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THE HISTORY OF MITCHELL COLLEGE

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THE HISTORY OF MITCHELL COLLEGE

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by
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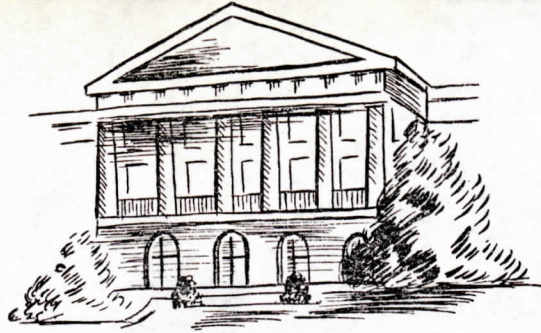
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Our aim is high, to establish a great institution, and we are aware that success will not crown our efforts without sacrifices; time, toil, talents, and money must be laid liberally upon the altar; the cost is great, but when we view the end as to its influence on individual and social happiness and the advance of true religion, we look with confidence to Zion's friends for support and the blessing of that God whose memorial hath ever been "he was entreated of those who cried unto him because they trusted in him."

Trustees' Record,
Concord Female College



CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND STATEMENT OF METHOD OF PROCEDURE

Standing like a proud old nonagenarian at the north end of Broad Street in Statesville, North Carolina, is Mitchell College. Having been situated there for almost a century, she has been, through the generations, a sort of landmark or beacon for the townspeople as they shop in downtown Statesville.

As one stands at the square and looks westward, he sees the sun glinting on her domed roof and silhouetting her massive columns against the stucco of her wings. One might wonder, as I have, just what is the story of this imposing structure. What could she tell of wars, of peace, of the preparation of preceding generations for life, of heart-aches, and of love and devotion? What would her story be of her struggle through these ninety-seven years of turmoil and tranquility? How would she speak of her founders and subsequent subscribers?

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. To relate the story of Mitchell College in all its regal splendor, through all her

throes of poverty--This is the problem of the writer.

Importance of the study. The history of Mitchell College was suggested to the writer by Dr. D. J. Whitener. Dr. Whitener has for some time been interested in the histories of educational institutions of North Carolina. This study tends to preserve antiquity for the future and to give insight into sectional education of the latter Nineteenth and the early Twentieth Centuries.

Woman must have the best education because she is the mother and teacher of our future citizens. The ideals of our civilization come from our homes. Woman is the natural teacher of the race. Her training is, therefore, the strategic point in the education of the people. Woman naturally hands on the education she has. No country which educates its mothers need ever fear the curse of ignorance. Money invested in the education of a man pays good dividends, but only for one generation; that invested in the education of woman who lives with and for children yields dividends for generation upon generation. Moreover, the dividends on the man's education are apt to be material, while those on the woman's are educational, moral and spiritual. As the priestess in the home, the natural teacher and the maker of men, the woman should therefore have the highest and deepest, the broadest and the best education we can afford.¹

President Charles Wm. Dabney,
University of Cincinnati.

The fact that for the first seventy-six years of Mitchell's existence it was a woman's college makes this

¹ Sixty-Ninth Annual Catalogue of Mitchell College & Mitchell Academy, Session of 1925-1926 (Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1925).

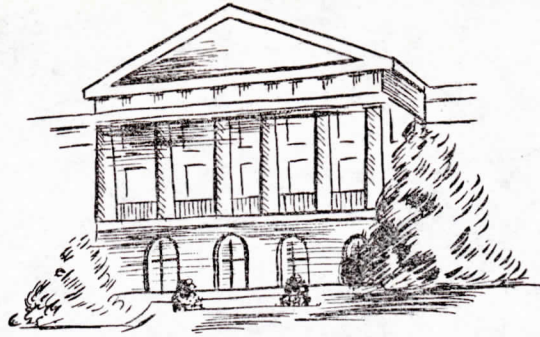
statement truly applicable. Any institution which has existed for ninety-seven years for the purpose of education in Christian principles, and which has affected as many people as Mitchell has deserves to have its history recorded.

II. STATEMENT OF METHOD OF PROCEDURE

In telling the story of Mitchell College, the writer will start his story with a study of the other institutions of higher learning established in Iredell County prior to 1853. The study of these institutions will be done by reading journals and by visiting the actual locales. The story of Mitchell will commence in 1853.

In the study of Mitchell College, the writer will use documents and records dating back to 1853. He will have access to the archives of Mitchell and the minutes of the Concord Presbytery from 1853 to 1953. By careful study of this source material and by means of conversation with early graduates, he hopes to present an accurate and complete history of Mitchell College.

The writer feels qualified to write the story of Mitchell in that he has lived his life in the vicinity and is a graduate of the institution. The present administration of Mitchell College has expressed great interest in the project and has opened the doors of the archives for the writer's use.



CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF IREDELL COUNTY

AND

ACADEMIES PRIOR TO 1853

In retrospect, one often ponders the myriad factors that make us what we are today. One thinks of religion, education and customs as great factors in this process; then we think of the influence that each of these factors had upon the other, and we see progress.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF IREDELL COUNTY

Iredell County was formed from Rowan in 1788 and named in honor of James Iredell, Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of the United States.¹ The original settlement of the County was by Scotch-Irish immigrants from Maryland and Pennsylvania, with a sprinkling of Germans from the same states. The basis of the population, however, was the Scotch-Irish, which constitutes the bulk of the population today. Statesville was established as the county seat in 1789.

¹ Col. John H. Wheeler, Historical Sketches of North Carolina (New York: Frederick H. Hitchcock, 1925), p. 214.

...beginning where Coddle Creek enters Mecklenburg, and running up the east fork of said creek to the road leading from Beatie's Ford to Salisbury, from thence a strait course to Alexander M'Korkle's, Senior, from thence to the south fork of the Yadkin River at the mouth of a branch in Margaret Dobbin's Meadow and from thence due north to the Surry line; that all that part of the said county of Rowan lying westwardly of the said dividing line, shall thenceforth be erected into a new and distinct county by the name of Iredell.²

The County has an area of 591 square miles. It is located in the western Piedmont plateau, bounded on the north by Alexander County, on the east by Rowan and on the south by Mecklenburg. It is separated from Catawba and Lincoln on the west by the Catawba River. The topography of the County is mostly gently rolling lands running into spurs of mountains on the northern part where it joins Wilkes County. It is watered on the west by the Catawba River which serves as the western boundary. The South Yadkin River, which originates in Alexander County, flows eastward across the County near the center and empties into the Big Yadkin in Rowan County. The County is abundantly watered by small streams which with these two rivers give abundant water power.

The soil of the region is particularly adapted for grain and grass. It was one of the earliest dairying

² David Leroy Corbitt, The Formation of North Carolina Counties (Raleigh: Department of Archives and History, 1950), p. 129.

counties and has been a leader in this industry since the middle of the Nineteenth Century. The average rainfall of the County is $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the average annual temperature, 60° .³ The location of the County on the high plateau at the foothills of the Appalachian chain tends to offer protection from extremes of temperature, and affords abundant rainfall. This situation in combination with a growing season of 197 days helps to make Iredell a leading agricultural county.

Iredell is divided by population into three sections --North Iredell, centered around Harmony and Union Grove; Central Iredell, located around Statesville; and South Iredell, around Mooresville. In addition to these places, other communities are: Troutman, Barius Springs, Buffalo, East Monbo, Eufola, Elmwood, Mount Mourne and Shepherds.

Cotton, corn and tobacco have always been important cash crops. Cotton is the big crop in the southern half of the County; corn and small grains in the central portion; and tobacco in the northern part. Central Iredell produced more than 800,000 bushels of small grain in 1896, and the average yearly tobacco crop from 1870-1896 was over two million pounds per year. There were in 1896 ten tobacco

³ Mrs. J. C. B. Ehringhaus and Mrs. Carl Goerch, North Carolina Almanac and Industrial Guide (Raleigh: Almanac Publishing Company, 1951), p. 568.

factories in Iredell County, making chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and cigars. There were several sales warehouses in Mooresville.⁴

In 1896, there were three cotton mills in Iredell having a total of 107,000 spindles and over 286 looms. These cotton mills and tobacco factories in addition to seven roller flour mills, tanneries and leather factories, and the herbarium of Wallace Brothers in Statesville constituted the industrial life of the County in the late Nineteenth Century.⁵

Since the turn of the century, Iredell has grown by leaps and bounds both in industry and in population. The population at the turn of the century was 25,462. The population in 1950 was 56,303. Today Iredell is highly industrialized, with textiles and the manufacturing of furniture being the two outstanding industries in the County. The textile industry includes the manufacturing of cotton, rayon, silk and nylon materials, and the making of wearing apparel. There are several large furniture plants in Statesville and Mooresville. Other manufactures include

⁴ State Board of Agriculture, North Carolina and its Resources (Winston-Salem: M. I. and J. C. Stewart, 1896), p. 354.

⁵ Ibid., p. 194.

food products, lumber, veneer, plywood, agricultural and industrial machinery, and stone and glass products.

Iredell has the largest cultivated area of all the Piedmont counties. In 1944, 43.4 per cent of the total farm land was under cultivation. The largest farm income, however, is derived from livestock and dairy products. The total value of the major crops in 1945 was \$5,553,220. The County has a large proportion of farm machinery. In 1945, 25.8 per cent of the farms had tractors and 14.2 per cent had trucks.

The textile industry in 1945 employed 4,000 workers. The furniture manufacturers employed more than 1,000 workers. The industrial products of the County were valued in 1945 at \$19,438,000. The population in 1945 was composed of 35.9 per cent urban, 19 per cent rural non-farming and 45.1 per cent rural farming.⁶ The working population of the County was almost equally divided between agricultural and industrial employment. Statesville and Mooresville are the centers of industrial operation.

II. ACADEMIES PRIOR TO 1853

Religion and education in the early life of Iredell County were closely related until the advent of public

⁶ Bill Sharpe, editor, North Carolina, A Description by Counties (Raleigh: Warren Publishing Company, 1948).

schools. This relationship is very important to us in that the type of education of our antecedents is largely responsible for our heritage.

In this chapter we see five such educational institutions.

Clio's Nursery. Dr. James Hall, founder of Clio's Nursery, made his home in Iredell County. Dr. Hall was a minister under the Concord Presbytery and founded Bethany Church. Bethany is situated six miles northeast of Statesville in what used to be Rowan County. Dr. Hall served Bethany Church as pastor for thirty-eight years.

During the Revolution Dr. Hall recruited a company of infantry for use by the American forces. He served as Company Commander and as Chaplain. Dr. Hall marched with his company deep into Georgia and made such an impression with his imposing stature (well over six feet) and his preaching that the Georgians named a county for him-- Hall County.

On the march back from Georgia and in the battle of Cowan's Ford (Mecklenburg County), Dr. Hall witnessed the death of Brig. Gen. William Davidson. Dr. Hall, then a Captain, was urged by the Commanding General to accept a commission as Brigadier General to fill the vacancy created by the death of General Davidson. Dr. Hall declined the

tremendous honor in favor of ministering the word of God.

There is probably no other instance of a man, a licensed preacher of the gospel, that took part in military expeditions and commanded companies, and still retained the character and maintained the dignity and office of a minister of the Gospel, beside that of James Hall of Iredell, the preacher and the soldier.⁷

In 1788, at his home on Snow Creek in Iredell, Dr. Hall opened the first institution of higher learning in Iredell County. It was the classical school, Clio's Nursery. The school was in a log building near his house.

Dr. Hall taught the classics in his log school, using manuscript textbooks that he had written himself. His teachings were preparing students for Princeton and later Davidson College. At his home he taught the "Academy of the Sciences" with the aid of a purchased "philosophical apparatus." This was the first attempt in North Carolina to make the sciences part of academic training.⁸

Statesville Academy. The institution of the Statesville Academy in 1815 heralded the arrival of higher education in Statesville. The Academy was established on Broad Street just a block and a half east of the square.

⁷ Rev. William H. Foote, Sketches of North Carolina, Historical and Biographical (New York: Robert Carter, 1846), p. 315.

⁸ Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration for the state of North Carolina, North Carolina--A Guide to the Old North State, (North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1939).

It consisted of a frame building with several windows and a small chapel, and was heated by a fireplace.

From an advertisement of December 9, 1815, we get the following information:

The trustees of Statesville Academy inform the public that the Rev. John Mushatt has commenced teaching in that institution. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, English Grammar, Geography, Euclid's Elements, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic will be taught.⁹

The Statesville Academy, as did Clio's Nursery, trained young men of "gentle origin" for further study at Princeton and later Davidson.¹⁰

In 1820, we see from another advertisement that there has been a dissolution of the Board of Trustees for the Statesville Academy, and Mushatt has continued the Academy under the same name but in a different building.

The connexion formerly existing between the trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as teacher having dissolved, Parents and Guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well-grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that

⁹ Charles L. Coon, North Carolina Schools and Academies 1790-1840 (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1915), p. 187.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 187

every necessary attention shall be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school will commence on the first of January next. To accommodate the people of South Carolina there will be but one vacation in the year, to commence on the 16th of November, 1821.

Boarding can be had as usual at the houses of Messrs. Work, Hart and McKnight, etc..¹¹

John Mushatt, V. D. M.

Rev. John Mushatt's Statesville Academy was a success and continued to grow--not without problems, though, as we see from an advertisement in the Western Carolinian of January 30, 1821.

H. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and at the same time desirous to afford every security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils their accounts in taverns shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Guy, Rev. Dr. McRee, Robert Worke, Esq., Wm. McKnight, Esq., Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq., Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison.

Western Carolinian, January 30, 1821.¹²

¹¹ Ibid., p. 188.

¹² Ibid., p. 187.

It might be well to note here that the names of some of the Board of Trustees for the Statesville Academy will appear again in this thesis. The Allisons in particular are to be associated with Mitchell College.

Ebenezer Academy. Ebenezer Academy was incorporated during the session of the General Assembly in 1822. It is located in the churchyard at Bethany Church just six miles northeast of Statesville. The school was held in a log cabin approximately sixty feet long and forty feet wide. The building is standing today in attestation of its solidarity.

We see from an advertisement in the Western Carolinian of December 9, 1823, that the name Hall is widely associated with the Bethany Church educational movement.

Ebenezer Academy, 1823. This institution was incorporated during the session of the General Assembly in 1822. It is now open to all who wish either to pursue a course of liberal education, or study English Grammar and Geography. All branches of education required for admission into college, will here be taught. We are happy in stating to the public, that a new and commodious Academy will be completed in a few days, * * *. The Academy is in a rural situation, six miles from Statesville, so that students will be measurably free from temptations to vice. It is convenient to church, where there is preaching statedly. * * *

Iredell County, N. C., Nov. 1823

Wm. A. Hall
--Western Carolinian, December 9, 1823.¹³

¹³ Ibid., p. 190.

The tuition for college preparatory course at Ebenezer was \$12 per session. For the English education, which included reading, writing, tables, spelling and English composition, the tuition was the same. These two seem to have been the only courses of education offered at Ebenezer Academy.

This institution, under the superintendence of the subscriber, is now open for the reception of students. A course of studies is here pursued preparatory to admission into the University of this State. In addition to this, instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education.

The healthy situation of this Academy, the good state of morals in the neighborhood, and the advantages of an enlightened ministry, which the students can always enjoy, are objects worthy the attention of those wishing to educate their sons. Board can be had in respectable families, at one dollar per week. Tuition proportionately low.

H. R. Hall

Bethany Church, Iredell County, N. C., July 7, 1829.
Yadkin & Catawba Journal, July 14, 1829.¹⁴

Ebenezer was the leading institution of learning between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers in Iredell County. Students were prepared for Princeton and later Davidson and the University of North Carolina. After the academy closed in 1857, the building was used as a public school.¹⁵

Garden's Lancaster School. Education in South Iredell consisted of two institutions--one of the

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 190.

¹⁵ Federal Works Agency, op. cit., p. 181.

Lancasterian System and one classical school. Mr. Alexander Garden instituted in Centre, Iredell County, the school of the Lancasterian System in 1822. As we see from an advertisement of November 8, 1822, the certifications and qualifications of a teacher were of prime importance.

A REAL LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, is now, for the first time, introduced in this county for both sexes, attended by male and female ushers, under the superintendence of Alexander Garden, from the Spratt's Ville Lancasterian School, where he studied this new and expeditious system with great success under Mr. Peter Ulrick, who has recently arrived from Philadelphia, with the latest improvements &c., and possesses certificates of that fact.

The branches taught in his school are such as are comprised in an English education, &c.. Parents and guardians, who may feel disposed to place their children under his care, may depend that nothing on his part shall be wanting to expedite their progress in learning, and to instill moral principles into their minds; and will, he trusts, be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

...The Object of these schools is to lessen the load of human misery; and to better the religious, moral, and social condition of society, by teaching those who attend not only to read and write, &c., but what is infinitely of more moment, the fear of the Lord, veneration for his holy word, for the ordinances of the Lord's house, and a due observance of the Lord's day.

The permanent institutions of this happy country render it a proper theatre for the display of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction; as this system has done more to civilize the barbarians, enlighten the ignorant, inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation of human origin ever presented to the world.

The public are earnestly invited to visit the school, every Friday afternoon, when they may fully satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system; where seats are prepared for them, and they can enter and retire at pleasure, without interrupting the school.

Alexander Garden.

Centre, Iredell Co., Nov 8, 1822.16

Chapman's Classical School. This school and Garden's Lancaster School are the forerunners of secondary education for females in Iredell County. We see from the following advertisement that the teaching of females is stressed at Chapman's Classical School.

CHAPMAN'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 1828. A classical school, for both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant at Centre Meeting House in Iredell County 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a college education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful sciences, needlework, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God, and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

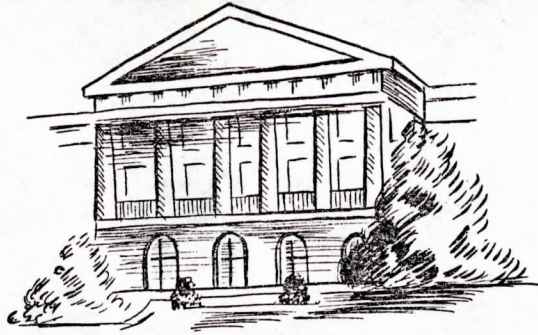
The prices of tuition are \$2.50 a quarter, for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic; \$3.75 for English Grammar and Geography; \$5.00 for Mathematics, Painting, the higher branches of Science and Latin, Greek and French Languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of \$1.50 a week, payable quarterly.

Robert H. Chapman

Mt. Mourne, February 4, 1828
 --Catawba Journal, February 12, 1828.¹⁷

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 189.

In the early days of academic training in Iredell County, the instructor was the school. He had sole charge of the students as to both moral and intellectual training, therefore he was usually a man of religious background. There were great advantages for the relationship between religion and the institutions of higher learning in the early days of Iredell County. This relationship was shown by the founding of Mitchell College by the Concord Presbytery. It was the first school in the county exclusively for women.



CHAPTER III

FOUNDING AND GROWTH, 1852-1954

Beginning in 1852 with the founding of Concord Presbyterian Female College, the Concord Presbytery has been responsible for higher education in Iredell County for over a hundred years. There have been years of great productivity and there have been years of great financial strain.

The College was named Concord Presbyterian Female College from its opening day in 1856 until 1871, when it was leased to R. F. Simonton of Statesville. He changed the name to Simonton Female College. This arrangement remained static until the death in 1883 of Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Grant, the President of the school at that time. The school was closed for several months until Mrs. W. W. Walton leased it from the Presbytery in 1883.

Mrs. Walton changed the name to Statesville Female College. The name of the school was changed to its present one, Mitchell College, in 1917.

This chapter deals with the growth of Mitchell College from 1852 to 1954. This growth has been a continuous and unbroken series of events, regardless of the administration at any time. This continuity of growth is

largely due to the fact that the Concord Presbytery has always adhered to the high Christian principles that have governed the success of the school since its founding in 1852.

In the fall of the year 1852, the Presbytery of Concord held its semiannual meeting in the town of Lincolnton, North Carolina. During this meeting there germinated the idea of the establishment of a female institution of learning of high reputation to be located somewhere in western North Carolina under the care and patronage of the Concord Presbytery. The members of the Presbytery had in mind an institution in which sound learning would be imparted and a finished education could be obtained in Christian principles. The emphasis was to be placed upon those studies which would bring about the best interests of the country and the prosperity of the Church.

A committee of five was appointed at this meeting of the Presbytery for the purpose of studying the matter under consideration and making a full report at the next meeting. The five members were located in different parts of the Presbytery in order to obtain complete representation during the investigation of the matter. The purpose of the committee was threefold--to determine the practicality of such an enterprise, the geographical location of the school and plans for an endowment. The members of this committee

were appointed as follows: Rev. H. N. Pharr, Rev. W. W. Pharr, Rev. H. R. Cunningham, Jones Erwin and Jones F. Phifer, the latter two being elders of the Concord Presbytery.¹

This committee made its report April 21, 1853, at the next meeting of the Concord Presbytery at Thyatira Church. The committee reported that it was practical that the Presbytery establish a literary institution for the education of females in western North Carolina. Statesville was selected as the logical place to erect the building of the institution.

Anxious to begin the enterprise as soon as possible, the Presbytery elected twelve members to a Board of Trustees for the establishment, the control and the supervision of the proposed institution. The following trustees were elected: Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, Rev. P. H. Dalton, Rev. B. S. Beall, Rev. H. N. Pharr, Rev. W. W. Pharr, Rev. E. F. Rockwell, S. R. Bell, T. A. Allison, T. H. McRorie, W. R. Hall, W. F. Cowan and W. R. Hood.² This Board of Trustees, being duly elected, agreed to meet in Statesville, May 18, 1853.

¹ Trustees' Record, Concord Female College, p. 2.

² Ibid., p. 3.

At this meeting in Statesville, Rev. H. N. Pharr was unanimously elected President of the Board; Col. T. A. Allison, Treasurer; and T. H. McRorie, Secretary. Reverend Pharr, diligent in his office as President of the Board and representative of the Concord Presbytery, immediately appointed a committee of five to secure a charter for the institution. A committee on building was then appointed, consisting of seven members of the Board, to have discretionary powers and to secure a suitable plan for the building. The President also appointed a committee to devise a plan of endowment and a method of procuring money for the initial cost of the building and building site.

The charter committee secured the aid of Walter P. Caldwell, Esq., to meet with the Board, and devise and draft a petition for a charter which would be acceptable to the Secretary of State of North Carolina. Caldwell, a lawyer, was well informed about the process of procuring such charters, and explained the recent act of the Legislature in regard to charters to the Board of Trustees. The Board requested him to draw up a suitable petition for a charter and submit it to the Board for approval.

After the approval of Caldwell's petition, the Board of Trustees selected the name Concord Presbyterian Female College for their institution. The petition for the charter of the Concord Presbyterian Female College was

drafted and submitted to the Secretary of State of North Carolina on June 16, 1853.

PETITION FOR CHARTER

State of North Carolina
County of Iredell

June 16, 1853

We the undersigned, H. N. Pharr, S. B. O. Wilson, E. P. Rockwell, P. H. Dalton, T. A. Allison, W. F. Cowan, H. R. Hall, S. R. Bell and T. H. McRorie, for the consideration of the public good; as Trustees on behalf and at the instance of those who are to be hereafter named as subscribers and by the appointment of Concord Presbytery: do this day agree with the State of North Carolina and with each other and hereby stipulate and covenant for ourselves and our successors to form and keep in existence a corporation by the name and style of Trustees of Concord Female Presbyterian College.--

2. We propose and agree to educate Females in the various Branches of Education and to confer degrees and marks of distinction for proficiency in scholarship.

3. We propose and agree to locate this Institution at the Town of Statesville in Iredell County.

4. We propose and agree to keep up said Institution as a corporation for a space of Thirty years.

5. We further propose and agree that the time of service of One-fourth of our number, which is twelve shall annually expire and that vacancies, thereby occasioned shall be filled by the appointment of Concord Presbytery at its regular Spring Sessions in each and every year, and that other vacancies shall be filled by the appointment of a majority of the Board of Trustees at any regular or called meeting.

6. We further agree that said Institution shall be subject to the visitation of Such Board of Visitors as may be named and appointed as such by the said Concord Presbytery.³

During the time the petition was pending, the Board of Trustees met and carried on with the plans for building

³ Ibid., p. 5.

and establishing an endowment. The chairman of the building committee reported at this time that the plan for a building submitted by Mr. Graves⁴ of Columbia, South Carolina, had been approved. The building committee also had approved a contract for the making of 500,000 brick, at \$4.90 per thousand. They had located and purchased the site, a three-acre lot at the end of Broad Street in Statesville. It was purchased from J. P. Alexander for \$500.

Upon the signing of the Charter by the Governor of North Carolina, July 9, 1853, the Board was then ready to go ahead with the building and the plan of endowment.

CHARTER

The State of North Carolina

To all who shall see these presents:

Greeting:

Whereas, H. N. Pharr, S. B. C. Wilson, P. H. Dalton, Thomas A. Allison, E. P. Rockwell, W. F. Cowan, H. R. Hall, T. H. McRorie, S. R. Bell, W. B. Wood, Benjamin S. Beall and W. W. Pharr, have associated themselves together under articles of agreement now on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Iredell, on the 4th day of July, 1853, and have applied to be incorporated for the purpose of establishing a Female College under the corporate style of "The Trustees of Concord Presbyterian Female College" to pursue the business of Female Education at Statesville in the County of Iredell for the term of Thirty years.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of

⁴ Mr. Graves' initials could not be located.

North Carolina, ratified on the eighth day of November, One Thousand, eight hundred and fifty two entitled "An Act to incorporate Literary Institutions and Benevolent and Charitable Societies." We do by these Presents declare the before mentioned persons and their successors a Corporation according to the terms prescribed in said Articles of Agreement under the name and corporate style of the Concord Presbyterian Female College, to carry on the business of Female Education at Statesville in the County of Iredell, for the term of thirty years from the date hereof; to have all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities conferred by the before recited Act of the General Assembly and to be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and restrictions imposed by said Act.

In Witness Whereof, His Excellency David S. Reid, our Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed with his hand these presents and caused our Great Seal of the State of North Carolina to be affixed thereto.

