more (as the undersigned are

impressed) from a mistaken zeal to support the Government to which they thought themselves constitutionally bound, than from a wish to injure their neighbors or disturb the public peace, the undersigned agree to recommend, in the most earnest manner to the legislatures of their respective states to pass laws of amnesty, forgiveness and oblivion, for all such offences (under the degree of capital) as may have been committed within the said counties of Buncombe and Walton, respectively, subsequent to the 10th day of December in the year 1803, and which shall have arisen from, and had relation to the disputes which existed concerning the jurisdiction of the two states.

These articles are formally signed June 18, 1807, with the mark of the seals (L. S.) by five of the six Commissioners and witnessed by James Call, William Robertson, Joseph Caldwell and J. Meigs. The name of Mr. Flournoy, of the Georgia Commission, fails to appear in the proceedings.

The Report of the Observations or survey is given by the Georgia Commissioners. Doubtless a similar report was made by the North Carolina Commissioners to the Governor or Legislature of that State. But the former is perfectly fair and is all the more satisfactory as coming from the losing side. It is dated July 25, 1807, and signed by Messrs. Carnes and Barnett.

After reciting some of the facts which have been stated above, they say that the proposition of the North Carolina Commissioners to make some arrangement for securing the rights of North Carolina patentees of lands that might be found on the south of the dividing line, showed that they expected that result and this accounts for the disclaimer of authority on the part of the Georgia Commissioners, contained in the second Article of agreement to settle such questions.

The Commissioners, all arrangements having been perfected, left Asheville about the 20th of June for the disputed territory, and made their first observation at the house of Mr. Justice, which they supposed to be upon, or near the dividing line of 35°. But they say:

“ Taking the mean difference, it is found that Justice’s is on latitude, north, $35^{\circ} 22', 32.$ ” In other words, “instead of Justice’s being on the line which divides the two States, it was twenty-two miles within old Buncombe.” The report continues: “ We take leave to state, that when the report of this first observation made at Justice’s, was received, our astonishment and disappointment were great in the extreme. We who had been taught to believe from preceding calculations, and those made under the authority of our Government, and by a person whose public station obliged us to believe that a scientific fault could not be attributed to him, had the most abundant reason to be astonished and mortified at the result of their first attempt, which made a difference and varied from the preceding observations, twenty miles or upwards. The case was the more perplexing and unaccountable when we reflected that all the observations, both by the Surveyor-General of this State, and the present artists, were made by the same kind of instruments, and such as has become proverbial for their verity and accuracy. We were, however, accompanied by an artist appointed by the Government, whose talents and integrity we had no reason to doubt, and of course were under the necessity of suspending our astonishment and proceeding on the duty assigned us. ”

On the 22nd of June, the Commissioners say they proceeded about fifteen miles west, and there, at the mouths of Davidson’s and Little rivers, “ where Mr. Sturges, the Georgia Surveyor-General, ascertained the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude to be, ” where another careful observation was made by Messrs. Meigs and Caldwell. At this place the observation of Mr. Meigs was less favorable to the Georgia claim than that of Mr. Caldwell, although there was substantial agreement between them.

Mr. Caldwell reported 35 degrees 17 6 93.

Mr. Meigs reported 35 degrees 18 10 22.

Upon this, the Georgia Commissioners remark, that, “ After finding, from the foregoing observation, that we were upwards of seventeen minutes north of the desired point, we agree to proceed

to Caesar's head, a place on the Blue Rfdge, about twelve horizontal miles directly south, and in the vicinity of Dowthet's Gap." In this vicinity three observations were taken, the first, on the 24th of June, resulted as follows :

Mr. Meigs' observation showed 35 degrees 11 1 0.

Mr. Caldwell's observation showed 35 degrees 9 15 21.

The second on the 26th:

By Mr. Meigs, 35 degrees 6 20 24.

By Mr. Caldwell, 35 degrees 7 21 11.

And on the 28th of June which was the last observation, Georgia makes the latitude 35 degrees, 02 57 56.

North Carolina, 35 04 54 04.

The Commissioners say : " This last observation, on the 28th, was made under unfavorable circumstances, as the clouds obscured the sun, about the time he was on the meridian, in such a degree that only one imperfect glimpse could be obtained. "

These Georgia Commissioners then refer to the supplementary articles signed by them conjointly with those from North Carolina.

Article 1 of this document is as follows : " The Commissioners of Georgia, for, and on the part of their State, acknowledge and admit, which acknowledgement and admission are founded on the aforesaid astronomical observations, that the State of Georgia hath no claim to the soil or jurisdiction of any part of the territory north-west of the ridge of mountains which divide the eastern from the western waters, commonly called the Blue Ridge, and east or south of the present temporary boundary line between the white people and the Indians.

" And that they will consequently recommend to the Legislature of the State of Georgia to repeal, at the next ensuing session, the act to establish the county of Walton, and to abrogate and to annul all executive, ministerial, or other proceedings, for the organization thereof. "

The second Article of this supplemental agreement gives the pledge of the North Carolina Commissioners that they, in turn, will

exert their influence to dissuade the authorities of Buncombe from proceeding in the arrest of parties for the breaches of the peace in the disputed territory until the Legislature shall have had time to act in the premises. This paper is signed by the five Commissioners and witnessed by "J. Meigs, Joseph Caldwell, William Robertson and Amos Justice."

Next follow the reports of the astronomical observers, signed jointly by them, from which the Georgia Commissioners made up their report to Governor Irwin. They need not be repeated here.

December 28, 1808, Governor Irwin, of Georgia, writes to Governor Stone, of North Carolina, informing him that the Legislature of Georgia urgently requested the appointment, on the part of North Carolina, of a new Commission, to meet one already appointed by Georgia, for the purpose of ascertaining the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude.

Governor Stone replies under date of March 21, 1809, expressing regret that he could not do so at an earlier date. He informs him that his [Governor Irwin's] previous communications on the same subject had been laid before the Legislature, and that that body considered the subject of difference between the two States as solemnly adjusted. "Indeed, it does not readily occur on what basis the adjustment is to rest, if not upon that where it now stands. The plighted faith of two States to abide by the determination of Commissioners, mutually chosen for the purpose of making the adjustment of those Commissioners actually made, I cannot, therefore, consistently, with my sense of duty, make the appointment urged in your letter of December last."

Before this letter of Governor Stone reached Governor Irwin the latter wrote again, March 16, urging the matter, to which Governor Stone politely replied, reiterating what he had already said.

The Legislature of North Carolina, December 17, 1807, adopted and ratified by an Act of that date, the joint report of the Commissioners of the two states, and on the following day, December 18, it passed an act of amnesty for offenders within the disputed territory, as recommended by the Commissioners.

And this was the case which the Georgia Legislature sent up by way of appeal to Congress. It is not surprising, after being referred to a committee of which a Georgia member was made chairman, it was never heard of again.

The Legislature of Georgia, on the 5th December, 1807, put forth an earnest protest against the decision arrived at by their own Commissioners. They declare that the very slight discrepancies in the observations of Messrs. Meigs and Caldwell, "ought to have raised in their minds rational doubts as to the accuracy of the instruments," &c.

The Legislature further declares, by resolution, some facts, which are not sustained by the Report of their Commissioners, viz: that the Commissioners from the State in their "zealous solicitude," made repeated efforts to induce the North Carolina Commissioners to join them in further surveys. On the contrary, the Georgia Commissioners, as has been shown above, "sorrowfully" admitted their disappointment in finding that the claims set up by their State were without foundation.

But it is gratifying to know that the Georgians finally acquiesced, in the Report of the Commissioners. Indeed, there is reason to believe, that they at length became convinced that their claim of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, was without foundation; for, when in the year 1819, some of their citizens who had set up claims to land in the extemporised county of Walton, appealed to the Legislature for redress, their claims were summarily rejected. The petition was referred to what was called "the Joint Committee on the State of the Republic," which reported, "that they have had under their consideration the petition of sundry citizens of what was formerly Walton county, in this State, and the accompanying documents, and are of opinion that it would be unreasonable and improper for the State of Georgia to compensate the said petitioners for their alleged losses of land and other property."

