

MOREHEAD NORMAL SCHOOL STARTING WITH 2 TEACHERS AND 1 PUPIL NOW HAS HALF A THOUSAND MATRICULATES AFTER TWENTY YEARS WORK

(Glenns Fugus Turner)
Christ's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," have had manifold exemplification in the little town of Morehead in Rowan county.
When 21 years ago, Gen. William T. Withers, of Lexington, realizing the necessity for educating the mountain folk who had so lately engaged in a war against him, he founded the Morehead Normal School for the training of young men and women who might in turn enlighten the younger generation.
Only Cure For Feuds.

To the Sage of Ashland is attributed that "nothing can make of a mountain feud a friendly one but the religion of Christ Jesus." To General Withers and Judge Thomas F. Hargis is largely due the opportunity to see the practical working of the theory.

Perhaps nowhere in Kentucky has a deadly feud been so deadly, nor the nerve-tension so drawn as in the "Rowan County War," which cost the lives of nearly 500 men.
The peace of Morehead, the peace of mind of several counties and the State of Kentucky thousands of dollars.

Outline Of Rowan's Troubles.
The feud was a feud history, but that the miracle wrought through Divine Providence by the instrumentality of far-sighted Christian men may be fully understood by a study of the Rowan county's troubles as written.

The Martins and the Tollivers were among the families of the region. On the death of the latter, the feud began. Through slighty rebellion, Rowan county was rather evenly divided in politics, and with particular passion high lights were thrown upon the feud which resulted in the death of an innocent bystander.

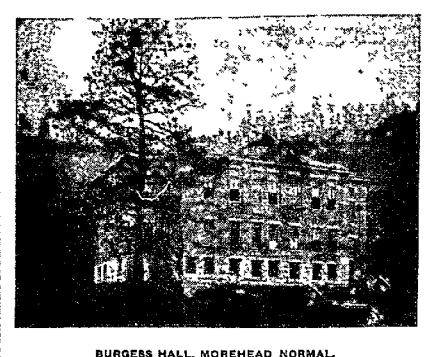
Town An Armed Camp.
For nearly three years Rowan county was practically an armed camp. The feud was so intense that ambush tactics could not be met by the military.

The famous old Governor, J. Proctor Knott, visited the county and suggested the Morehead "Treaty of Peace," by which an agreement was made that the leaders of both the Martin and Tolliver factions were to leave the State. The agreement failed, and the feud on the part of both sides. The feud became no longer a family war, but a cloak for secret murder and dastardly crimes.

The Reaction Comes.
The reaction came through the realization by the best families of both factions caused a concerted demand on the State. The Governor commissioned Sterling Heggs and Boone Leavelle to investigate the feud and surrounding counties with instructions to take certain leaders alive or dead.

On the night of June 21, 1854, the posse of 200 men was organized and proceeded to the town, with every man instructed to let no one escape for whom the Sheriff had a warrant.

"The Battle Of Morehead."
The battle of Morehead was fought on the night of June 21, 1854, at the station of the then newly constructed Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad the shooting began. Robert H. Hays and Sam Valley were the only two who were killed. The other two were wounded, but they left the country, never to return.



BURGESS HALL, MOREHEAD NORMAL.

With this tragedy as the climax, weeks passed, settled over Morehead and Rowan county. It was then that Gen. William T. Withers conceived the idea of lasting peace through religion and education, and after the venerable gentleman has gone to his reward his works live after him, and Morehead Normal School is a monument as enduring as time itself.

Two Teachers, One Pupil.
The first school was opened by two teachers, one pupil, and was many sessions of the noted school have been held.

Beginning with Prof. F. C. Burton and his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Burton, as teachers, the school had one pupil the first day. Nothing daunted the brave woman and her son persevered. Judge Thomas F. Hargis of Louisville gave the first school building and the grounds for all the buildings. The basis for a fund with which to build the boarding hall was given by Robert H. Hays and wife of Louisville, Ill.

Pays Teachers For Three Years.
The school, when founded, was provided by General Withers with enough funds to pay the salaries of the teachers for three years, after which the control of the institution was turned over to the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention. This board supplemented as a mission the small income of the Morehead Normal and continued in control for 13 years. In 1900 the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, a national organization of the women of the Christian Church, assumed control and the institution is yet under that management.

Now An Intellectual Center.
Now an intellectual center, a little heaven in Rowan county has leavened the whole, and where once warlike warfare raged, the town thrives and grows in population. Christian community, where on the Lord's Day around the table of communion sit heads of families in brotherly love now once hunted each other with a deadly hatred. Rowan is no longer shunned, but is now the point to which hundreds of young men and women of surrounding counties and the State of Kentucky come for training in a higher life, both intellectual and spiritual.
Five States Represented.
The record of enrollment for 20 years is a wonderful commentary on Morehead Normal's development, be-

ginning with one pupil and closing the last session with 518 students, 238 of whom were boarders representing five different States.