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 9th day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Three, and in the Seventy-eighth year of our Independence.⁵

David S. Reid

Sam F. Adams Jr.
Private Secretary

Upon the receipt of the Charter, the Board had to decide between two bids for the contract for the construction of the college building. The two proposals were by J. W. Conrad and Gains and Shell, each for \$25,000. Conrad was selected to build the college, and the contract was duly executed on May 12, 1854.

The cornerstone for the college building was laid October 24, 1854. The stone was of granite from a quarry in

⁵ Ibid., p. 9.

Rowan County. It was laid at the northeast corner of the building and, in a cavity prepared for the purpose, a copper box was deposited containing a copy of the Bible; a copy of the Confession of Faith published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication; the plan of government and discipline as ratified by the General Assembly at their session in May, 1821; a short history of the origin of the institution; a copy of the Charter of the institution; a list of all the ministers of the Concord Presbytery; and several newspapers containing information relating to the institution. After the stone was laid, Dr. R. H. Morrison stood upon the stone and asked God's blessing upon the institution and upon all connected with it.⁶

Construction progressed rapidly, and on June 9, 1855, it was planned that the last brick would be laid and the walls of the college building completed. The forces of nature interceded, however, and a great windstorm razed the building. All the work of seven months was destroyed in a single afternoon, creating chaos and ruin of the hopes and plans and the material construction of the proposed institution.

The Board of Trustees hurriedly met to decide which course to follow. It was the unanimous opinion of this

⁶ Ibid., p. 10.

Board of tenacious and enterprising men that it would be advisable to proceed with as little delay as possible to remove the rubble and commence the building anew. With the elimination of the proposed fourth floor and several other changes in the original plan, a new contract was conceived and executed with J. W. Conrad to rebuild the college building. The services of Graves were terminated due to the fact that Conrad graciously consented to perform as supervisor of the work himself. The cost of the new building was to be \$19,000.

During the construction of the building, the Board concentrated its efforts upon selecting a suitable President and faculty for the institution. After much deliberation, they appointed John B. Tinsley President; the faculty consisting of Miss Mary White, Miss Helen Long, Miss Lydia Salmon, Miss Agnes A. Tinsley and Miss Augusta T. Tinsley.

The opening of the school was set at September 15, 1856, and on that day the doors opened and school started. From Madison, Texas, to Lebanon, Connecticut, 122 young women⁷ enrolled in this Presbyterian College. By November it was determined by President Tinsley that he needed another teacher. He contacted Miss Long of Hillsboro,

⁷ See Appendix.

North Carolina, and added her to his faculty to teach music and painting.

The Commencement Exercises of the first year of the College were to be held July 9, 1857. V. Barringer, Dr. Morrison and Dr. Chapman were to address the assembly at the Commencement Exercises. An epidemic of measles, however, prevailed in the village and neighborhood, and a large number of pupils left the school and went home early. This caused the President to close the session on June 30th. Public rumors to the detriment of the President due to the short session were rampant, and the Board of Trustees had a vote of confidence for him that unanimously elected him President for the following year.

It was decided, since school closed early, that for the following year the summer session would start the first Wednesday in July, 1857, and terminate the first Wednesday in December, and the winter session was to commence the first Wednesday in January, 1858, and close the last day of May, 1858. Tinsley, however, due to an upheaval in the Board of Trustees, tendered his resignation and the resignation of the entire faculty. The resignation was accepted by the Board with regret. They then elected E. W. Faucett of Concord, North Carolina, President of the College and changed the date for the winter session to begin to the twelfth day of August, 1857.

Finding themselves in need of a professor of botany for their expanding curriculum, in 1858 the administration hired Miss Margaret Mitchell of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Miss Mitchell was well qualified to teach and was acquainted with school life, being the daughter of Dr. Elisha Mitchell of the University of North Carolina. She stayed at Concord College for one year at this time. She and her sister, Mrs. Grant, were to come back later and administer to the school as lady principals.

E. W. Faucett acted as President for a term of three years. In April of 1860, he tendered his resignation in order that he might retire to the southwest of the United States for the remainder of his life. Rev. J. R. McIntosh was then elected President to complete the term of Faucett. Filling Faucett's vacancy, however, proved too much for McIntosh, and he resigned in July, 1860, after only three months as President.

Rev. S. C. Millen of Yorkville, South Carolina, was then elected to the presidency of the College. Millen brought his wife to Statesville with him and had the Board of Trustees approve her as Matron of Boarders at the school. Millen's first undertaking as President was to publish a circular concerning Concord Female College, which included information about curriculum and contained a chart of expenses for one session at the College.

During the first four years of operation, there had been great changes in the curriculum and in the cost of attending the school. The emphasis in 1860 was placed upon music and the fine arts in the curriculum.

The Civil War years and the period of reconstruction in the south were hard on Concord College, as they were on all of the educational institutions in the south. The all-out war effort and the inflation of southern currency made a very poor economic atmosphere for institutions such as this. During the early war years (1861, 1862), the scarcity of students and money for operating expenses prompted Millen to propose a \$200 cut in his salary. The Board of Trustees commended him for his zeal in wanting the school to prosper and grow; however, they felt obligated to pay him his regular salary as long as the school could afford it.

The economic strain was beginning to show on the school, so, in 1863, a committee was appointed to study the situation and to make a report of possible solutions. The committee determined that the school was losing as much as \$1,200 per session and was rapidly going into bankruptcy. The committee decided that the only way to save the school from economic chaos and to keep it in operation was to increase the rates of tuition.⁸ To relieve further the

⁸ See page 48.

economic burden of the institution, the executive committee was authorized to sell portions of the College property not in actual use by the College. One lot was sold to Joseph W. Stockton for \$1,250.

All the stress and strain of trying to operate a good educational institution during the difficult time of the Civil War soon told on Millen, and he resigned his position as President on December 5, 1863. His resignation was accepted to take effect at the end of the winter session of 1863.

The Board of Trustees at this time contacted Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell and entered into a contract with him in order that the school might be continued. The College was leased to Caldwell for a space of five years for the sum of \$1,500 the first year and \$2,500 each succeeding year. Caldwell was to be President of the institution, and the Board of Trustees was to remain in effect as representative of the Concord Presbytery. This contract took effect on January 1, 1864. The Board was highly pleased with Caldwell's administration and issued a statement to this effect:

Resolved that the Board of Trustees are more than gratified with the energy, efficiency and success with which the affairs of the institution have been conducted under the administration of Reverend Caldwell and his able and devoted bench of teachers. That we have a growing and abiding confidence in the success of the institution.⁹

⁹ Ibid., p. 86.

The school continued to flourish under Caldwell's leadership, but in February of 1868, he petitioned the Board for a reduction in the rent of the school. The Board acknowledged his plight, and, upon investigating the economic situation of the College, collected only as much rent as the College could stand without being ruinous to Caldwell. In June of 1868, Caldwell, not being able to pay the interest on his loans and continue to operate the school to his satisfaction, tendered his resignation.

Caldwell had been a good President and had furthered the school both in attendance and in curriculum. His resignation heralded the approach of dark years for the College. After his resignation, the Board of Trustees selected Rev. E. F. Rockwell to act as President of the school. Rockwell was President for two years until he resigned in 1870 and Rev. R. B. Anderson was chosen President. Anderson remained in office for the session 1870-1871; then he resigned.

At this time, due to the financial problems of the school and the Concord Presbytery, the school was purchased by R. P. Simonton of Statesville, and was known for some years as the Simonton Female College. To replace Anderson, Simonton and his Board of Trustees selected Rev. Taylor Martin as President of the Simonton Female College. Martin's term of presidency was from 1871-1875.¹⁰

¹⁰ Complete records for this term could not be found.

In 1875, Simonton and the Board of Trustees chose Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Grant to be President of the institution and to have as her assistant Miss Margaret Mitchell. Mrs. Grant and Miss Mitchell were daughters of Dr. Elisha Mitchell of Chapel Hill, who had met a tragic death in 1857 while exploring what is now known as Mount Mitchell.

The College flourished during the nine years of Mrs. Grant's presidency. Her death in the spring of 1883 brought to a close one of the most illustrious periods in the early history of Mitchell College.

The school was closed until Miss Fannie Everitt leased the building and opened, on September 10, 1883, a boarding and day school for girls and young ladies. Miss Everitt changed the name of the school from Simonton Female College to Statesville Female College. During the thirteen years that Miss Everitt was Principal, she married Mr. W. W. Walton, but kept on with her school under the name Mrs. Fannie Everitt Walton. The school under Mrs. Walton's supervision, as opposed to the previous administrations, stressed the primary department.

During this time, two literary organizations were established in the school, a Missionary Society and a Natural Science Club. Mrs. Walton also instituted the first course in home economics in the history of the College.

Upon retirement of Mrs. Walton in 1896, the property would have been lost to the Presbyterian Church except for the noble and timely aid of J. B. Shearer, D. D., of Davidson, North Carolina. He purchased the property and repaired the buildings and secured a Capt. J. B. Burwell to conduct the College under Presbyterian auspices. Burwell was President of the school from 1896-1900. During these four years the school was directly under the control of the Concord Presbytery, although the property was owned by Shearer.

Upon Burwell's retirement from the school in 1900, John A. Scott, D. D., became President and Shearer deeded the property to the Concord Presbytery. For several years thereafter, the school was under the joint control of the Concord and the Mecklenburg Presbyteries. The coming of Scott to the school heralded the most productive period in the history of the College. He was President of the institution for fourteen years, during which time the school realized its greatest achievements in scholastics and in general Christian education. It was during this period that the Statesville Female College became recognized as a teachers' college, and graduates of Statesville Female College were granted equal standing in the public school system with the graduates of much larger institutions. Statesville College during this time granted the A. B.

Degree, B. L. Degree, B. S. Degree, Graduate in Business Degree; and the Graduate in Piano Degree, Graduate in Art Degree, Graduate in Voice Degree and Graduate in Elocution Degree.

It was during Scott's term as President that donations were made toward the erection of a music hall; and, in 1908, Shearer Music Hall, named in honor of Dr. J. B. Shearer of Davidson, was added to the main building. The music hall contained a large and modern auditorium with a capacity of one thousand people, eight piano rooms and twenty additional dormitory rooms.

The school flourished and grew both in attendance and in courses of study under Scott's supervision, until, on March 5, 1915, he tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. Scott was responsible during his leadership for furnishing the building with new furniture, a central heating plant, electricity, electric lights, sewerage and the addition of the Shearer Music Hall with all its up-to-date equipment. The Board very reluctantly accepted his resignation and cast about for a successor.

On May 17, 1915, J. M. Moore of Beaufort, South Carolina, was elected President of Statesville Female College. At the meeting of the Board at this time, profuse thanks were tendered to C. E. Mills of Statesville for his very liberal donations toward building a pipe organ in the

Shearer Music Hall. Mills agreed to pay half of the entire cost of the pipe organ, provided the school would pay the other half. The total cost of the organ was \$2,500.

In honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell and his daughters, Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Grant and Miss Margaret Mitchell, the name of Statesville Female College was changed May 13, 1917, to Mitchell College; and the school has been known as Mitchell College since that time.

President Moore was invited and urged to make any changes in curriculum and additions to the equipment of the school that he found necessary in order to continue the growth of the school that was prominent during Scott's presidency. Moore resigned in 1922. During his time as President, the College had acquired the property known as the Carlton House and the Caldwell House, these properties to be used as the President's home and a faculty home respectively. The properties adjoin the grounds of the College. Moore also changed the name of the high school, or academy, to Mitchell Academy, as it had been known before this time as Statesville Academy.

Rev. W. F. Hollingsworth was elected President of Mitchell College May 15, 1922. He carried on with the program of teacher training, and instituted a system of electives in which each student was required to elect either Home Economics, Teacher Training or Business Methods.

Hollingsworth was a good administrator and an efficient President, and was reelected in 1923. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 24, 1924, it was decided that Mitchell College would go through the necessary improvements in order to establish it as a standard grade junior college. It was estimated at this time that the probable cost of the necessary changes would be \$1,500.

On May 15, 1924, Hollingsworth tendered his resignation as President of Mitchell College. He had wanted his contract extended and his term as President to last for two years; however, the Board was not favorable to this wish and accepted his resignation. During the term of Hollingsworth, the school became a standard junior college. The year 1924 records the first junior college graduates to leave Mitchell College.

On July 1, 1924, Rev. G. H. Ellmore was elected President of Mitchell College. President Ellmore was the first President to occupy the President's home since the purchase of the property. In 1926, during his term, the Music Department grew tremendously, with E. B. Stimson of Statesville as its head. Stimson, familiarly known as "Cap," remained head of the department until his retirement in 1947.

In 1927, a list of requirements was made up for the students of Mitchell College. This list included a

paragraph concerning the attendance of church:

They shall attend the First Presbyterian Church of this City in a body at least once every Sabbath, preferably at the morning hour of worship. However, by written request of parents or guardian to the President of the College, arrangements may be made for pupils who are members of other denominations to attend their own church.¹¹

President Ellmore's resignation was in the hands of the Board of Trustees for one year before it was accepted. The resignation became effective at the close of the school year in 1929. Mrs. W. B. Ramsey was elected President April 2, 1929. Mrs. Ramsey began her duties as President of Mitchell College the fall term of 1929. On September 15, 1930, Mrs. Ramsey reported to the Board of Trustees that there were 43 boarding students and 72 day students in attendance. Mrs. Ramsey devoted much time and effort to improving the library facilities and to the acquisition of volumes for the library.