There can be no doubt that the Georgians were fully persuaded of the justice of their claim of jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

And when they called in the astronomers to interrogate the heavenly bodies, like Balak, the son of Zippor, king of the Moabites, who sent the messengers with the rewards of divination, to Balaam, the son of Beor, to curse the Israelites, they confidently anticipated a favorable answer. But, as the prophet of Moab, to do him justice, albeit, less gifted with spiritual insight than the ass he rode, gave an honest report of what the Lord revealed to him, so did the astronomers truly state what they learned from the sun at noon, and from the stars in their courses by night. And as Balak, the son of Zippor was dissatisfied with the first answer, and with the second answer reported by Balaam from the Lord, so were the Georgia Commissioners with the answers reported by the astronomers, after communing with the heavenly hosts. Altar after altar was reared upon every hill-top, yet the same answer came.

But here the parallel ceases. The Georgians have been wiser than the people of Moab. Within a generation they have submitted to the inevitable, they bowed to the decrees of fate, and peace reigned.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE PROPRIETARY PERIOD.

NETTIE L. PARKER AND MARY I. WARD, both of the Class 1902-3.

"Of all the Southern Colonies North Carolina was the one in which society was the most scattered and town-life least developed. While it was also the one in which the general aspect of society was the least aristocratic," says Mr. Fiske, and in studying the history of the colonies we find this to a great extent true.

One of the many causes which produced this condition of social life in our State was the peculiar formation of its coast. Long reefs of sand-bars, huge pine barrens along the coast, and further in the extensive malarial swamps caused the home-seeking emigrant to turn to the more pleasant regions along the Chesapeake Bay. But the forbidding coast was deceiving, for, had the emigrants landed further inland they would have found it, as John Lawson describes it, "A delicious country being placed in that girdle of the world which affords wine, oil, fruit, grain and silk, with other rich commodities. These are the blessings, under heaven's protection, that spin out the thread of life to its utmost extent and crown our days with health and plenty, which when joined with content, render the possessors the happiest race of men upon earth." Yet, with all this bounty and natural wealth of the interior, the first great wave of English colonization was turned to the more favorable shores of Virginia.

The settlement of America quickened the stagnant labor market in the old world. The wilderness was hungry for men to till it, and so a new trade of human beings sprang up. Indentured service, poor children, vagrants, and the gutter sweepings were sent to America with other men hard pressed by debt, or other dire necessity. English laborers bound themselves to serve for a term of years, hoping to better their condition in the colonies, and men in domes-

tic or other troubles would sell themselves to work in the plantations, trusting to luck to come up in a better state in the New World. Husbands forsaking their wives lost indentivity in the transport ships, and wives fleeing from cruel husbands were swallowed up in the same flood. Runaway children and apprentices were greedily seized by the slave-traders. Felons and and prison-breakers, pursued by law, were quickly safe on board. In those days of slow communication renegades of every sort were, in America, utterly lost to their relatives.

As North Carolina was simply a portion of Virginia's frontier it was a place of refuge for this shiftless class, who, not being able to hold a place in the aristocracy of Virginia, fled to seek a home for themselves. In this new land the people soon became lawless and were said to think it "Man's chief end to resist all constituted authority and, above all, to pay no taxes." Often the courts—if such they could be called—convened in taverns and the tedious business was relieved by a glass of wine. The decisions were not put on record but were shouted by a crier from the steps of the nearest market place.

As "the original current of a great river holds a peculiar tint derived from its banks long after the banks are left behind and the stream has pushed far into the sea," so the mode and manner of living of these people was slow to lose its characteristics in their new home.

After this first great wave, came men and women of a nobler birth. These helped to establish manners and customs, though not as aristocratic as those of the neighboring colonies, where few of the low class had settled, was of a higher standard than would have sprung from the earlier settlers. About this time the Quaker element in our population was prominent. A sturdy and a stalwart race were these old time Friends; conservative, plain, direct in purpose and in language, adverse to worldly vanities, prudent, undaunted before authority, shrewd in business transactions and thrifty in all things. Belvidere, in Perquimans county, and some small settlements in

North Hampton alone remain as representatives of that sturdy race which made its distinctive impress on Eastern North Carolina. But the old time Quaker has passed away, and the "broad brim" and "Quaker coat" are not seen on our streets and highways in this generation.

Another important factor, which influenced the manners and customs of North Carolina, was its industries, which at this time were purely agricultural. There were no manufactures, and the simplest articles of daily use were imported either from the Northern colonies or from England. Even agriculture was conducted more wastefully and with less intelligence than in the other colonies. In the Cape Fear region there were flourishing rice fields, also great forests valuable for timber, and the pine groves for tar and turpentine. All these furnished a fine basis for foreign commerce, but the people who settled in this region did not take kindly to the sea, and so the trade was monopolized by the settlers of New England. The soil was more lustrous than in South Carolina, and produced tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, grains and "reasons," currants and figs, in great abundance. The tobacco, if sent out of the province, was taken to Boston whence it was carried to Scotland.

The valuable fisheries would have yielded a considerable income, but were sadly neglected by the people, partly on account of their easy way of living, and partly because traffic near the coast was, to some extent, dangerous on account of the pirates that lurked along the shore. The very early settlers furnished a convenient market place for these pirates, who were apt to be open-handed customers, ready to pay good prices in Spanish gold. For at least thirty years after the founding of Carolina nearly all its currency consisted of this Spanish gold and silver brought in from the high seas by the pirates.

From John Lawson's account we find that the "Inhabitants of North Carolina, through the richness of the soil, live an easy and pleasant life;" that some of the men were industrious and made great improvements in their way, but he does not say this of them

in general. The women were "the most industrious sex," and by their good house-wifery kept the family very decently clothed. The men were usually sunburned because of their out door life, while the women, who did not expose themselves to the sun, were often "very fair and as well featured as can be seen anywhere, and have brisk, charming eyes, which set them off to advantage." They were accustomed to marry at a very early age; the bride was often not more than thirteen or fourteen summers old. The women were always ready to help their husbands in any servile work—as planting, for they seldom let pride banish good housewifery. The girls were not only brought up to the wheel and sewing, but in the dairy and household affairs, they were well skilled. The young men were commonly of a "bashful, sober behavior, few proving prodigals to consume the industry that their parents left them, but rather improved it."

The dwellings were mostly log huts, or frame weatherboarded; the better sort consisting of one story and two rooms. The more numerous had no internal divisions. One corner of the living room was occupied by a bunk containing the family bed; another by a large pine wood chest, the family clothes press and larder: the third was often railed off by a bar and contained a rum keg and tumbler. The rest of the furniture consisted of two chairs and a table often in a state of palsy. The outside of the dwelling had few distinguishing marks, one could always recognize an ordinary dwelling by the pipe of the chimney never coming above the roof; or a score of black hogs luxuriating in the sunshine and mud before the door. Such was a "home" that a traveler came upon while journeying from Jamestown to Charlestown. If he should stop at such a house he usually found "the landlord gone to market, the landlady cutting wood in the swamp hard by, 'Joe' hoeing in the corn field, and only a squalling child and a ferocious house dog to receive him"

But this description does not apply to all dwellings in colonial North Carolina, for there were other planters more fortunately situ-

ated. Such a planter usually spent his time between his overseers and the tavern, where he called daily to talk politics, play at all-fours, make bets and the like. Here if he found any companions he would take them home to dinner; if it proved a rainy evening cards, cock fighting and toddy were the sources of stimulus; but if it were fine, and there was no moonlight, their diversion was varied by a deer hunt. A party well armed with guns and brandy and with a negro servant preceding, carrying some glowing coals in a pan, would set out for the forest. The deer were so fascinated by the light that they would stare at it, transfixed, while its reflection on their eyeballs would give the sportsman an unerring aim.