There are one hundred and thirty acres of land belonging to the school, the grounds having been enlarged recently by the purchase of an adjoining tract of three acres with a cottage of four rooms and a farm containing about one hundred and twenty acres. An imposing hill, heavily wooded, rises immediately in the rear of the building to a height of 200 feet. This hill is included in the school property and is a favorite resort for the students and teachers who are given to pedestrianism and hill climbing.

Buildings Are Adequate.
Hargis Hall contains five large recitation rooms and library. These rooms are well lighted and supplied with modern school desks. This building has been named in honor of the late Chief Justice, Thomas F. Hargis. Within the new dormitory for young men, is a beautiful frame building containing twenty rooms, with furnace heat, bathrooms, basement, etc. The rooms in this building have a fine view of the campus and make desirable quarters for young men.

Hodson Hall, the young ladies' dormitory, is a three-story frame building, containing about twenty-two apartments. Every room is well furnished. The dining room and kitchen are carefully looked after by the matron in charge. Last year at one time 145 boarders took meals in this building.

Burgess Hall is a modern building of brick and stone. The basement is used for general purposes. On the first floor are rooms for the young men and the professor's charge. The chapel room with a seating capacity of 500 occupies the second floor. A cottage in the rear of Hodson Hall furnishes room for ten or twelve boys. These buildings are connected by broad stone walks. They are well adapted for the purpose they serve.

Two other buildings are in course of construction. The Methods Employed.

Text books are used, but the student's attention is directed mainly to the study itself. All work is made fresh and interesting. Daily recitations are required of each student, who thus comes in close contact with the

teachers, and lectures are given by the teacher from time to time. Special exercises are given in reading, music, parliamentary law, physiology, physical culture and Bible study. The work of each student is discussed in the monthly faculty meeting, the methods of teaching each one advance in the work are considered. Every legitimate means is employed to keep the interest of the student aroused.

The classic course is arranged for those who wish to prepare for college and graduates are admitted without examination into Transylvania University and State University. The English course in the academic department is intended to meet the wants of those who are unable to undertake a long course of study. It is practically the same as the classical course with the exception of the four years of Latin.

The teachers' course is arranged with special reference to the wants of common school teachers and furnishes a thorough preparation for teaching the common branches.

The business course is designed to furnish thorough preparation for mercantile and general business pursuits. Believing that the study of the Bible should be a part of the curriculum of every school a prominent place has been given to this most important part of a liberal education. Opportunity will be given to every student to become well acquainted with the great facts of Bible history.

Expenses At Morehead Normal.

Per Month	Per Month
Intermediate.....\$1.50	Academic course.....2.00
Normal course.....2.00	Instrumental music.....3.00
Table board, per week.....2.00	Room furnished.....1.00

Subsidiary Means of Instruction.

1. Frequently men and women of prominence are heard from the chapel platform.
2. Literary societies. Two literary and debating societies are conducted by the students, the Philolettian and the Crescent. These are invaluable agencies for the cultivation of literary gifts, for training in public speaking and for the acquisition of good habits.
3. Missions. During the year, classes for the study of missions are conducted. During the fall a new and interesting work on some of the missions of the world is given.
4. Dormitories. Much emphasis is to be placed upon the home influence of the school. Young ladies reside in Hodson Hall under the direct control of the matron, where they enjoy a dormitory life is one of the best features of the school work.
5. Tutoring. Advanced students are often placed in charge of adjunct teachers. During the past year a school at Leadonham has been conducted under the auspices of this school by Isaac and Charles Hargis. Some students also are given classes in the study of the Bible under the direction of the faculty.
6. As to Religious Duties. All students are expected to attend public worship on Lord Day. The students are free to attend the church of their

choice. Daily morning devotional exercises are held in the chapel during the presence of the entire school.

The Student Young Men's Christian Association is gaining a strong foothold among the students. Under its auspices religious meetings are held on Monday evenings, and Bible classes at regular intervals during the week. A strong effort will be made to enlist all young men in this work.

The students' prayer-meeting is held every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Every several years the students have met regularly for this purpose and these meetings have been most memorable and uplifting. An important feature of the training of the students is their connection with Sunday-schools in communities near by.

What Cost of Living Is.
For \$200 per week is furnished board and room, fuel and light, and washing of bed and table linen. It is not possible to accurately rate the cost elsewhere, when the quality of food and situation of rooms are considered. All teachers and visitors share the student's daily fare and the school is supplied with all necessaries that provided by its dining room.

School Publishes a Newspaper.
The Morehead Mountaineer, the only paper in Rowan county, is edited and published by one of the teachers. It is published by the Board of Education of the W. C. T. U. is also published from the same office. Students do the mechanical work in the printing office. Much job and catalogue work is satisfactorily done by the school. The property of the C. W. B. M. and its worth about \$1,000.

Domestic Science Is Taught.
In the department of domestic science both cooking and sewing are taught. The students are given the opportunity to learn the art of dressmaking. Edna and Etta Sater, it will be continued under competent management. The instruction in this department is free to all students, who are taken into a well ordered home where instruction in all the essentials of good housekeeping is given.

A broom factory under control of the C. W. B. M. is in operation on the school grounds and gives opportunity for work to those who feel the need of funds to assist them through school. The market for the product is practically unlimited, as the brooms are sold in all parts of the United States. They are said to be second to none in weight and workmanship.