In 1932, due to Mrs. Ramsey's insistence, Mitchell College became coeducational. There were five boys in the first coeducational class at Mitchell College.

Mitchell continued to grow, and added during the term of Mrs. Ramsey as President several organizations of extra-curricular nature--the Student Christian Association, Student Government, the Athletic Association, the French,

¹¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Mitchell College, April 7, 1927, p. 116.

Spanish, History and Science Clubs; and social life was stressed. The Commercial Department announced the teaching of shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and accounting, business arithmetic, business English and correspondence, and office training and practice. The Commercial Department added many students to the attendance of the College.

Mitchell reached its highest attainment in enrollment during Mrs. Ramsey's term as President. A basketball gymnasium was added to the campus during her administration, and beautification of the grounds and physical improvements of the building were emphasized.

Mrs. Ramsey retired from Mitchell in 1943, and Rev. R. S. Arrowood was then elected President of Mitchell for 1943-1944. Arrowood's notable contribution to Mitchell College was the discontinuing of the Mitchell Academy. During Mrs. Ramsey's last year as President, the Academy had only ten students; and it was deemed inadvisable to continue the Academy with such low attendance. Arrowood resigned as President in 1944 to accept the position of Treasurer of the Presbyterian Orphans Home at Barium Springs, North Carolina.

Miss Frances Stribling was elected President and continued the work of Mrs. Ramsey in the extensive physical renovation of the building and the campus. Miss Stribling was President at the time of Mitchell's great expansion during the latter years of the Second World War and

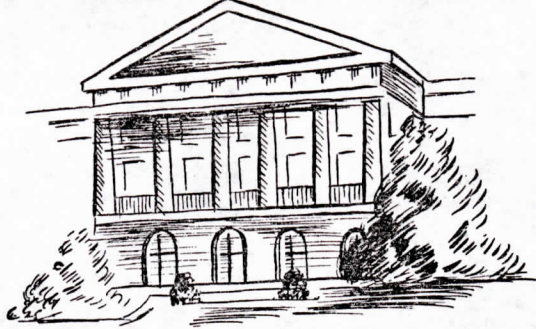
immediately thereafter, at which time veterans were admitted to Mitchell College for training under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

In 1947, Miss Stribling resigned and John Montgomery was elected President. Despite the good management of Miss Stribling, the building was run-down and the library was not up to standard. Montgomery solicited sufficient funds from local business concerns to buy and erect two war-surplus buildings. One of these houses the library, which was moved from the main building into the new structure in 1947. This library now meets the standards prescribed by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. The other building houses a dayroom for men, a small college store and a recreation room.

The internal organization of the school has undergone major changes during the past seven years. Mr. Montgomery has stressed teacher qualifications to the utmost, resulting in the fact that now each department head possesses a Master's Degree. He has established a system of personnel accounting based upon the best points of several colleges he visited.

The main building was painted within and without in 1948 for the first time since its founding. The third floor lounge and the main lounge on the second floor were completely refurnished and redecorated.

Strict attention to standards and to entrance requirements has resulted in a general uplifting of the entire curriculum. Throughout the hundred years of the school's existence, under numerous administrations and under four different names, the high Christian standards have always remained paramount.



CHAPTER IV

THE CURRICULUM

Since the curriculum is the heart of any educational institution, it is inevitable that a chapter of this thesis be devoted to presenting the courses of study offered at Mitchell College. The curriculum has been a growing fundamental since the founding of the school. Changing economic conditions, changeability of public opinion and, more directly, a change in the needs of students brought about changes in the curriculum.

When considering the curriculum, one should keep in mind the fact that the things once considered extracurricular are now a part of the learning process and can justifiably be considered as such. Activities such as group worship, dormitory life and the obedience to certain rules and regulations established for the welfare of the group are all part of the learning process and shall be treated in this chapter as such.

In presenting the curriculum of Mitchell College and its modifications throughout the years, the investigator can deal only with recorded facts. Therefore, records and excerpts from catalogues, bulletins and circulars will be used to document the courses of study and the changes in

these courses, and to afford some insight into dormitory life.

In 1857, the curriculum of Concord Female College was classical in nature. The College, following the trend of early church-established schools, was conceived for the furtherance of Christian enlightenment, and offered those courses that would enable any young lady to become a Christian matron. Latin, French and English Literature, English Grammar, Philosophy, Rhetoric and Analogy were offered as courses of study in the first catalogue of Concord Female College. Music has always held an important place in the curriculum, and the Music Department has always been an excellent public relations medium.

The curriculum remained classical in nature until 1883 when Miss Fannie Everitt instituted a course in home economics. By 1900, the College had added a business course in order that it might fulfill the needs of the economic trend toward secretaries.

Teacher training was a part of the curriculum in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. When Mitchell College became a standard junior college, courses were offered in the various fields leading to an A. B. or to a B. S. degree granted by some four-year college after completing the junior and senior years.

Today the curriculum of Mitchell College is very

progressive for a school of its size. Courses of study now include standard and general college courses, a business course and a two-year music course. The curriculum offered today is the outgrowth of nearly one hundred years of revisions and additions to the original course of study.

The curriculum, 1856-1875.

The first Session commences on the 12th day of August, and closes on the 15th of December. The second Session commences the first Wednesday in January, and closes the last day of May.

It is highly important that all, who intend to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, should be present, if possible, on the first day of the session. The delay even of a few days at the commencement of a term, is always a source of much annoyance to the Teacher, and not unfrequently of great embarrassment to the pupil. And it cannot be too earnestly urged upon parents, not to call their daughters home during the continuance of the session, except in cases of the most pressing necessity. Frequent absences from the duties of the school are invariably injurious. In most cases the pupil is thrown back in her class; becomes discouraged and dissatisfied; relaxes her efforts--perhaps, withdraws from the Institution--or, if not, fails in the end of that measure of improvement which she might have attained by a regular and punctual attendance upon the recitations of her class.¹

These are the stern admonitions that faced the young women as they entered the portals of Concord Female College on the first day of its operation in 1856. As the students contemplated this seemingly strict advice, they were deeply impressed by the businesslike attitude of the school. The

¹ Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers, and Students of Concord Presbyterian Female College (Salisbury: J. J. Bruner, 1857), pp. 12, 13.

condition of the roads, the method of travel and facilities for unchaperoned young ladies in 1853 were not conducive to travel, even if they had wanted to visit home. Traveling from Statesville, North Carolina, to Madison, Texas, by stage and riverboat would have been a hard and trying trip indeed for a young lady then.

The curriculum and the general regulations for students for the first year of operation were so designed as to leave little doubt in the minds of the parents about the welfare of their daughters. The dormitory rooms of this handsome new college building were very attractive, and study facilities plentiful, provided the student brought a good supply of candles. Heat for these rooms was furnished by a stove for each individual room. The school supplied the kindling and firewood, which was charged for as a matter of course in the payment of the board for the student.

It was quite an adventure for a girl in 1856 to be sent far from home to live in a dormitory with 121 other girls with the same purpose in mind--that of acquiring a Christian education. The section furnishing most of the students was the center of the Piedmont Plateau in North Carolina. Iredell County furnished 55; Mecklenburg, 20; Rowan, 12 and Cabarrus, 7. The rest of the students came from South Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Connecticut and the

District of Columbia.²

The girls upon enrolling for their academic studies had the privilege of entering any class for which they were prepared. This rule gave consideration to those who had had previous college training and were further advanced in education. Those students not wanting to pursue the regular courses of study were allowed to select subjects in such branches as their parents recommended. Those who were starting their college life for the first year and wanted to take the regular course of study were required to take English Grammar and Composition, Critical Exercises in Parsing, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Philosophy of Natural History and a course in either Latin or French.

This academic course was supplemented by several extracurricular activities in which the girls were required to participate. Each pupil was required to attend church on Sunday, and upon returning from church, each student was required to recite a Bible lesson. The boarding students of the College were required to attend morning and evening prayers, held daily in the College chapel. They were also required to take active exercises daily, with the teacher leading the exercise in the open air.

The young women were not permitted to attend parties

² See Appendix.

or any places of amusement. They could receive no company except near relatives and parents. No "dating" was allowed. They could have credit in no business establishment without written permission from those persons liable for their contracts. They could not leave the campus at any time unless they were accompanied by a member of the faculty or by someone appointed by the President.³ Such rigid supervision would seem outrageous to a girl of today, but at that time it was the customary thing. The rules were designed for the benefit and the protection of the girls.

The price of tuition and board was established mainly to appeal to the daughters of farmers and of businessmen of moderate income. The board and tuition in the college department for the first year was \$70 per session. Additional charges were made to cover tuition in extra courses such as oil painting, ornamental wax, water colors and embroidery.

The President of the College recommended in the catalogue that the girls bring good, strong, plain, serviceable clothing, with one outfit suitable to wear to church. This recommendation also appealed to the people of the middle class.

The girls who came back for the year 1857-1858 found

³ See Appendix.

to their dismay that the public gossip concerning an epidemic of measles at the College the previous year had caused the resignation of Tinsley.⁴ In his place they found E. W. Faucette as President of the school.

The curriculum was essentially the same except for the addition of a scientific apparatus used in the Department of Natural Science. The board and tuition was approximately the same, although it was arranged differently. This year they were to pay \$50 for their board including washing and fuel. They were to furnish their own candles and towels and maintain their own fires. This \$50 fee was the basis upon which the tuition for the different branches was added to give the total cost of tuition per session.⁵

It was recommended by Faucette that the girls from distant points be boarded at the College in order that they would be subject to all its regulations and be under the constant supervision of the teachers. He insisted that his teachers could not be held responsible for the attendance or the conduct of any student who was boarded in the town and attended the College. In furthering the Music Department, Faucette offered instruction in voice free.⁶

⁴ The gossip concerned Mr. Tinsley's capabilities as a supervisor, not his morals nor his teaching ability.

⁵ See Appendix.

⁶ See Appendix.

In 1860, the tuition under the new President, C. S. Millen, remained the same, although Grecian oil painting was added to the curriculum as an elective course. The tuition remained static until October 16, 1863, when a committee was appointed by the Board of Trustees to refix the price of tuition and board due to the tremendous increase in prices. It will be noted in the following statement of the committee that, effective November 1, 1863, the cost of board per month was to be raised to \$50 and the tuition raised accordingly.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE,
October 16th, 1863.

The Board of Trustees, through the undersigned a Committee appointed for the purpose, present the following statement of facts to the Patrons of the Institution and to the Public.

Intending to cover the cost of Boarding simply they waited, till near the beginning of the term, to fix the price of Board; and yet contrary to all their expectations, since that time the price of most, if not all articles of prime necessity, as every one knows, has risen from fifty to one hundred per cent.; and at the end of one month, it was found to our surprise, that the Boarding Department had run us in debt more than \$1,200, and that it required just about \$20 per month more from each pupil to pay expenses.

Knowing that to proceed in this way, according to published rates, would in a short time sink all the property of the Institution, in which we should not be justified; and believing that its patrons would not wish us to make this sacrifice, we feel constrained to propose to the public, and to those interested, the following Terms of Board and Tuition to go into effect from and after November 1st, 1863 for the next two months.

Board per month, including washing and wood,
.....\$50

Tuition in Preparatory Department.

Primary Class per Session,.....	\$20
Academic Class,.....	25
College Proper,.....	30
Music,.....	30
Use of Piano,.....	5
Latin and French, each,.....	15

However much the Board regret the necessity of pursuing this course, they prefer this to shutting up the Institution, as they otherwise would be compelled to do.

And if our patrons feel dissatisfied with this arrangement, they can have the privilege of removing their pupils; and the money already paid in advance, for the remainder of the session will be refunded to them.

E. P. ROCKWELL,
THOMAS A. ALLISON, Committee.
JOS. W. STOCKTON,

This increase in prices was to last for two months, or until the price of food went down. The price of tuition fluctuated thereafter following the general trend of the economic situation of the South during the war.

The curriculum, 1875-1883. The general regulations concerning the life of the students and the courses of study remained essentially the same until 1875, when Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Grant became President of the institution. During her presidency, the board per session of twenty weeks was \$65, with tuition in the various departments added to this boarding fee. Mrs. Grant received the daughters of ministers free of charge for instruction in English and in the foreign languages. The boarders were required to furnish their own towels, table napkins, sheets and pillowcases,

and candles. Fuel and kindling were furnished with the board.

Mrs. Grant divided the College Department into the following schools in order to better organize the various courses and to categorize them under their logical topics:

School of Mathematics:--Algebra, Davis' Elementary and University--Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies--Analytical Geometry and Calculus, Davies'.

School of Natural Sciences:--Botany, Gray's--Natural History, Smellie's--Natural Philosophy, Quackenboss. Chemistry, Hooker's--Astronomy, Steele's--Geology, Tenny's--Physiology, Hutchinson's--Physical Geography, Maury's.

School of History and Geography:--Stephen's U. S. History--Goodrich's History of England--Collier's Great Events of History--Guyot's Geography--Nevin's Biblical Antiquities--White's Mythology.

School of English Literature:--Hart's Composition and Rhetoric--Johnston & Browne's English Literature--Kames' Elements of Criticism--Trench on Study of Words--Graham's Synonyms--Hudson's Shakespeare.

School of Mental and Moral Science:--Wayland's Moral Science--Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy--Alexander's Evidences of Christianity.