The isolation of homestead reached its maximum in North Carolina, and except at political gatherings there was very little social intercourse. Edenton is described as consisting of thirty or forty small houses cheaply built. "A citizen was considered extravagant if he had ambition enough to aspire to a brick chimney." As late as 1776 New Bern and Wilmington were villages of five or six hundred inhabitants. Thus it is not strange that the colony was one hundred years old before it could boast of a printing press, or that there were no schools until shortly after the War of Independence. Mail from Virginia came eight or ten times a year, but only to a few towns on the coast; the interior of the country had no mail at all until after the Revolution.

The mode of holding, transferring and inheriting land always has a marked influence on society. The English settlers brought with them notions and customs respecting landed estates that had grown up in the long ages of tribal and national development before and after the coming of the English clans from the continent. These they applied to land holdings in the New World without thought of their fitness. To take a minor example: "Among the colonies land was often transferred by the ancient ceremony known as Livery of Seisin. The seller stood upon the tract that had been sold, and, plucking a twig from a bush or a tree, passed it into the hands of the purchaser, or gave a bit of turf with a twig stuck in it, and, in

some cases, a splinter also. If there was a house the seller took hold of the ring of the house door and formally give it over to the new owner. The ground, with its products and appurtenances, was thus delivered in a manner very suitable to illiterate and restricted territories. But here in the colonies land soon became, as it is with us now, an article of merchandise and speculation passing from one owner to another. Remote and unsurveyed tracts of land in the dense wilderness could not well be handed over by 'twig and turf.' "

Not only the ancient methods of transferring property, but the ancient notions of land tenure crossed the sea with the English. Land holding almost everywhere in the colonial period retained some features of feudalism. All these English notions found place for a while, but a process of natural selections, after a little time, began to eliminate those features of each system that were unfit to survive in the new conditions.

It was not until 1703 that English clergymen were settled in the province, although there were Quaker meetings held monthly before this. An account of the religious condition of the colony and the ideas of how the Quakers were looked upon by the English may be found in the following letter, written in October, 1703, by Henderson Walker, of the province of the Bishop of London :

" My Lord, we have been settled near this fifty years in this place and I may justly say most part of twenty-one years, on my own knowledge, without priest or altar, and before that time much worse. George Fox, some years ago, came into these parts, and by strange infatuation, did infuse the Quaker's principles into some small number of the people, which did and hath continued to grow ever since very numerous, by reason of their sending, yearly, in men to encourage and exhort them to their wicked principles, (!) and here was none to dispute or oppose them in carrying on their pernicious principles for many years, till God, of His infinite goodness, was pleased to inspire the Rev. Bray sometime about four years ago, to send in some books of his own particular pious gift,

of the explanation of the Church catechism, with some other small books to be disposed of and lent as we thought fit, did in some measure put a stop to their growth ; and about a year after did send a library of books for the benefit of this place, given by the honorable corporation for the establishment of the Christian religion by one Mr. Daniel Brett, a minister appointed for this place. For about a year and a half he behaved himself in a modest manner, but after that time in a most horrid manner—broke out in such extravagant course that I am ashamed to express his carriage, it being in so high a nature. It hath been a great trouble and grief to us who have a great veneration for the church, that the first minister that was sent to us should prove so ill as to give dissenters so much occasion to make charge against him. We did about this time, two years ago, with a great deal of care and management, get an Assembly and pass an act for building of churches and establishing a maintenance for a minister among us, and have built one church and there are two more going forward.

“ My Lord, I humbly beg leave to inform you that we have an Assembly to sit November 3d, and above one-half burghesses chosen are Quakers, and have declared their design of making void the act of establishing a church. If your Lordship—do not stop their growth, we shall, for the most part, become heathens, especially the children born here become heathen. (!) I humbly entreat that you send some worthy, good man amongst us to regain the flock and, so, perfect us in our duty to God, and put a stop to the pernicious growing principles of the Quaker.”

Marriages, as sanctioned by the Quakers, were allowed. Later on, when the English Church was established, acts were passed to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath ; profane language and tipping during the service were severely punished.

The treatment of bond servants was about as various as the character of the masters. At first, while the country was new and the population scarce, there was a sort of fellowship between the faithful servant and his master's family. Women are proportion-

ally scarce in a new country, and many bond servants were married to those who had purchased them from the ships and dealers. Many servants became overseers, and these were probably ancestors of the well defined overseer class of the Southern States. There are those who rose to wealth through industry and frugality, two virtues for which a new land pays a high premium. Some servants founded families that attained to honor and influence. When slaves occasionally found a cruel master they often fled and sought refuge in the "Great Alligator Dismal Swamp." In the sombre recesses of this swamp, usually accounted impenetrable by white people, they lived on corn, fowls, and hogs that roved in droves, stamped with the owner's mark.

About 1720 a change began with the immigration of the German, Dutch, and other settlers. But more important and numerous than all elements in the population were the Scotch-Irish, who before the Revolution had grown to be the strongest men in the colony. Under the influence of these various and excellent streams of immigration, the character of the colony was effectively, yet gradually changed. Industry and thrift began to prevail in the wilderness, and various types of religion flourished side by side on friendly terms. From this time on, the progress of civilization steadily increased and soon the old forms of living gave place to ideas more new and modern.

NORTH CAROLINA MOSQUITOES.

From a Hygiene Talk at the State Normal College by Dr. Edith Blackwell,
Resident Physician.

The recent progress of Science toward overcoming disease is apparent everywhere. A striking example is the work done on Malaria and Yellow Fever since the discovery of their source, inoculation by the bites of mosquitoes infected with organisms that cause these diseases.

Already Havana, acting on the new knowledge, has practically rid herself of mosquitoes together with malaria and yellow fever, which formerly caused hundreds of deaths annually.

Any prospect of annihilation of malaria ought to be interesting to us in North Carolina, where chills and fever are a very real, and in some sections, prevalent cause of poor health and consequent loss of time and of working power as well as being a barrier to industrial growth.

The death of one of our own students last year from yellow chills, contracted in a malarial district, helped to impress me with the need of anti-mosquito work in this State, and suggested what a useful, leavening influence our students might exert in creating interest in the subject, if merely by discussion of it in their home neighborhoods. In various parts of our country, among them, South Orange, N. J., women's clubs are doing fine work in anti-mosquito crusades.

Nearer home in Winchester, Va., the mayor has encouraged systematic anti-mosquito work since 1900 and reports most satisfactory results.

In 1900 several independent experiments were carried on to demonstrate the truth of the claim that malaria is caused by infected mosquitoes. Italian physicians lead in the north, but one of the most striking proofs was that made by some English physicians in Italy.

For centuries the Roman Campagna an marshland has been noted for its fatal form of Malaria, the dreaded "Roman Fever." These physicians had a cottage built in the midst of the marshes and tightly screened by netting so that no mosquito could enter. For four months, while chill and fever raged among the people around them, these doctors occupied the mosquito proof house without developing any symptom of disease. In the day time when these malarial mosquitoes do not bite, the doctors tramped over the marshes with the greatest freedom. They even freely drank the swamp water without sterilizing it, but they were careful to be within doors by sunset. It used to be thought that night air from the swamps was the cause of malaria. All their doors and windows were open to admit night air freely through the screens. The mosquitoes were the only factor excluded.

As a further proof, one of the physicians collected mosquitoes that had been purposely allowed to feed on malarial cases and sent them to England where his son, also a physician, was willing to assist the demonstration by letting himself be bitten by them. He had never lived in a malarial region nor had a chill, but in due time he developed a severe case of typical Roman Fever. This double demonstration conclusively proved that the usual cause, if not the only cause of malaria, is infection through mosquitoes.

In Italy, surrounded by all the environments of Roman Fever and exposed freely to all except the mosquito, no malaria developed. In England, remote from all so called malarial influences, except the Roman mosquito, typical Roman malaria developed.