A furniture factory is another valuable feature of the school. It is an industrial farm of 120 acres gives other chances for self help to pupils.

1. Advantages of the School.
2. Expenses are remarkably low.
3. The location of the school is famed for its healthfulness and beauty.
4. The atmosphere of the school is pronouncedly religious and Christian.
5. A special teachers' course of five months is given by the training of public school teachers.
6. Courses in Bible instruction are offered for all students.
7. A large board meets twice a week in the afternoon in this class is free to all students.
8. Bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting are taught at moderate charges.
9. With enlarged facilities and an increasing corps of teachers, the More-

head Normal School again presents its claims to your attention. The present year is the best in its history. The prospects are bright for thoroughly successful work.

Every condition awaits all students. Committees of the old students will meet trials and show newcomers to the school grounds. Everything possible will be done for the students. Address the principal, the care of Morehead Normal School, Morehead, Kentucky.

Vicars Compares Sections.

Morehead and the section has written "Vicars' Views" on the subject. Vicars says timber-natural resources as the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, is being fully developed. Railroads, mines, mills, factories are everywhere. Such is not true of Eastern Kentucky. Whence the difference? The mountaineers of West Virginia are no better stock than those of Kentucky. The answer is plain. It stands forth only too boldly. The mountains are crowded with schoolhouses. Fundamental education, literacy is three-fifths less. Feuds, the remedy for which is education, do not exist. Property is safe; investment securities are abundant.

"Lack of education has retarded the development of Eastern Kentucky, the richest section of the United States, in minerals, for a quarter of a century. It will retard it another quarter unless the people are enlightened upon the subject given proper support. This is, primarily a matter for wealth and philanthropic Kentuckians to consider. The trouble is there are not many in Eastern Kentucky who are crying for enlightenment assumes a broader phase. It is the nation-wide question.

Mountaineer Poor-Not Proud.

"The Kentucky mountaineer is proud and sensitive, fundamental elements of good blood and good brains. He is poor. He realizes that his children need an education, but he has no money for education. They are free one. The Morehead Normal has demonstrated by its small industrial experiments that the mountain boy and girl are willing to maintain to work for an education. This applies to every philanthropist in this nation.

Are Funds Misdirected?

"Carnegie is giving millions to erect libraries in towns and cities. The ones which secure them usually have every educational facility. Rockefeller is giving millions to the University of Chicago the best equipped school in the world. But those who attend can afford to pay their way. Wealthy and philanthropic Northerners are contributing to the education of the Southern negro, with at best but meager returns in the way of success.

Place At Home For Money.

"Kind hearted men, women and children all over this broad and populous land are sending millions annually to the States of the South. How many hands to educate and Christianize black and yellow children, with varying success, while right at home, in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, in the State of Tennessee, a section where the material is sound and where the returns mean a citizenship which is the very backbone of this Republic. This is because they are not enlightened upon this very thing.

"One hundred thousand dollars contributed to the Morehead Mission Normal with which to erect a furniture factory, or other wood working industry, or to purchase and furnish material purposes, whereby mountain boys could work their way through school would do more good for civilization, for humanity, for Christianity, than a million dollars scattered upon the mountains of Africa, the rice swamps of China, even expended on church edifices or in heavy buildings in towns and cities, which have educational facilities.

Morehead Mountain Center.

"The geographical location of Morehead, Kentucky, almost if not beyond the mountains, consists of its proximity to woods of all kinds, making a most fitting place for wood-working factories, or the like. This is only industrial. These could be only transported the big-ironed, and mountain boys while they prepared an education, but would bring returns which would enlarge the capacity and add to the school. Other similar schools should be started in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. There is a crying need of them. And come they will, and great industrial schools they will be. The schools of the nation, the State and the Church will be proud.

Mountain Need Is Great.

"The men who are now doing so much for their fellow men are professional business men. They are sincere in their desire to help the people of their race. When they know their part, and they act in a business-like way, the need of education in the mountain counties of Kentucky and Tennessee is crying for attention, and like the voice of the wilderness of old, it will be heard, and being heard, it will be answered and satisfied.

Reason For Hargis Interest.

A. write up of Morehead without using the name of Hargis would be incomplete. The town was laid out by Colonel John Hargis, father of the Chief Justice T. F. Hargis of Louisville, who was raised at Morehead. Colonel Hargis was a unique character and many and interesting are the anecdotes related of him by the older residents. The career of Judge Hargis, the son, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, was a most interesting one.

Borrowed Books For Study.
"He had good books and good to wide spreading bench on the banks of Triplet, which tree, old, gnarled and knotted, still stands, studied Blackstone. His other favorite place of study was the banks of the river. He saw the camps of the Morehead Normal. Older residents tell of the emery Judge taking his lunch of corn bread in his pocket, going to his pasture, and then spending the day in the study of the books of the law. It was these old associations and the knowledge of how education was needed in his beloved mountains which caused Judge Hargis to donate the building which stands on the mountain. The Morehead Normal School."