School of Latin:--Bingham's Latin Grammar--Bingham's Reader and Caesar, Virgil, Cicero, Horace.

School of Modern Languages:--French--Fasquelle's First and Second French Course--DeFiva's Reader--La France Literaire Contemporaine--Corinne--Picciola--Neol and Chapsal's French Grammar. German--Ahn's Grammar--Otto's German Reader--Adler's Progressive Reader--Adler's Hand-Book of German Literature.⁷

In addition to categorizing the studies, Mrs. Grant published the following list of general rules to govern the conduct of the students in their everyday life at Simenton

⁷ Catalogue and Circular, Simenton Female College, Statesville, N. C., 1880-1881 (Statesville: American Office, 1881), p. 9.

Female College:

1. Lady like conduct is required at all times.
2. Pupils are expected to be punctual at every meal, and are not excused for absence from breakfast, unless in case of sickness.
3. The sleeping-rooms are to be always neatly arranged.
4. No boarder is allowed to go alone to the stores, or to leave the College without permission from the Principal.
5. Prompt obedience is expected to the summons of the bell to the various duties of the day, especially the rising, and the retiring-bell.
6. No borrowing of books, clothing, jewelry, &c., is allowed.
7. Pianos are always to be closed after practicing.
8. Neatness of dress is required at all times.
9. Books, shawls, hats, &c., are not to be left out of place.
10. Attendance at church is required on the Sabbath, and a proper observance of the day is expected. No visiting from room to room is allowed on that day.
11. Each boarder is to be provided with over-shoes, water-proof, umbrella, and suit for Calisthenic exercises.
12. No boarder is allowed to change her sleeping-room without special permission obtained from the Principal.
13. Notes or parcels for boarders must invariably be sent to the care of the Principal.
14. Clothing to be marked with full name, and an accurate record to be kept of all articles sent to wash.⁸

The curriculum, 1883-1900. Fannie Everitt, who became Mrs. W. W. Walton, and succeeded Mrs. Grant as President of the school, instituted for the first time courses in home economics and in stenography. The latter in particular appealed to the young ladies who would

⁸ Ibid., p. 8.

necessarily be self-supporting later. The home economics course consisted of courses in cooking, sewing, finer needlework and in etiquette.

Domestic Science had its beginning in North Carolina schools when Mrs. Walton, President of Mitchell College from 1883 to 1894, introduced cooking lessons as an accessory to her admirable classical and artistic courses. Every Saturday morning after study-hour the tables were brought in with the tiny stove and all the attractive implements for the weekly lesson. Several ladies from town and those teachers who were enrolled in "Prof. Cupid's" classes swelled the number of pupils. Mrs. Walton, daintily dressed as if for a formal luncheon, pushed back her spotless cuffs and with her own hands prepared one dish after another, lecturing meanwhile, in her own delightful way, on food values and a balanced ration. Two girls were detailed each week to assist--an envied honor.

After the lesson we all partook of the delicious results during an informal half-hour in which experienced house-keepers, teachers, and girls chatted together as equals, united by the common desire to learn well our woman's art.

That same desire actuates the teachers and pupils in all Domestic Science classes worthy of the name today. And if the coming generation be better dressed, better housed, and better fed than those gone before it will be because of just such courses as Mrs. Walton, in a small way, started and Mitchell is continuing today.⁹

The stenography courses consisted of bookkeeping, shorthand, typing and office practices. These courses were added to the curriculum mainly in order to satisfy the economic demand for secretaries.

Mrs. Walton remained President of the institution for fourteen years, during which time the tuition and fees

⁹ Lucy Martin Currie, "Domestic Science," The Mitchell Messenger (Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1917), June, 1917, p. 14.

remained essentially static. During this time she added the before mentioned courses in home economics and stenography as well as elocution and several courses in the Music Department.

The curriculum, 1900-1931. When John A. Scott, D. D., became President of Mitchell in 1900, he immediately undertook the complete renovation of the facilities of the building. He installed plumbing throughout the building, had the building wired for electricity, and completely renovated the kitchen. His biggest undertaking was the installation of a central steam heating plant which did away with the stoves in the dormitory rooms; and the students no longer had to kindle their own fires. This added a great deal to the comfort of the boarding students and also added proportionately to the cost of boarding at the school.

The addition of the Shearer Music Hall in 1908 added greatly to the Music Department of the College. It furnished eight practice rooms, each having an upright piano, and two piano rooms equipped with concert grands. On the stage in the auditorium was the pipe organ. The teaching and practicing on the pipe organ was done on the stage for accoustical effect. Shearer Music Hall seats one thousand people and has been the scene of many musical productions.

The library was located in a hall and a classroom on the second floor of the building. With the addition of



FIGURE 2. PIPE ORGAN ON STAGE OF
SHEARER MUSIC HALL



FIGURE 3. MAIN LOUNGE, SECOND FLOOR

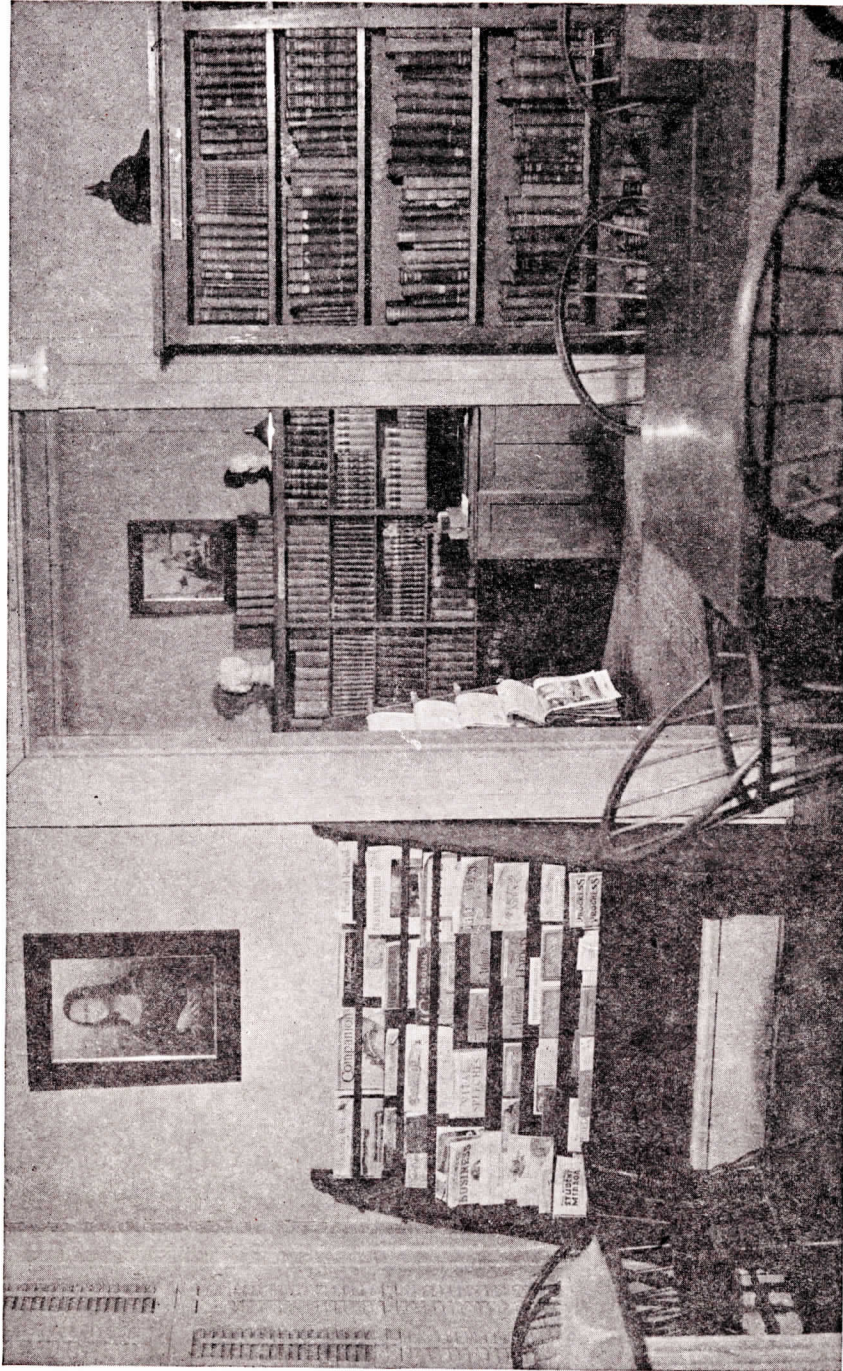


FIGURE 4. THE LIBRARY,
LOCATED IN A HALL, AND CLASSROOM UNTIL 1947

electric lights, the library became a very popular place for study.

The dining hall was located on the first floor in the central portion of the building. The boarding students were required to take all meals in this dining hall except in cases of serious illness, at which time they were fed in the infirmary. This arrangement was very convenient for the young ladies, especially during times of inclement weather, as the only time they had to leave the building was to attend church on Sunday morning.

The girls still had the privilege of going to town with the proper chaperon, although charge accounts in the local business establishments were not allowed.

In 1908, after the addition of Shearer Music Hall and the modernization of the building, the board and tuition for the nine month term was \$145. The tuition for day students in 1908, excluding fees, was \$40 for the nine months of school. There were extra charges for the special courses in music and art and the business course. The extra charge for the entire business course was only \$12.50.

By 1921, the tuition and board had increased perceptibly. There was a registration fee of \$10, which included fees for the library, the infirmary, and for physical culture. The board and tuition was \$65 per quarter. The biggest increase, however, was in the tuition for the

special courses.¹⁰ Private lessons in piano under the instruction of the director of the Music Department were \$100 per year. Pipe organ lessons under his instruction were also \$100 per year. The tuition for the secretarial course had jumped from \$12.50 in 1908 to \$60 in 1921. The fee for domestic science was \$25 per year, but the student furnished all materials used in cooking and sewing.

The curriculum, 1931-1953. The early depression years, 1931 and 1932, brought about a small decrease in the special courses but did not affect the tuition and board. Mitchell College had become a standard junior college in 1922, and certain standard charges had to be made in order to maintain its standing.

Mrs. W. B. Hamsey as President for fourteen years brought about the biggest change in the curriculum to date. In 1932, Mitchell College became coeducational, with five young men registering as day students in the fall of 1932. They were excluded from the weekly pilgrimage to the church, but they participated in most of the activities required of the girls. During the first two years Mitchell was coeducational, the boys were not allowed to take part in the intramural athletics. They later developed an intramural program

¹⁰ See Appendix.

of their own. They took part in calisthenics in the new gymnasium that Mrs. Ramsey had had built and took active part in the chapel programs which were held daily.

The girls had a very fine intramural athletic program, including basketball, tennis and volleyball. The basketball team had several games with the local high school and with high schools in neighboring towns. Mrs. Ramsey had had an excellent tennis court built on the campus and furthered intramural athletics as an extracurricular activity for the girls.

In 1934, three distinct courses leading to graduation were offered--the standard college course, for the students who planned to enter the junior class of a four-year college; the general college course, for students who desired as much flexibility as possible in choosing electives and for those who wanted to specialize in art, music, home economics or commercial subjects; and the one-year business course designed especially for high school graduates who wished to become secretaries.

Very little change is noted in the curriculum or in dormitory life from 1934 to 1947. The period just after the Second World War, 1945-1946-1947, brought an influx of veterans to the school, which in turn brought about additions to the curriculum. Bernard Jane, a local certified public accountant, was employed to teach night courses in

business law, bookkeeping and accounting. Other night courses included typewriting and business mathematics. These courses given at night give the townspeople who work during the day an opportunity to further their college educations.

In 1947, John Montgomery, the President, solicited funds from local business establishments and purchased two war surplus buildings, each having approximately 2,400 square feet of floor space. The library was moved into one of these buildings, and the room and hall which formerly housed the volumes were renovated into a history room and a study hall. The addition of the library building added greatly to the study facilities of the College. The other building is used as a dayroom, being made up of a men's dressing room and a small college store and recreation room.

Social life at Mitchell College has grown by leaps and bounds from the first social organizations introduced by Mrs. Walton, a Missionary Society and a Natural Science Club. During the term of Dr. Scott, from 1900 to 1915, several music clubs were organized and flourished, presenting concerts annually. In 1939, there were added French, Spanish and History clubs, and a system of student government was established. There was then an Athletic Association and a Student Christian Association.

The general regulations had been greatly modified by 1940 as compared to the general regulations issued within

the first catalogue in 1856. In 1940, students were allowed to have visitors at any time except during classes. Young men were allowed to call over the weekend, provided written permission had been received by the Dean from the parents of the student. Students were permitted to go out during the day unchaperoned, although at night they had to be accompanied by a teacher in order to go to town.

In 1940, it was earnestly desired that the students dress neatly and simply. They were urged to have one evening dress and dresses suitable for church and street wear, although in every possible way extravagance in dress was discouraged. Dancing, card playing and smoking were prohibited on the campus. These regulations denote a tremendous change from those of the first forty years of the school's operation, even though the regulations of 1940 were relatively strict.

In 1953, the library contained 5,000 volumes and subscribed to 62 periodicals and 4 newspapers. All freshmen were given a brief course of instruction in the use of the library facilities. These are greatly supplemented by those in the Statesville Public Library, and by exchange privileges with libraries outside the city.