Demonstrations quite as striking were made near Havana proving the relation of the mosquito to yellow fever, but we need not consider the yellow fever mosquito here.

It has been found that one special variety of mosquitoes, called "Anopheles," is the malarial mosquito, and so far as discovered the organism producing malaria in the blood always spends the previous stage of its life as a parasite of this special mosquito. It does

not infect the ordinary house mosquito which is innocent of malaria.

The malarial mosquito abounds in malarial districts, swamps, etc., and comes into the house when it has a chance. It hides by day and bites only at night. It is much less musical and less annoying than its more harmless cousin, and bites with so little fuss as often hardly to be noticed, so that people in malarial sections often say that malaria can't be caused by mosquitoes because they are not troubled by mosquitoes.

The malarial mosquito can be distinguished from other common mosquitoes by its posture on a lighting. It stands as if hanging out from the wall or other surface in a position approaching a right angle, while the house mosquito stands with its body parallel to the surface in the position of a four-footed animal.

It is comparatively easy to rid a locality of mosquitoes and of malaria by systematic effort. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in stagnant water such as puddles, ponds, ditches, cisterns, cess-pools, rain barrels, post holes and even old tomato cans. When the eggs hatch the mosquitoes first appear as "wigglers," which live in the water and come to the surface to breathe. A light film of oil coating the surface of water will kill the wigglers by preventing them from breathing. Kerosene oil, especially, will quickly destroy them.

When the mosquito reaches the winged stage, it rarely flies far, but remains near its breeding place and for this reason it is possible to rid a locality of mosquitoes by destroying the wigglers. Of course for the most effectual wholesale work, drainage and kerosene is the most radical cure, but kerosene alone has given some excellent results.

Before the mosquitoes of a place have been completely exterminated the best way to avoid infection is by thorough screening of doors and windows with netting, and avoiding exposure out of doors after sunset. It is especially important that all cases of malarial fever should be protected by screens from the bites of mos-

quitoes, since the infected mosquito will carry the disease to other people.

The latest report on mosquito extermination recommended the use of a grade of kerosene known as "light fuel oil," sold by the Standard Oil Company. Ordinary illuminating oil evaporates more quickly, and heavier oils do not spread as evenly and effectually on the surface of the water as does the light fuel oil. It can be poured on with a dipper or a watering pot or applied by a small mop to puddles or to any standing water in the neighborhood of a house. It is only necessary to apply a very thin coating of oil, but it should be applied as often as every three weeks. It takes a little over two weeks for a new crop of wigglers to develop. Kerosene is said not to interfere with the use of cisterns or rain barrels for drinking water, if the water is drawn by a pipe or spigot from below the surface.

Good work could be done during vacation by interesting the children of a neighborhood to do away with useless cans and receptacles for standing water and to banish puddles and ditches and other unnecessary water surfaces about their homes with light fuel oil every three weeks. Dealers might be interested to contribute light fuel oil for public use in a locality. The interest of physicians and public spirited citizens would help very much, and they ought to be interested not only for the sake of public comfort and health, but because it is an advantage to any community to be known to be free from mosquitoes and from malaria.

Being interested in an article describing the anti-mosquito work of a woman's club at Richmond Hill, Long Island, I wrote to Mrs. Claghorn, the author, for a statement of the result of the next summer's work, that I might report it to my Hygiene class here. Mrs. Claghorn replies :

"The results of the second year's work were even more encouraging than the first. While in neighboring towns where kerosene was not systematically used, there were swarms of mosquitoes, our own town was comparatively free from them.

“A systematic use of kerosene in all stagnant water about a dwelling will lesson the number of mosquitoes materially, and if the families in a neighborhood could be instructed in the matter so they would become interested enough to take up the work, great good would come to them, not only in comfort, but in health also.

“My article, ‘The Story of an Anti-Mosquito Crusade,’ which you refer to and which appeared in Good Housekeeping for May, 1901, contains full particulars of our work, to which I refer you for a bit of actual accomplishment in this line.”

* * * *

“I shall be happy at any time to afford you any assistance in my power to further this work, for I think it one of the most important and beneficent ever undertaken, and far reaching in its benefits to the world.”

THE FLORA OF WATAUGA.

The Magazine requested Mrs. Edwards to inform our readers about the flora of the mountain tops. The following is her reply :
[The Editor.]

Blowing Rock, N. C., Dec. 1903.

My Dear — :

“What flowers can grow on the cold heights of Watauga?” you ask me. I am glad to reply to that question even insufficiently, as I must do from memory only, because I have no Botany at hand. I wish I had with me a Floral Calendar, which my husband and I made during two or three years at Blowing Rock, that I might give you a clearer idea of the flora of Watauga, which is fine.

There is no time like the present, you know, so let us begin with the Galax which covers the face of the frozen earth with its very beautiful foliage. Scrape away the snow on almost any hill side, and there are the bronze, the red, the rich green leaves, thousands of them, millions of them—and the children are busy gathering them for sale. They tie them in clusters of dozens or of hundreds and ship them to Northern cities where they are much used for decorative purposes. From December to April the Galax abounds, and then in the April days, here, there and everywhere, peep out from under old logs or leaf beds the charming and fragrant clusters of Trailing Arbutus. I never cease wondering that anything so delicate, so delicious should live and grow just in the place where I find the Arbutus. Not far from it, too, we shall presently find a Dog-tooth violet, with its delicate yellow bell pendant under two long, narrow, upright leaves, an interesting, queer little plant it is ; why called a violet I am sure I don't know. There will be plenty of real violets all about very soon. I know seven varieties of these that grow near Mr. Randall's studio.

Then in May, O dear me! the flowers on the mountain are coming into bloom in such varieties and such number that in one letter I can't name them even—not half of them. April, May, June; come to our uplifts then, you who love Nature—it is the season of miracles. Passing over the small, very early bloomers, Blood Root and Spring Beauty, fit for an angel's crown, and dozens of other low growing things—no, I cannot omit the frail, lovely Bellwort, the gay beds of Indian Pink, nor the curious little Dutchman's Breeches—we come to the Orchids accounted of value by fashionable florists, to be had on our mountains for the picking. The first I gather every year are Lady Slippers. Mr. E.'s practised eye quickly spies their exquisite shades of pink and of yellow in the corners of old fences, and soon after the tall Northern White Orchids. Later in the season we shall find several other Orchids, but we are taking things as they come, you know, and blooming about this time the handsomest things I recall are Wild Sarsaparilla and the False Solomon's Seal. The genuine Solomon's Seal is there also in plenty, but the "False" is far handsomer—a pity indeed to be so named. There are a number of blooming trees at this time which lighten and beautify the forests very graciously, notably the Wild Cherry and the Service Tree. This last is exquisite in flower and pleasant in fruit. Yes, and now also the Mountain Magnolia looms up in stately grandeur, rich in foliage, elegant in flower, and, like all the Magnolias, I believe, very fragrant. How atrocious to call it the Cucumber Tree!

See how I wander through the woods of May, taking up your time, while I have not mentioned many a fair blossom which you would certainly love to cull and examine. But I defy anyone possessing two good eyes and a soul to pass through the forests of Watauga at this season or even along the country roads, without stopping where the Purple Rhododendron, the *R. Catawbiensis* properly speaking, is praising God in its magnificence of bloom. That appears first, but just after it, all about, everywhere, are bursting the brilliant Azaleas in every shade and tone of red from

pale coral through carmine to terra cotta, and in yellows from lemon to deep orange and brown. Drive through Mr. Cone's park to his residence when Azaleas are in flower and you will know what they are in perfection.