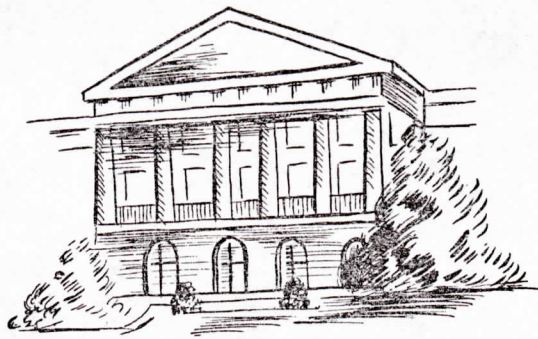
In 1953, the student organizations consisted of: the Student Christian Association, the Student Government, the Spanish Club, the French Club, the Historical Society,

the Science Club and the Mu Chapter of the Sigma Pi Alpha, National Honorary Language Fraternity.

The local Altrusa Club has Mitchell College as its project. In the past four years it has completely refurnished the guest room and the guest sitting room, the girls' lounge on the dormitory floor and the main lounge on the second floor where many club meetings and socials take place.

In 1953, the College regulations were controlled by the Student Government. This democratic system was outlined in the handbook given to each student. Upon matriculation the student automatically agreed to abide by the laws of the Association. The only regulation that has lasted throughout the ninety-eight years of the school's existence is the law concerning the making of debts in the local business establishments. A resident student is not allowed to make bills in the city unless the parent or guardian writes a personal letter to the College granting such permission.

The growth of the curriculum at Mitchell College has been a supply and demand process. In trying to anticipate the needs of the students to fit the times and stay within the aura of Christian education, the administration has revised and enriched the curriculum many times. It has always exemplified the Christian way of life and shall continue to do so in the future.



CHAPTER V

BUILDINGS AND FINANCE

I. BUILDINGS

A building committee consisting of seven members was appointed at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees.¹ These seven men were to have discretionary powers as to type, site and size of the building, and of entering into a contract with a builder. The building committee contacted a Mr. Graves of Columbia, South Carolina, in regard to a building plan. Graves drew plans and a list of specifications for the proposed college building and came to Statesville in January, 1854, to meet with the Board of Trustees. He presented his plans for approval, and they were duly examined and unanimously adopted.²

The committee announced at this meeting that a lot owned by J. P. Alexander known as the Brown lot could be purchased by the Board of Trustees for \$500. Col. T. A. Allison was appointed to draw the contract and procure a title for the lot. The lot was about three acres in size,

¹ Trustees' Record, Concord Female College, p. 3.

² Ibid., p. 8.

seated on a knoll at the western extremity of the main street in Statesville. Two proposals were received in response to an advertisement concerning the construction of the building.³ One was made by J. W. Conrad and the other by Gains and Shell. Each of the bids was for \$25,000. These bids were higher than expected, so the committee declined to close a contract until further investigation into building costs could be made. Two weeks later, after the investigation, it was unanimously resolved that the proposal made by Conrad be accepted, and that articles of agreement and a contract be duly executed.

It was first thought that the building would face south, perpendicular to the main street of Statesville. Upon reconsidering the style of building and the advantage of being situated in such a prominent place, however, it was decided to have the building face Broad Street. The building was laid out in the center of the lot, upon a slight knoll, with the center of the main building centering and fronting the main street. In order to do this, it was necessary to purchase an additional lot from Robert F. Simonton for \$3,000.⁴

The building committee, in making arrangements for the laying of the cornerstone, invited Rev. R. H. Morrison,

³ Ibid., p. 9.

⁴ Ibid., p. 9.

Mr. Venable and Mr. Osborn⁵ to be present and to deliver addresses upon the occasion. On October 24, 1854, at the end of West Broad Street, a large group of people were present to witness the laying of the cornerstone.

The stone was of granite from a quarry in Rowan County. It was laid at the northeast corner of the building and, in a cavity prepared for the purpose, a copper box was deposited containing a copy of the Bible, a copy of the Confession of Faith published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication; the plan of government and discipline as ratified by the General Assembly at their session in May, 1821; a short history of the origin of the institution; a copy of the Charter of the institution; a list of all the ministers of the Concord Presbytery; and several newspapers containing information relating to the institution. After the stone was laid, Dr. R. H. Morrison stood upon the stone and asked God's blessing upon the institution and upon all connected with it.⁶

The building progressed rapidly, as the bricks were manufactured nearby and contracted for by the building committee by the tens of thousands. The original building had brick walls twenty-four inches thick with partition walls of brick twelve inches thick. It was four stories high. On June 9, 1855, the last brick was expected to be laid and the walls completed. A small ceremony had been planned for the occasion.

The unpredictable forces of nature interceded, however, and on the afternoon of June 8, 1855, a storm of

⁵ Mr. Venable's and Mr. Osborn's initials could not be located.

⁶ Trustees' Record, p. 10.

unprecedented violence wrecked the building. In order to continue with the plans for a female institution of higher learning, it was necessary to formulate new plans and build a new building.

Graves, in compliance with the Board of Trustees, drew new plans for the building with several alterations. The entire fourth story was eliminated; the ornamental ventilators were omitted and the style of architecture of the columns on the portico was changed from the elaborate Corinthian to Doric. Beautiful oak panelling was changed to plaster. The joists of the upper floor, due to the removal of the fourth floor, were to be moved twenty-four inches center to center instead of sixteen as originally planned.

W. W. Pharr and S. R. Bell were appointed to confer with Conrad about who would be responsible for the loss in the wreck of the original building. The committee reported that Conrad was willing to bear half of the entire loss, and that he estimated the loss to be \$3,000. Conrad agreed to this even though the building was sound and probably would be standing today except for the terrible storm which shattered it. Conrad was selected to rebuild the building, and the services of Graves as superintendent were dispensed with because Conrad graciously offered his services as superintendent free of charge. A new contract was entered into

with Conrad to rebuild the building with the alterations in the specifications for the sum of \$19,000.⁷

The original plan had a steam plant for heating, but due to some difficulties not explained in the records, Conrad was unable to supply this heating plant. In default of this, he was required to put in each dormitory room a wood burning stove. Water for the building was obtained from a well located behind the building. There was an ice house constructed of logs near the well. This arrangement remained static until 1900, when Dr. Scott became President of the College.⁸

The dimensions of the building were such as to make it one of the finest school buildings in the state. The building was 138 feet long, 60 feet deep and three stories high, built of brick, stuccoed, with first-grade lumber used throughout. Its front was ornamented with a lofty portico supported by six massive columns of the Doric style of architecture. On the top of the building, directly in the center, there was a dome-shaped observatory, from which one could view the whole of Statesville on one side and the Great Smoky Mountains on the other.

⁷ Ibid., p. 13.

⁸ The Mitchell Messenger (Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1917), p. 17.



FIGURE 5. ORIGINAL BUILDING

The building originally had accommodations for seventy-five boarders. The sleeping rooms were sixteen by twenty with high pitched ceilings, painted cheerful colors. The dining room and kitchen, the biology and chemistry laboratories and four classrooms were located on the first floor. The second floor contained the Dean's office, the President's office, a luxurious lounge and six classrooms. The third floor contained all of the dormitory rooms and a second well-furnished lounge.

In 1900, when Dr. Scott became President, more than \$5,000 was spent for school equipment alone. The College was wired for electricity, with lights in every room and hall. The stoves in the dormitory rooms were taken out and a central steam heating plant was installed. Hot and cold running water and a sewage system were added. Modern bathrooms were put at the end of each hall, with bathtubs, shower stalls and commodes.

In 1908, as a result of very liberal donations to the College, an auditorium was added, called Shearer Music Hall in honor of Dr. J. B. Shearer of Davidson, North Carolina.⁹ It was three stories in height, eighty feet deep, approximately sixty feet wide, and stuccoed to match the rest of

⁹ Donor was W. F. Hall of Statesville.

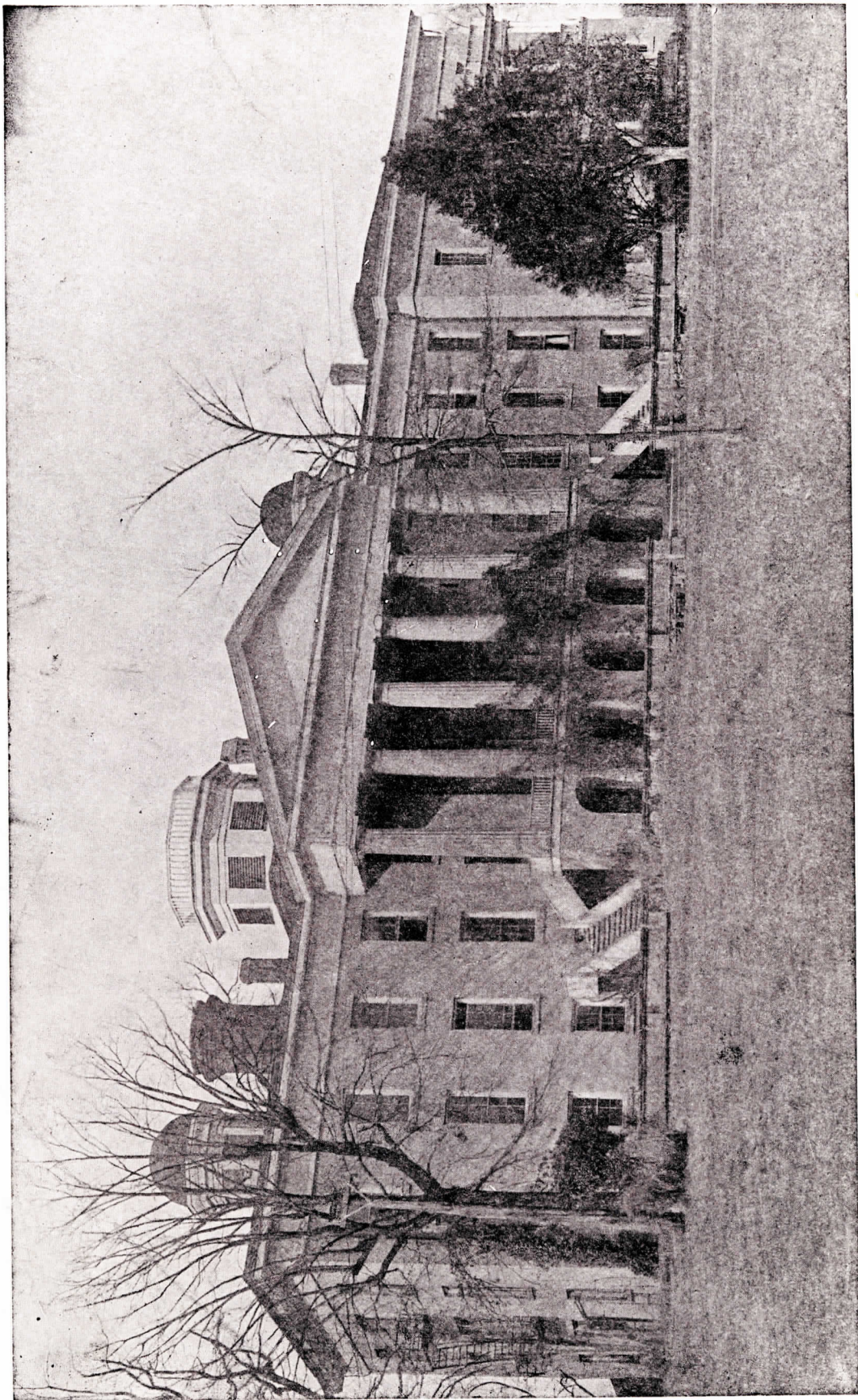


FIGURE 6. MITCHELL COLLEGE AFTER THE ADDITION OF SHEARER MUSIC HALL

the building. It contained an auditorium which with the balcony seats a thousand people. It had six piano rooms and a very ample stage. On the stage was placed an organ, half of which was paid for by Mr. C. E. Mills of Statesville. The third floor of Shearer Music Hall added eighteen additional dormitory rooms, thus providing for thirty-six additional boarding students.

The building was subject to minor changes and repairs from 1908 until Mrs. Ramsey added a separate building on the northwest corner of the campus to contain a basketball court and gymnasium. The gymnasium is of frame construction covered with asphalt brick, approximately seventy-five feet wide and eighty feet long. During Mrs. Ramsey's term as President, the campus underwent a beautification program when many flowering trees were planted.

In 1947, under the leadership of President John Montgomery, Mitchell underwent an extensive renovation program--the kitchen was modernized, the building was painted throughout, and two additional buildings were added beside the gymnasium at the rear of the building. These buildings are approximately twenty-five feet wide and ninety feet long, of frame construction with separate heating plants. One houses the library; the other, a small student store and a men's dressing room. At the extreme northwest

corner of the lot, behind the gymnasium, a small, dilapidated frame house was reconstructed to house the custodian of the buildings.¹⁰

Today, included in the buildings of Mitchell College are the Dean's home, the President's home, the main building, the library, the men's dressing room and student store, the gymnasium and the custodian's house. On the campus are two well-kept tennis courts, two volleyball courts and an athletic field about 75 by 150 yards. The campus is very well kept and has many flowering trees and shade trees that afford a pleasant atmosphere.