Now June has come and with it the Kalmia, probably the feature of our landscape, because it blooms so abundantly everywhere. It grows, I believe, in almost every county in North Carolina above sea level, but no where does it approximate in color or quality that of our high mountain section. Along with the late Kalmia and later, comes the Queen of the Forest, the Pink Rhododendron, deep toned pink, pale pink and cream white, this last found oftenest under the hemlocks and overhanging the streams. While the Kalmia was in its fullness of blossom one kept wondering how the Rhododendron could find space to flower, the surface seemed pre-empted by those astounding mazes of "Ivy blooms," but everything in its turn, and any day after the 10th of June on through July and into August we can gather clusters of this marvelously beautiful wild flower. Drive along the Boone turnpike at this season, and there they are, gigantic bouquets amid the shining green foliage up, up on the mountain as far as your eye can penetrate the depths of green "with the shimmering light between," a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

After this for several weeks the wild flowers are less noticeable, but the beds of Bee Balm or crimson mint are elegant and spicily fragrant, and the little wild ginger is very interesting and dozens of other things too, before the Eupatorium appears to assert possession of the earth in the September days. Buy flowers in almost any greenhouse in the north in mid-winter, and you will be paying a goodly price for this self-same Eupatorium that the cows along the country lanes of Watauga trample under foot.

This is the season of Asters also, "Farewell to Summer" the natives poetically call them; yes and of many varieties of Golden Rod. See a meadow of Eupatorium, Golden Rod and Asters commingled as at Chetola, the Stringfellow home, and you will pronounce Dame Nature a wise and wonderful Alchemist.

And now I can merely mention, because time fails me, the Blue Gentian, blooming abundantly through October and the delicate Witch Hazel which sheds a sunny light through the November woods.

If I dared mention the gorgeous coloring of October and November over all the mountain tops, I should write on unduly, and this you know, goes only to answer, "What flowers can grow on the cold heights of Watauga?"

Yours Sincerely,

MARY G. EDWARDS.

THE BOTANIST.

T. GILBERT PEARSON,

A few years ago a young Harvard student came down to North Carolina to spend a part of his summer vacation in observing and collecting certain forms of summer flowers which grow in the western part of the state. Up in the Unicoi mountains he went and there found a boarding place with "Old Windy Williams," an ex-moonshiner, an ex-revenue officer, and an ex-county sheriff. Old Windy had a daughter named Belle who had been off to school for two sessions. She could play any organ, wore shoes all summer long, and withal enjoyed the reputation of being "the toniest and most stuck-up gal hereabouts." She liked the Harvard student and he found her not altogether uninteresting. There were few people in the region congenial to them, so as the summer wore on they saw more and more of each other. Each probably had a little scheme, she to make a nice catch, he to pass the time with a pleasant flirtation.

Now there was one man who objected to all this "carrying on." This was John Saunders, who objected because he was jealous. "Wolf Saunders," he was usually called, for he was a bear trapper of renown and it was supposed that he had caught the last wolf in the whole country a few years before. He had tried preaching for awhile but had gone back again to distilling and trapping for a living. He had been Belle's favorite suitor for a time, but since the young botanist had come into the mountains it was plain to all that John's chances were slim.

But he of the bear traps had his own plans. One early autumn morning the young botanist went out for a last collecting trip before starting north. He never came back to old Windy's and poor Miss Belle mourned for him early and late all the fall and winter.

No one knows exactly what happened. But as the botanist was making his way along a narrow ledge far back among the crags where he had often trod before, a great steel bear-trap closed upon his leg. Heavy chains bound it to the rocks on one side and to a fallen tree on the other. There was no escape unless help came. After two hours of shouting he heard some one coming along the rocks, and around the corner strode Wolf Saunders. "Whose gal has ye been makin' up to eh?" inquired big John of the mountains as he advanced waving a heavy club. Failing to heed his steps he stumbled and fell over the cliff. Fifty feet down he caught in the boughs of a stunted pine which grew out from the face of the rock and soon the shoutings of John, the preacher, the distiller and the trapper were mingled with those of the unlucky botanist.

All day they called. They shouted singly and by volleys. The botanist looking over the edge of the cliff called down in bitter reproach to the distiller, and the distiller swore in reply and asked him how he liked the grip of his bear trap. Nobody came. All night they called at times. Next day the whiskey man bound himself to the tree with parts of his clothing and called and swore up the side of the cliff.

The student looked at a little photograph he carried of a young woman who lived a long, long way from the Unicoi mountains. Then he took his note book and pencil and wrote, and wrote a great many pages, pausing as he tore off each sheet to shout "help" a time or two. After a long time he pinned all the sheets together and put an address on the back of the little package. This and the photograph he put in his note book, wrapped his coat about it and placed the bundle in his tin collecting can. There on the rocks through the hours he lay while the great pain bit at his wounded ankle, and the sun shone on his unprotected face, and a great hunger gnawed at his life, and the eager ravens watched from the crags about.

The next spring after the snows had gone from the mountains some revenue officers found, far back among the crags, two human

skeletons. One of these lay with a leg held fast in a great steel-trap, the other was bound to a small pine tree down the side of the cliff. As they read the note which they took from the collecting can, one of the party remarked: "That's what comes of flirten with wimmen folks."

FROM "THE IDYLS OF THE MOUNTAINS."

As the old man sits in the warm, sweet air
 In an old arm-chair—
 While memory gathers each golden thread
 From the years long fled
 That twine cords of love about his heart of tears :
 Through the smoky veil and yellow light
 Of the Indian summer day
 He catches glimpses here and there
 Of scarlet trees and mountain height.

As the old man sits in the warm, sweet air,
 With his snowy hair—
 And memory drifts through the dreamy haze
 Of the lost long days—
 And lingers in the mist of the silent years,
 The murmuring of the mountain stream
 As it takes its ceaseless way
 Like music to his list'ning ear,
 Mingles a song with memory's dream.

Dream on—sweet memory—dream,
 Of the faces passing to and fro,
 Of the voices sweet and low,
 Hushed in the silence of the long ago.

Sing on—Swannanoa—sing,
 Sing to thy cold stones and murmur to thyself alone
 Of the days forever gone,
 When pride and beauty were thine own
 And thou wert a Queen—
 With a wilderness for a throne.

Sing of—
 The cool shade and leafy darkness
 Where ferns and green mosses grew,
 When the wild woods' morning freshness
 Caught its sweetest breath from you.

The brown-eyed deer that came to drink,
The Indian maiden's laughter low,
When the Laurel draped thy brink
With blossoms like the snow.

The shallow ways and silvery falls
Where thy water dashed the spray,
The deep, clear pools in rocky walls
Where speckled beauties flashed in play.

The open woods and sunlit spaces,
Where the wild bee made her honeyed gum,
The thickets' dark and dreary places,
Where the pheasant beat his ruffled drum.

The glorious mountains and domes serene,
Where the soaring eagles loved to fly,
When thy valley, wreathed in endless green,
Lay beneath the azure sky.

Dream on—sweet memory—dream—
Dream of—
The college days and books profound,
Where first ambition whispered fame,
When list'ning fancy caught the sound
That set her soul aflame.

The clouds of lace and one sweet face,
That floated through the dances,
When first he sought to catch one trace
Of love in all her glances.

The battle-fields and flags unfurled,
The flash of swords in danger's hour
The heroic deeds that charmed a world
When manhood was in flower.

Dream on—sweet memory—dream;
Dream till the yellow light begins to fail,
Till the red sun finds his way
Down the west through the smoky veil,
And twilight furls the banner of the day.

D. C. WADDELL, in the Charlotte Observer.

AMONG OURSELVES.

MILLIE ARCHER, '04.

The all absorbing, one might well say, the all devouring event among ourselves since the last issue of the Magazine is the fire which as our College World knows occurred on the morning of January 21, 1904, when \$80,000 worth of property shriveled and crumbled into dust. The good old brick dormitory, the kitchen, the dining room, the laundry are not where they once sheltered and cheered so many happy young lives, but as we look upon the heaps of ashes we do not sigh because not one of those three hundred and twelve precious lives was lost. We realize that from out that ordeal each one of the three hundred and twelve women have come stronger than she was before; more fitted to meet the emergencies of life, more experienced in self-control. The true spirit of the Normal College was exemplified that night as it never could be in years of prosperity. There was no panic, no jumping from windows, but the students went from their rooms to safety decently and in order. Every one was out of the burning buildings before a man arrived on the grounds. The fire was discovered by a student, Miss Carrie Lilly, whose room was near where it originated. She ran from hall to hall giving the alarm and probably saved many lives. She had no thought for her own property, but for the lives of others. Men call such actions impulses, but they are heroic impulses. Many others were as true to their higher natures. The list would be a catalogue of our students.