II. FINANCE

The finances of Mitchell College are associated with the finances of the Concord Presbytery rather than to any large endowment. In 1947, a campaign was put on in the Statesville area for subscribing \$100,000 for Mitchell College. This amount was realized, and \$25,000 of the money was used for a permanent endowment while \$75,000 was used for renovation and modernization of the building and equipment. The \$25,000, invested in government bonds, represents the first and entire endowment of Mitchell College.

¹⁰ Information gained by interview between Mr. John Montgomery and the writer, January 2, 1954.

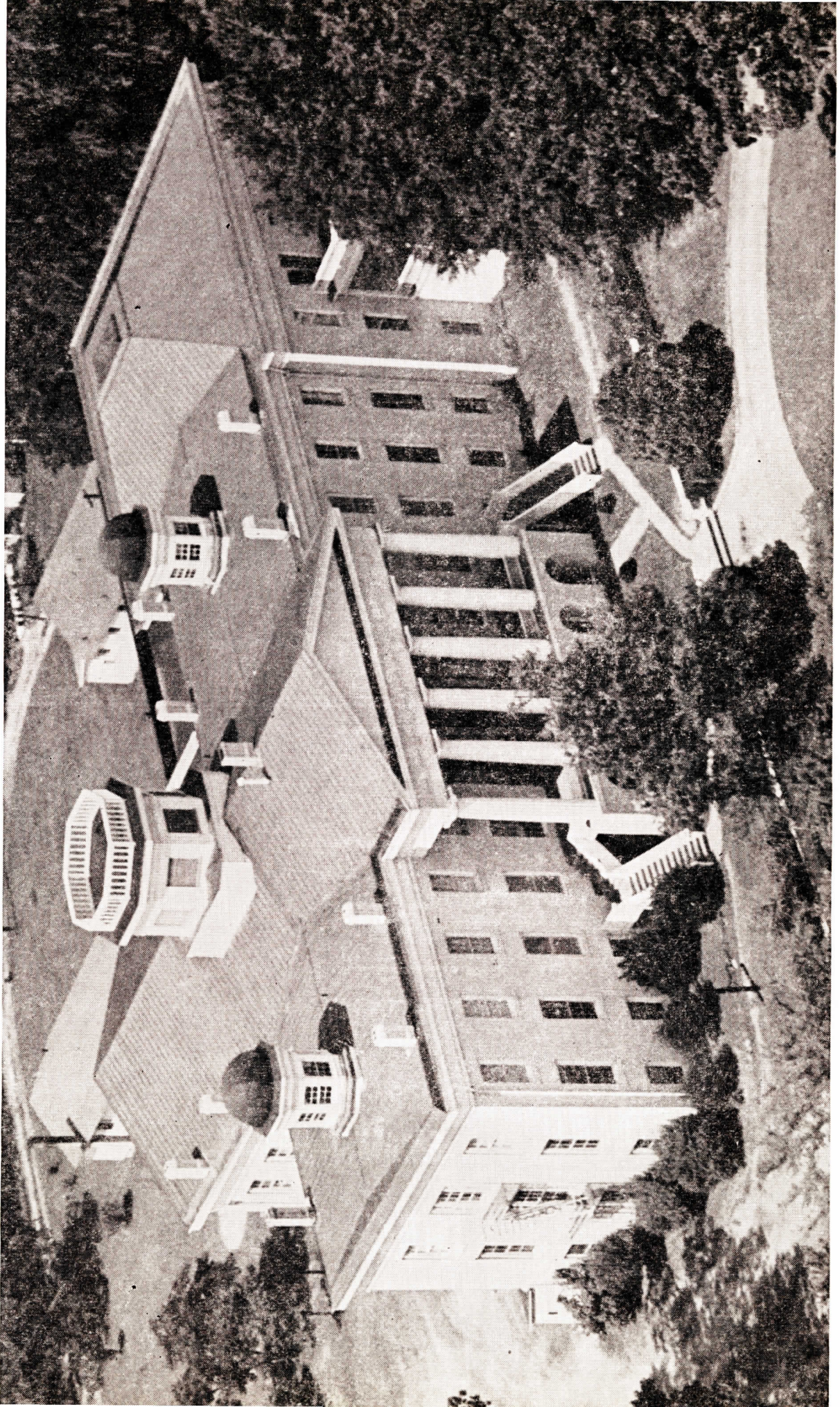


FIGURE 7. MITCHELL COLLEGE--MAIN BUILDING, MEN'S DAYROOM AND LIBRARY

In 1853, a committee was appointed to draw up a plan to endow Concord Female College permanently. This committee, composed of W. W. Pharr, S. B. O. Wilson, B. S. Beall and H. R. Hall, reported in September, 1853, that in their opinion this was not the proper time for the Trustees to act upon this matter. They recommended that an agent be appointed to visit the churches in western North Carolina and solicit contributions for erecting and furnishing the college building and that a committee be appointed to draw up and publish an appeal to all the churches and people on the subject of the above resolution.¹¹

These resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees, and H. N. Pharr was appointed the agent to solicit funds from the churches in western North Carolina. He solicited enough money to pay for the construction and furnishing of the building. However, when a terrible storm razed the building in June, 1855, there was no money on hand to begin reconstruction, because this system allowed for no permanent endowment. Therefore, half of the loss of the building was to be borne by the Board of Trustees. This meant that they would have to solicit more funds in order to rebuild the building and furnish the new building.

¹¹ Trustees' Record, Concord Female College, p. 6.

On June 26, 1855, the Board of Trustees decided that it would be better for them to appoint an efficient agent to handle the business end of collecting and increasing the funds of the institution. Henry Hardie was appointed to this post to work under the building committee. Joseph Stockton was ordered to purchase a suitable blank book in which all the names of the contributors to the erection fund of the College would be enrolled with the amount donated beside the name of each person. It was ordered that this book be placed in the College parlor and left on display to the visiting public.¹²

In 1863, a committee appointed to study the expenditures of the school found that it was losing as much as \$1,200 per session.¹³ This condition was alleviated by increasing the rates of tuition and by selling portions of the College property that were not in actual use by the College.

At this time the College was leased to J. M. M. Caldwell for the sum of \$1,500 for the first year and \$2,500 for each succeeding year. Caldwell, being the leasee of the College, handled all moneys and was responsible only to

¹² Unfortunately, this book cannot be located and is presumed by the present administration to have been burned during housecleaning at the College.

¹³ See p. 48.

himself for making ends meet. This system of leasing the school prevailed until 1915. During this period there were years of great expansion and years of great regression.

In 1896, the property would have been lost to the Presbyterian Church save for the very timely aid of J. B. Shearer, D. D., of Davidson, North Carolina.¹⁴ He purchased the property and repaired the buildings and in 1900 deeded the property back to the Concord Presbytery. The period from 1900 to 1915 was probably the most constructive materially the school had known until that time. It was during this time, in 1908, that a big addition to the building was made in the form of Shearer Music Hall. It was financed by large donations given to the College for that purpose.

Donations both of money and of material items helped Mitchell through all these years and aided the school in financing additional buildings for the housing of a gymnasium, men's dressing room and a library. In 1947, under the instigation and capable leadership of President John Montgomery, \$100,000 was subscribed for Mitchell College during an extensive campaign in Statesville and surrounding territory. Part of this money was used to establish a permanent endowment, and a larger portion was used for renovation of the building.

¹⁴ Catalog, Statesville Female College, 1908, p. 14.

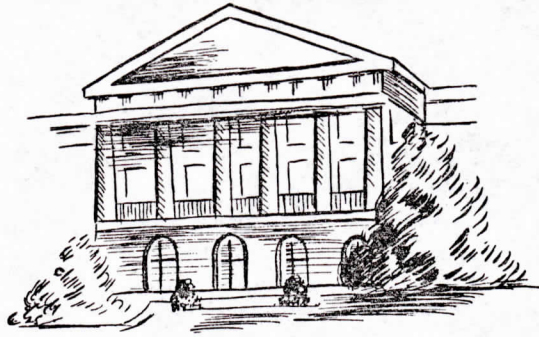
Since 1947, the three sources of income for Mitchell have been the students, the church and donations from businesses and private individuals. A breakdown of the auditor's report for the years 1948 to 1953 shows the budget and the sources of income for those years.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Church</u>	<u>Individual</u>
1948-1949	\$ 82,942.62	\$15,190.38	\$ 8,453.59
1949-1950	105,824.73	17,968.05	20,685.00
1950-1951	90,666.10	19,565.23	16,736.52
1951-1952	74,471.45	21,024.16	14,856.30
1952-1953	75,548.74	21,547.54	17,807.93

(The tuition complements the money from the church and individual gifts to make up the total income for each year.)

Mr. Montgomery states that as far as he is concerned, this living endowment by the Presbyterian Church is far better than having large sums of money invested at low interest.¹⁵ There is much to be said in favor of this system, as it has for nearly one hundred years supported the College.

¹⁵ Information gained by interview between Mr. John Montgomery and the writer, January 2, 1954.



CHAPTER VI

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MITCHELL COLLEGE

The preceding chapters of this thesis have recorded the events of importance in the history of Mitchell College. That history to be complete must include an analysis of the contributions of the school. The following chapter will present a study of the important contributions that give an insight into the type of graduate produced and the effect of the institution upon the community. Hundreds of graduates and former students are spread throughout the southeast and to all corners of the globe, displaying the effects of the Christian atmosphere and the academic training they enjoyed at Mitchell College.

The work done by the College from the time of founding until 1932 was difficult to determine by the writer, because many of the graduates married and assumed different names. Since 1932, the College has been coeducational and its contributions are much easier to determine.

Graduates from 1881-1900. The most famous graduate of Mitchell College is Dr. Mary Martin Sloop of Crossnore, North Carolina. Mary T. Martin came to Statesville Female College from Davidson where her father was a member of the

faculty. She came to this school at the insistence of her father so that she might study under the two Mitchell sisters whom, he had heard, read their Bibles in Greek and did other things comparable in the field of education. She was graduated from Statesville Female College in 1891 and went back to Davidson to live with her mother, who was practically an invalid. She lived for some years there, taking pre-medical courses at Davidson all the while.

After the death of Mary's mother, she attended the North Carolina Medical College which had the first two years at Davidson and the last two in Charlotte. She was graduated from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1906 and, two years later, on July 2, 1908, married Dr. Eustace Sloop at Blowing Rock, North Carolina.¹ Dr. and Mrs. Sloop lived in the mountains of western North Carolina, finally settling at Crossnore.

Dr. Mary Sloop's work has received national attention. She has received special citations and honorary degrees. In 1951, she was named American mother of the year. She is one of our examples of the sturdy, pioneer woman who played such an important role in the settling of America. She is a woman of tremendous faith, both in God and in herself.

¹ Legette Blythe and Mary T. M. Sloop, M. D., Miracle in the Hills (New York: Garden City Books, 1953), pp. 6-15.

Mitchell College is very proud of Dr. Sloop and reveres her as a most illustrious daughter of the institution.

Graduates from 1900-1914.² Between the years 1900 to 1914, one of Mitchell's most productive eras, there were over 111 graduates with an A. B. Degree or its equivalent. The writer was able to determine the present status of 65 of these graduates. Some of the most distinguished of this number are: Mrs. McKenzie Long, Editor-Publisher of the Iredell County News; Mary C. Scott, faculty member of the Music Department at Erskine College; Lucy Hibleck, missionary in Siam; Allie May Arey, missionary in Cuba; Helen Bailey, missionary to China; Mrs. E. M. Land, past President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. C. E. Raynal, wife of Dr. Charles E. Raynal, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Statesville. Mrs. Raynal (Margaret Mayo Scott) was the daughter of Dr. John A. Scott, President of Mitchell College from 1900-1915.

An analysis of 65 known graduates during this period, 1900 to 1914, discerned that there were 27 teachers in the public school system of North Carolina, 15 businesswomen, 4 foreign missionaries and 19 housewives. Several factors influenced the large proportion of teachers and missionaries

² Letter of Mrs. C. E. Raynal to the writer, March 12, 1954.

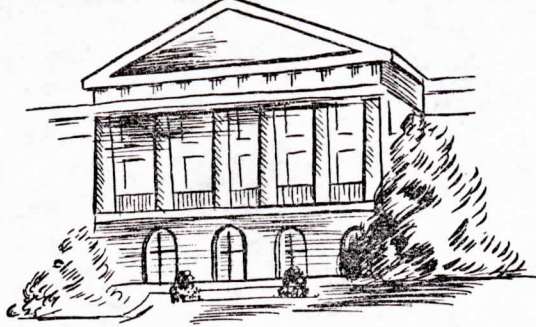
who were graduated during this period. One reason was the Christian atmosphere of the school, and another was the superintendence of the school by the Concord Presbytery. These factors brought many students from Christian homes to Mitchell College, which emphasized religious instruction through a dedicated faculty. Another reason for the number of teachers was the lack of teacher training institutions at that time in the state of North Carolina. The public schools in large relied upon the religious institutions for their teachers.

Graduates from 1915-1930. In an analysis of 38 graduates between the years 1915-1930, the reliance of the school system upon religious institutions is noticeable in the number of teachers produced during this period. There were 28 teachers in the public school system of North Carolina and one superintendent of schools out of the 38 graduates contacted by the author. The other nine of the sampling pursued business careers after graduating from Mitchell.