The fire bells had scarcely ceased to ring before the men and women of Greensboro were on the College Campus to care for the shelterless girls. The homes of the city and its hotels were thrown open to us. The street car line was at our service free of cost. To those girls who could not go out because their wardrobes were lost were sent breakfasts from the hotels. A fund was started immediately by the citizens and very quickly amounted to about \$2000 for

the benefit of those who could not replace what they had lost. Many boxes of clothing were sent. Nothing was left undone which a generous people could do. Greensboro will be held in loving memory by hundreds yet unborn who will hear from their mothers of the gracious hospitality of this good town, "When we were burned out at the Normal."

Our Alumnae and former students in Winston-Salem sent a generous supply of clothing. We have heard students say: "I have more and better clothes than I ever had before."

As of individuals, so it will be of the College. We shall have more and better buildings than we have ever had before.

Our Board of Directors, the Governor and several of his Council came to us on the first train. They promised to rebuild on more generous and on safer plans than we have had and they will be as good as their words. Dr. McIver is wise and strong. After the epidemic of '99 he said he would make the college a health resort. He has done so. He now says he will put up here buildings for many generations yet to come and he will do that too. For the future we have no fear. For the present, we are again at work on schedule time after a suspension of nearly five weeks. The Student's Building has been filled with the daintiest of alcoves. One for each girl, where she has her bed and toilet necessities. To one standing at either end of the interior, the long rows of these spotless booths bring to mind "the white city," and one feels that it is an appropriate dwelling for young women. May each one keep her life and her home as pure as is her present little room in college. All who lived in the Main Dormitory could not be accommodated in the Students' building, but many have found comfortable boarding houses in Greensboro.

The new temporary dining room and kitchen built on the Tennis grounds are the surprise and delight of returning students. Mrs. Davis and the dining-room girls have spacious and comfortable rooms in the same building. The rest of us feel that we are going to the country when we go out there on the edge of the forest

where already we can hear the birds sing. By the way! some suggest that the six daily journeys in the cause of appetite might by the Faculty be considered a good substitute for "walking period." That opinion is entertained only—of course—by those who are victims of "that tired feeling" or of "spring fever."

To the members of the Faculty who have labored strenuously in order to make our return possible, the students through the magazine wish to express gratitude and appreciation and we hope by renewed efforts to make it worth while to the noble men and women who are at the head of this institution.

It is possible that in an early issue of the magazine we may publish a cut of the new dormitory whose foundation is very soon to be laid.

We are rejoicing also in the prospect of a Library building, the gift to the College from Mr. Carnegie. Every alumnae and former student will hear this with pleasure for they all have felt the need. In view of the fact that Mr. Carnegie has very recently presented one to Greensboro this gift to us is the more gracious. Long life and happiness to Mr. Carnegie!

While yet smarting under the stings of our own misfortune, came the news of a like but greater calamity to the good old Greensboro Female College, our next door neighbor and dear friend. To her Faculty and students we extend the hand of sympathy which can only come from a knowledge of the same sort of sorrow. She too will rise again for are not enlisted in her cause the same women who saved her last summer when she had been condemned to die? North Carolina cannot spare her and the Methodists will see to it that the State will not be deprived of her services.

To the Oxford Seminary also we offer the hand of sympathy and of fellowship with the heart-felt wish that Mr. Hobgood and his Faculty and Students may very soon reassemble under their own roof with a long future of happiness and usefulness before them.

Mr. N. W. Stetson, Superintendent of Instruction in Maine, spoke to us in the Assembly Hall on the morning of February 29. Those

who were here last commencement knew what good things were coming when he entered the hall. The new students soon learned and now he might be elected to any position in North Carolina if the students here could put him there, always excepting one place, viz., the presidency of the State Normal and Industrial College. *Anathema Maranatha* be upon one who would cause a vacancy there.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

KATE BARDEN, '04.

In a survey of the vantage ground which our Association has gained this year, the last improvement suggests itself first. This is a Department in our College Magazine where we hope to present a faithful account of the work done by our Y. W. C. A.

As was announced, we have hoped to have with us next year a girl from Brazil. To that hope we may add expectation. For this purpose our students have raised about fifty dollars. Of this amount, the missionary committee gave twenty dollars. Dr. Mc-Iver assures us that the remainder of her expenses will be defrayed by the General Education Board. Now that we look for her, we already speculate about her coming experiences and we are wondering if she is to be a Cornelian or an Adelpian.

We have received warm thanks for the boxes sent by the girls of the various churches to their respective orphanages. Gratitude for so small an act inspires us to do more next Christmas.

The Association has made the following pledges: twenty dollars for the American Committee, seventy dollars for State Work, forty dollars for Miss Guitner, a missionary to India, thirty-five dollars for a secretary to China and fifteen dollars for the "World's Work."

The leaders of our evening services have been well selected this

year. Among those representing other fields of labor are Miss Annie Mebane and Miss Alice Moore. The former is engaged in city Christian work. The latter is a returned missionary from China, and is now a member of the city association. She gave us a graphic account of the work and told about the difficulties and the possibilities of young Chinese women.

On Thanksgiving afternoon, we were delighted to have Mary Ward, our last year's president, to conduct our services. We felt during her talk that we were living over last year again.

Our Methods of work have been improved. In Committee work we have adopted the departmental plan and already we see its good effects. Fifteen girls now do what last year was done by five. This means a greater number of workers, more interest, better results and more time for social life.

In the recent fire which destroyed the main college dormitory, the records of the Association were burned. Fortunately, the president saved a copy of the Constitution. In a way we feel that the Association will take a new start. Let us see to it that our new records be worthy ones.

ALUMNAE AND FORMER STUDENTS.

JULIA GRAY HAMLIN, '04.

Frances Hill is teaching at Albemarle.

Clara Gillon is at her home in Concord.

Pearl Shelton is at her home in Waynesville.

Lila Austin is teaching in the graded schools of Graham.

Martha Jacocks is teaching near Windsor.

Annie Sadler is at her home in Rocky Mount.

Marian Kelly is with the Chatham Manufacturing Company of Elkin.

Carrie Hardison is at Thurman, Craven Co.

Laura Whitford is at Newbern.

Irma Carraway '97, is principal of the school at Barium Springs Orphanage.

Alice Laws is stenographer in the office of the Superintendent of Durham and Charlotte R. R., at Gulf, N. C.

Margaret Cromartie is teaching at Barium Springs.

Bettie Lee Sanders is teaching in the graded school of Selma.

Carrie McGee is stenographer in the bank at Mt. Olive.

Dorothy Doe is in a private school at Asheville.

Alma Murchison is teaching at Hobgood.

Nellie Fowler is in school at St. Mary's.

Caroline Koonce is teaching at Trenton, N. C.

MARRIAGE.

Margie Whitfield was married Feb. 17th, 1904, to Mr. W. C. Hammond of Asheboro.

EXCHANGES.

ANNIE BELLE HOYLE, '04.

Pine and Thistle is always welcome as a letter from Red Springs Seminary, our nearest of kin. The little drama, "American Beauties" has the merit of being interesting. If it comes from the pen of a Red Springs girl, we have in our State a dramatist of promise, who will with the coming years display less of worldly wisdom and more knowledge of the mother tongue.

The Winthrop College Journal has some good material in the literary department notably the short stories.

The Mary Baldwin Miscellany is attractive in appearance and the contents are not disappointing. *A Basket of Chips* is a valuable feature, and with the imitation of other school publications. Many girls feel prompted to write a little thing, a thought merely, who will not labor over "an article" and who would succeed possibly only in boring her readers, should she aspire to protracted authorship.

The Wake Forest Student for January is a good number. "The Stars and Bars," a scrap of history, is well worth the price of the Magazine.

University of Virginia Magazine talks in its Exchange Department wisely and well about college publications; what they are and what they should be. Living up to its theories, as it does, it is always readable, the most so of any similar visitor to our office.

Time fails to tell of the many pleasures to be had for the looking into The Collegian, Red and White, Monroe College Monthly, The Lenoirian, The Converse Concept, The Chiel, The Messengers, The Erskinian, The Elizabethan, Clemson College Chronical, The Guilford Collegian.

CURRENT EVENTS.

TEMPLE H. DAMERON, '04.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna died in Washington, February 15, in his sixty-sixth year. He will be succeeded by Mr. Dick.

The Russo-Japanese War, which is exciting much interest at this time, was begun by Japan's attack upon the Czar's fleet at Port Arthur, February 9th.

On February 14, the Turkish troops, at Dechumbala, attacked and routed a Bulgarian band with a loss to the latter of twelve killed.

On February 1, the insurgents of Santo Domingo deliberately fired upon the United States cruiser *Yankee*, killing J. C. Johnson, the engineer. On February 10, the United States sent a squadron to Santo Domingo to protect the American interests.

Mr. Luke E. Wright succeeds Mr. Taft as governor of the Philippine Islands.

Nearly one million of emigrants came to our shores last year. This means an additional care for many must be fed, clothed and sheltered.

A great fire, which consumed seventy-five blocks, broke out in Baltimore on February 8, and raged for twenty-eight hours. The financial losses are now reckoned at nearly one hundred million dollars. There was no looting or loss of life and only a few were made homeless by the fire.

WOMEN WORKERS.

Mrs. Florence Haygood has been selected by the St. Louis World's Fair to collect the material for the exhibit in the historical section of the department of anthropology.

Mrs. Emma Magroon Post of North English, Ia., is totally blind, yet she successfully manages the telephone exchange for the town and surrounding country. She is able to distinguish the voice of hundreds whom she serves. She is a graduate of Iowa College for the Blind.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Colorado is Mrs. Helen L. Greenfield.

Mrs. Lena R. Simmons is at the head of an embalming school in Syracuse, N. Y. What is the next industry opened to women?

Mrs. Mary C. Lowell, of Boston, according to "The Physician and Surgeon," is supposed to be the only woman in the world entitled to pursue the professions of law and medicine. She was for five years first woman assistant superintendent of the Maine State Hospital for the Insane.

Miss Agnes Mullen, who has lately been appointed advertising manager for the Monroe Railroad, is said to be the only woman in the world holding a similar position.

The Misses Lonneson of Chicago are two sisters who have attained a national reputation as photographers. The firm can produce 10,000 finished photographs daily.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

SADIE L. DAVIS, '05.

ODE TO LIVY.

Thou Livy, writer of the ancient times,
 Thou writest of deeds, but not in rhymes,
 Thou writest of great men and of Kings
 Thou writest not like him who sings
 "Of arms and men;" yet 'twixt ye both,
 There's a resemblance I am loth to find,
 Ye have the powers, the awful powers
 Of causing many restless hours,
 To Senior wise and Junior bright,
 Who think by day and dream by night,
 Of certain 6 or direful 5,
 And curse the time you were alive,
 If in thy time, thou could'st have known,
 What seeds of trouble would be sown
 For future ages by thine own hand,
 Thou would'st have devised some way
 By which the school girl of to-day
 Might study Latin prose and verse
 And still her rest be none the worse.

IONE CATES '05.

Sub. Fresh. A: "Oh my eyes have been hurting me so much to-day. I must go to see the "Operalist." Perhaps the young lady meant Oculist."

Junior D: "Haven't I an engagement to go walking with you this evening?"

Special L: "Yes, but you want to renig?"

Junior D: (in a puzzled tone). "Why-er, yes, I'll go."

Special L: (again). "You are sure you don't want to renig."

Junior D: (desperately). "What under the sun is that anyway, something to eat?"

'Tis a true adage—old style
That a "miss is as good as a mile,"
But by changing one letter
And going one better
'A kiss is as good as a smile.'—Ex.

I knew a lass,
Her eyes were blue
Her teeth were white
Her lips were red
Her hair was of a golden hue.

But now Alas !
Her eyes are red
Her lips are blue
Her hair is white
Her cheeks are of a golden hue.
For father time (the mean old thing),
Has changed her local coloring.—Ex.

Parent: Do you take gymnasium at school my dear ?

Fresh F: (after a moment's hesitation). Why, yes'm, I study
Elocution.

SNAP SHOTS FROM THE FIRE.

While the flames were leaping over the building and the smoke was filling her eyes, one young lady nobly pitched the bowl and pitcher out of the window and ran down from the fourth story with her soap dish in her hand—it was all she saved. Another equally as heroic found herself, saved, out side of the burning building, with a bottle of Iodine clutched in one hand and a broken up umbrella in the other. We heard of still another one who, in a very calm and collected manner stood in the middle of the floor and debated as to which she should take her comb or her brush. She ended by saving her hand-mirror.

L A T I N.

All the people deãd who wrote it,
All the people dead who spoke it,
All the people die who learn it,
Blessed death, they surely earn it.

A N O N.

F A V O R I T E T O A S T S.

“ Here’s to the girl that’s good and sweet
Here’s to the girl that’s true,
Here’s to the girl that rules my heart,
In other words, here’s to you.

Here’s to you my dear,
And to the dear that’s not here, my dear,
But if the dear that’s not here, my dear,
Were here, my dear,
I’d not be drinking to you, my dear.

Here’s to the merry old world
And the days, be they bright and clear.
Here’s to the Fates let them bring what they may,
But the best of them all, that’s you.

Hail to the Normal girl
She’s sweeter far, than some,
For while she speaks, she talks no slang
“ And chews no chewing-gum.”

[The following resolutions were brought to the Editors after the Department "Among Ourselves," had been "set up" in the printing office.—The Editor.]

We, the students of the State Normal and Industrial College, desire to give expression to our appreciation of the many kindnesses shown to us by the faculty and officers of this institution on the days succeeding the destruction of our dormitory, by fire; also our appreciation of their efforts in making it possible for us to return to college. Therefore be it resolved

First, That we are grateful for every consideration shown to us.

Second, That our debt of gratitude is deepest in that they have made it possible for us to complete our year's work with only a short interruption.

Third, That their unceasing efforts will ever be remembered by us with a feeling of obligation.

LELIA A. STYRON,
KATE BARDEN,
REBEKA WARLICK,
Committee.

We, the student's of the State Normal and Industrial College, have heard with the deepest sorrow of the disaster which has visited our sister institution, Greensboro Female College. Therefore, be it resolved:

First, That we have always felt an interest in the welfare of this College.

Second, That we appreciate the seriousness of her misfortune as only those who have undergone a similar loss can do.

Third. That our sincerest sympathy is extended to her faculty and students.

Fourth, That our united wish is that in a short time the College may reopen and be attended with great success.

LELIA A. STYRON.
KATE BARDEN,
REBEKA WARLICK.
Committee.

EDITORIAL.

The Russo-Japanese War—Some of Its Causes and Possible Effects. 1895, Japan was in possession of western and southern Manchuria, and held it by right of conquest; just as we held Porto Rico after our war with Spain.

While no power nor combination of powers ventured to dispute our rights over Porto Rico; Japan, being a weaker power and at that time with only a small and weak navy, was robbed of her gains by the European powers. They, acting at the instigation of Russia, warned Japan that it was not for their interest that China should be dismembered and that the loss of Manchuria would mean the dismemberment of China. Whereupon Japan withdrew her troops and gave up her conquest, and Russia marched in "to preserve order." She is there still and now claims Manchuria as her own and would—if Mr. Hay's clever and prompt action in closing a treaty with China had not hindered her—have closed all Manchuria to our trade. Naturally the Japanese are indignant and eager to get back what they were robbed of.

Again, Korea has been and is needful to Japan as a source of food supply and as a place of settlement for the swarming crowds of Japanese who emigrate to the comparatively unoccupied land at their door. Korea is needful also to Japan for her military and naval protection. A study of a good map shows that if Russia held the eastern coast of Korea, the sea between Japan and the coast of Asia would be commanded by her and also that all the sea traffic between Japanese ports on their own western coast must pass under the range of Russian guns.

Since 1895, Russia has been pushing her control of Manchuria into Korea also, and when Japan demanded that Russia should withdraw from Korea, Russia refused to do so; and moreover, insisted that Japan should not fortify southern Korea.

War then became inevitable. Japan saw that a life and death

struggle was before her and that she had better chances of success now than she could expect to have at any later date. The longer the struggle might be postponed, the more time Russia would have to improve her railway, build forts on the Yalu river and increase her navy in Eastern waters.

The war has commenced with brilliant results so far for the Japanese and it is in the interest of all the world, except Russia, that they should continue to succeed. To Russia, defeat would be a heavy blow. It would mean that her hopes of an outlet to an open sea must be postponed indefinitely. They will therefore fight stubbornly. The command of the sea will probably decide the question.

Masters of the sea, the Japanese can land and maintain probably more troops in Manchuria than the Russians can send and feed there. The capacity of one poorly built line of road to supply 200,000 men is very doubtful and every additional battallion adds to the difficulty.

The Japanese fight with one immense advantage. When a Japanese officer reports that he has so many rations, so many guns, so much ammunition, he actually has them. When a Russian officer reports that he has them he means, that the government has paid for them, nothing more.

After the close of the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, the Tzar called an English Engineer officer to his aid to investigate the frauds which had been practiced in the Russian army. The investigator traced fraud up to the household of the Tzar and then was told to stop his investigation. It is not likely that the officers in 1904 are more honest than were their predecessors in 1878.

It is to be hoped that Japan will win. The chimera of the "Yellow Peril," we can drop out of account for the present. Mr. Hay's diplomacy has secured for China a breathing time, and she now has no reason to fear that the success of Russia means her partition among and by the great European powers. She has, therefore, no present inducement to submit herself to Japanese control and certainly no desire to do so.

There is throughout the world a feeling of unrest and of anxiety which has perhaps never before been equalled. The following possibilities fill men's minds with fear.

The war between Russia and Japan may involve England, France and Germany. Russia, finding that she has more than she anticipated in her struggle with Japan seeks to drag in other nations in order to cover the disgrace of a defeat at the hands of her small opponent. In that event, war between Turkey and Bulgaria would begin immediately. In Spain another revolution is threatened. Norway and Sweden are said to be mobilizing a large force on the border of Finland.

On our side of the world affairs are more quiet since the Panama question has been settled, but all the world is so closely akin that an upheaval in Europe would shake us to the centre. Food supplies would increase in cost. We would not find so ready a market for our cotton. On the other hand American ship-building and other manual industries would receive an impetus which would enrich some classes. A condition which brings riches to the few at the expense of the many can but result in the distress of the whole country.

The sum of the larger benefactions for the United States, although it exceeded eighty-five million dollars, was considerably smaller than the gifts of the two preceding years. In the list of philanthropies, the gifts to promote education are the largest, being about forty-eight million dollars. The giver of the largest sum last year was Mr. Carnegie, whose benefactions were more than sixteen million dollars. His gift to this college has been noted in another department of the Magazine.

Every student and Alumnae of this College will endorse the following, taken from the Charlotte Chronicle:—North Carolinians rejoice to be spoken of as being in the forefront of educational progress, and it is only natural that we should under such conditions

forget some things we would otherwise remember. We have as State Superintendent of Education one of the most able of the men who have occupied that position. He is thoroughly educated, specially trained for his peculiar vocation, experienced by years of successful work, and a master of the details of his office. With those qualifications in the cotton mill business, he would be drawing a salary of from \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year. As a lawyer he would easily earn \$5,000 a year. In any business and anywhere, he would be at the top and eminently successful. But as superintendent of education, with direct or indirect control of 97 county superintendents and 7,000 teachers and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, this man is paid \$1,500 a year. A manager of a Northern millionaire's dog kennels in Randolph county is paid \$1,800 a year, and his assistants \$50 a month, while the superintendent of child-training in this State gets \$1,500 and the average teacher \$24 a month. North Carolina will before long realize that she has but a very few such men as Prof. J. Y. Joyner, and that if the public schools are to be the force they should be, the teachers and superintendents must be so paid that they can devote their entire time and attention to the work in their care.

English bacteriologists have taken a small piece from a woman's skirt which had been trailed through London streets and after washing it in distilled water have examined the offscour under a microscope. One hundred and fifty drops of the water contained more than twenty-five thousand germs of such diseases as consumption, diphtheria and typhoid fever. A train of misfortunes seems to attend the woman with the dragging skirt. If misfortune would attend her only it were better, but others: men, women and little children suffer through her vanity and mistaken ideas of beauty.

ORGANIZATIONS.

MARSHALS:

Chief—CATHERINE STATON NASH, Edgecombe County.

Assistants:

ADELPHIANS.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| MILLIE ARCHER, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Orange County |
| MARY STEWART, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Guilford County |
| ANNA KILLIAN, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Catawba County |
| MARY LOUISE JONES, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Craven County |
| MAGGIE BURKETT | - | - | - | - | - | - | Watauga County |

CORNELIANS.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| NATHALIE SMITH, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Halifax County |
| EUGENIA HARRIS, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Orange County |
| SUSIE WILLIAMS, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Rockingham County |
| LETTIE GLASS, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Guilford County |
| OSA WELLS, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wilson County |

YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNIE BELLE HOYLE, President.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| EVELYN ROYAL, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President |
| KATE BARDEN, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Corresponding Secretary |
| MARY WELDON HUSKE, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Recording Secretary |
| INEZ FLOW, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Treasurer |

FRESHMAN CLASS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| MARY THORP, | - | - | - | - | - | - | President |
| MATTIE E. WILLIAMS, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President |
| WILLIE SPAINHOUR, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Secretary |
| FANNIE GORHAM, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Treasurer |
| KATE BATTLE, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Critic |
| ETHEL DALTON, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Monitor |

SENIOR CLASS.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| TEMPE DAMERON, | - | - | - | - | - | - | President |
| MATTIE TAYLOR, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President |
| KATE BARDEN, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Treasurer |
| MABEL GRAEBER, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Secretary |

JUNIOR CLASS.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| ANNIE LEE SHUFORD, | - | - | - | - | - | - | President |
| REBEKAH WARLICK, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President |
| JOSSIE DAMERON, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Secretary |
| BESSIE DANIEL, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Treasurer |
| NELLIE INEZ FLOW, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Critic |
| ANNIE RABE, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Monitor |

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| WILLIE BROWN, | - | - | - | - | - | - | President |
| JOSIE DOUB | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President |
| ORA MILLER, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Secretary |
| LUCIE COPPEDGE, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Treasurer |
| MARY CARTER, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Critic |

POST GRADUATE CLASS.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| SUSAN SIMMS BATTLE, | - | - | - | - | - | - | President |
| AUVILA LINDSAY, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President |
| ALICE GOODRIDGE DANIEL, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Treasurer |
| CHRISTINA M. SNYDER, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Secretary |

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| SELMA C. WEBB, | - | - | - | - | - | - | President |
| MILLIE ARCHER, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President, Senior |
| LEAH JOSIE DAMERON, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President, Junior |
| JANET AUSTIN, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Vice-President, Sophomore |
| SADIE DAVIS, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Secretary |
| HELEN HICKS, | - | - | - | - | - | - | Treasurer |