Summary of contributions. Mitchell College became a standard junior college in 1924, and as such could not make full claim to the accomplishments of its graduates. Some of the students who were graduated from Mitchell with the two-year diploma in business have gone directly into the

business world, while many others took the standard college course and later enrolled in other colleges or universities to receive their A. B. degrees.

The first two years of college are very vital in the shaping of aims, objectives, philosophies and attitudes; and Mitchell has always adhered to strict Christian principles. Therein lies her greatest contribution since 1924 and before--the shaping of Christian personalities.



CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This thesis has recorded the evolution of Mitchell College from the background of its founding through its growth and expansion to the present time. The history of Mitchell is composed of several phases, each phase overlapping the others to present a continuing series of events which have collectively made it what it is today.

The founding of the institution was the result of a determined group of persons interested in higher education in a Christian light for the women of western North Carolina. The geography and the history of Statesville and Iredell County gave it the sought-for qualifications for a site for the establishment of the institution.

The College from the beginning added greatly to the cultural and academic life of the surrounding area. For the first fifty years, campus life was strenuous and rigidly controlled by the school authorities. The rooms were heated by wood stoves and the girls were responsible for tending their own fires. Sanitation was crude and sewage was of the outdoor type until plumbing was installed in 1900. The atmosphere of the school was strictly Christian, and much of the girls' free time was spent in worship or Bible reading.

From the very beginning a great problem of the school has been money. The Concord Presbytery has graciously contributed, throughout the one hundred years of the school's existence. At times there have been great economic trials, although they have been alleviated by leasing the school to private educators. The school was saved for the Concord Presbytery in 1896 by one of the staunch members of the Presbytery. He bought the property, established it on a firm economic foundation, then deeded it back to the Presbytery, which has had complete control since 1900. The donations of interested individuals have added immeasurably to the material structure of the school.

The curriculum of the school since its outset has been a growing one dedicated to the philosophy of higher education in a Christian atmosphere. It has been continually changed and revised to meet existing circumstances.

The importance of the school cannot be determined in dollar and cent values, but rather in the accomplishments of the people who have attended Mitchell College. The influence and guidance that the school has extended has, without doubt, affected many lives and endowed countless minds with the Christian way of life.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX

PRESIDENTS
OF
MITCHELL COLLEGE

Concord Female College

Prof. John Brown Tinsley	1856-1857
Mr. E. W. Faucette	1857-1859
Mr. J. R. McIntosh	(April-July) 1859
Rev. C. S. Millen	1859-1862
Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell	1862-1868
Rev. E. F. Rockwell	1868-1870
Rev. R. B. Anderson	1870-1871

Simonton Female College

Rev. Taylor Martin	1871-1875
Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Grant	1875-1883

Statesville Female College

Miss Fannie Everitt (Mrs. W. W. Walton)	1883-1896
Capt. J. B. Burwell	1896-1900
Dr. John A. Scott	1900-1915
Mr. J. H. Moore	1915-1917

Mitchell College

Mr. J. H. Moore	1917-1922
Rev. W. F. Hollingsworth	1922-1924
Rev. G. H. Ellmore	1924-1929
Mrs. W. B. Ramsey	1929-1943
Rev. R. S. Arrowood	1943-1944
Miss Frances Stribling	1944-1947
Mr. John Montgomery	1947-

COURSE OF STUDY OF CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE, 1856-1857

Collegiate Department

First Year

English Grammar and Composition continued; Critical Exercises in Parsing; Arithmetic, Completed; Elementary Algebra; Philosophy of Natural History; Latin or French course.

Second Year

Rhetoric and Composition, Physiology; Natural Philosophy, with Lectures and Experiments; Mythology; Algebra; Davien Bourdon; Latin or French Classics.

JUNIOR YEAR

Intellectual Philosophy; Chemistry, with Lectures and Experiments; Evidences of Christianity; Geometry and Trigonometry; Botany; Latin or French course.

SENIOR YEAR

Moral Philosophy and Logic; Criticism; Butler's Analogy; English Literature; Latin or French Classics.

Young ladies may enter any class for which they may be prepared by their previous attainments; and those not willing to pursue the regular course of study, may devote their time and attention to such branches of education as their parents or guardians may select.

Written essays are required once in two weeks from all the members of the collegiate department, upon themes selected by themselves, or assigned by their teachers.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE, 1856-1857

All Pupils, connected with the Institution are required to attend Church on Sabbath, and those boarding in the College will recite a Bible lesson regularly on that day.

No young lady will leave the Campus at any time, without being attended by a member of the Faculty, or some one appointed by the President.

Each Pupil will be required to take active exercise daily, in the open air.

Young ladies will not be permitted to attend parties or other places of amusement, receive any company, except near relatives and Guardians; or to open accounts in any store without written permission from those liable for their contracts.

Teachers and Pupils boarding in the College, are required punctually to attend Morning and Evening Prayers in the Chapel.

Parents are respectfully requested not to take their daughters from School, on a visit, during the progress of the session, except in cases of necessity. Frequent visits home interferes with their studies, and cause them to be less happy at School.

STUDENTS OF CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE FOR FIRST TERM, 1856-1857

<u>Names</u>	<u>Residence</u>
CARLINE M. ADAMS	Charlotte, N. C.
MARGARET A. ADAMS	Iredell, "
A. J. ALEXANDER	Statesville, "
SARAH E. ALEXANDER	" "
ADOIS M. ALEXANDER	" "
ANNETTE N. ALEXANDER	Mecklenburg, "
MALVINA ALEXANDER	" "
HETTIE J. ALEXANDER	" "
MARY J. ALEXANDER	" "
EVELYN E. ALEXANDER	Charlotte, "
SUSAN E. ALEXANDER	Pontotoc, Miss.
MARY C. ALLISON	Iredell, "
FANNIE M. ARMPFIELD	" "
MARY A. ARMSTRONG	Surry, "
ANNA BARGER	Rowan, "
HARRIET A. BARRINGER	Iredell, "
MARGARETTE T. BELL	Statesville, "
MARY E. BELL	" "
J. MARIE BELL	" "
CHARLOTTE A. BELL	" "
EMILY M. BELL	" "
JULIA M. BELL	" "
CATHARINE T. BELL	Iredell, "
MARY C. BELL	" "
MOLLIE J. BRANDON	" "
LIZZIE BURNS	Camden, S. C.
JANE A. CALDWELL	Statesville, N. C.
KATE E. CALDWELL	" "
MINNIE A. CALDWELL	Mecklenburg, "
LOUISA M. CALDWELL	" "
MARY E. CANNON	Jackson, Mo.
LAURA CARLTON	Statesville, N. C.
AUGUSTA CARLTON	" "
MARY G. CARTER	Marion, "
LIZZIE A. COCHRAN	Cabarrus, "
LETTIE J. CONRAD	Statesville, "
EMMA D. CONRAD	" "
LUGRETIA A. COWAN	Rowan, "
SUSAN E. DALTON	Iredell, "
MAGGIE J. DIXON	Alamance, "
KATE E. DOUGLASS	Statesville, "
MARTHA FRIELAND	" "
CARRIE A. GALLANT	Mecklenburg, "

MARY J. GILL	Statesville, N. C.
ADA L. GRACY	Iredell, "
GARRIE D. GRAHAM	Charlotte, "
JULIA M. GRAHAM	" "
J. LOU. GRAHAM	Rowan, "
JANE E. GREEN	Statesville, "
ADA L. GREEN	Alexander, "
JENNIE S. GOODMAN	Rowan, "
JANE M. HALL	Iredell, "
ELEANOR M. HANY	Mecklenburg, "
LAURA A. HENDERSON	" "
HARRIET E. HILL	Iredell, "
AMANDA M. HOWARD	" "
WILLIE E. HOWARD	Statesville, "
M. EMMA HOWELL	Mocksville, "
JANE M. HOWELL	" "
MOLLIE M. JOHNSTON	Cabarrus, "
*HENRIETTA D. JOHNSTON	Rowan, "
EUGENIA JOHNSTON	" "
CORNELIA E. KELLY	Statesville, "
DOVEY J. KNOX	Mocksville, "
JENNIE H. KNOX	Rowan, "
MARGARET C. KNOX	" "
MARY J. KERR	" "
LETTIA L. KERR	" "
MATILDA L. KERR	" "
JULIA C. LAWRENCE	Iredell, "
MARY A. LAWRENCE	" "
MARGARET M. McAULEY	" "
M. JULIA McCLELLAND	" "
MARY M. McCLELLAND	" "
JANE E. McCOMBS	Mecklenburg, "
SARAH E. McCOY	Lincolnton, "
SALLIE M. McLEAN	Statesville, "
CORA M. McLEAN	" "
ISABELL McRORIE	" "
MARTHA A. MEANS	Mecklenburg, "
JOSEPHINE E. MELCHOR	Cabarrus, "
LAURA A. MOORE	Lincoln, "
MATTIE J. MOORE	Statesville, "
JULIETTE M. MOORE	" "
GARRIE C. MORRIS	Mecklenburg, "
MOLLIE J. MURDOCK	Iredell, "
SALLY C. NICHOLSON	Cabarrus, "

*Deceased.

FANNIE OWEN	Rowan, N. C.
ADELAIDE A. PARKS	Cabarrus, "
REBECCA J. PATTERSON	Iredell, "
FRANCES M. PATTERSON	" "
MOLLIE P. PENICK	Cabarrus, "
SALLIE A. PHARR	" "
NANNIE R. PRICE	Mecklenburg, "
FRANCES M. REID	" "
MARGARET REYNOLDS	Statesville, "
HARRIET S. ROCKWELL	Lebanon, Conn.
M. JANETTE SCOTT	Graham, N. C.
JANE O. SIMONTON	Iredell, "
ELLEN J. SIMONTON	" "
M. EUGENIA SIMONTON	" "
MARTHA J. SLOAN	Mecklenburg, "
JANE L. SLOAN	" "
ALICE S. SMITH	Wakesboro, "
SALLIE E. SMITH	Madison, Texas
ANNA T. SMITH	" "
LAVINIA M. SMITH	Farmville, Va.
SALLIE E. SUMMERS	Iredell, N. C.
JANE A. STERLE	" "
ELIZABETH A. STIMSON	Statesville, "
MARGARET C. STOCKTON	" "
OCTAVIA M. STOCKTON	" "
MARY J. SUMPTER	Iredell, "
MARIA L. TAYLOR	Bennettsville, S. C.
ADELIA L. TOMLIN	Iredell, N. C.
JULIA C. TOMLIN	" "
MARTHA P. TURNER	Washington, D. C.
VICTORIA TUTTLE	Lenoir, N. C.
SALLIE G. WADDELL	Iredell, "
MARY J. WHITE	" "
HARRIET A. WILLIAMSON	Mecklenburg, "
JOSEPHINE WILSON	" "

EARLY GRADUATES OF CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE

1868

Amanda Davidson
 Isabella Davidson
 Emma Harris
 Jennie Willis
 Mollie Pharr
 Belle Boger
 Fannie Dobbins
 Marietta Barringer
 Mary Young
 Jennie Rowzer
 Alice Alexander
 Henrietta Alderman

1881

Mamie McIver
 Laura Stirling
 Mamie S. Forney
 Annie M. Forney
 Catherine J. McDougald

1884

Maggie Allison
 Louise Hall
 Gertrude Harrill
 Minnie Hampton

1885

Mary M. McElwee
 Julia H. MacCall
 Mamie McQueen

1886

Fanny C. Stafford

1887

Belle M. Wood

1888

Georgia Flanigan
 Mariana Wood

1889

Nettie R. McQueen
 Lizzie Colton

1890

Frank B. Carmichael
 Anna C. Hyman
 Annie R. Crawford

1891

Susie Perkins
 Johnsie Coit
 Mary T. Martin
 (Dr. Mary M. Sloop)
 Emma Anderson
 Mary C. Cowles
 Annie Wilfong
 Winona Leonard

1903

Mary Carter Scott
 Lelia Richmond Scott
 Claudia Shelton
 Coral Shelton
 Scotta McCaskill
 Mary Euphemia Miller
 Maud Harris
 Anna Marvin
 Ethel Moore

1904

Mary Carter Scott
 Elisabeth Hamilton
 Nannie Howard
 Amelia Houck
 Annie Colvert
 Jennie Gray

1905

Rosa Witherspoon
 Ruth Connelly
 Amelia Houck
 Nannie Howard
 Pearl Hamilton
 Margaret Scott
 Anna Weedon
 Allene Steele
 Sudie Turner

1906

Julia Connelly
 Matty Hall
 Corre Copeland
 Lizzie Richards
 Cora Johnson
 Zooby Frye
 Augusta Ervin
 N. K. McCaskill
 Gussie Booe
 Emma White
 Bessie Belk

1907

Ina Connelly
 Beth Evans
 Maud Nicholson
 Mattie Lee Nicholson
 Elizabeth Boykin
 Mittie Greene
 Ethel Nelson
 Isabel Sadler
 Sara Howard
 Jessie Knox
 Mary Reitingier
 Rosa Brown

1908

Mary S. Elder
 Mary C. B. Henry
 Mary McDougald
 Nannie L. Oliver
 Keturah Richards
 K. Lee Steele
 Connie Williamson
 Annie Lee Bradford
 Beulah Bradford
 Pearl Caldwell
 Esther Johnson
 Eleecker Mills
 Sophie Richards
 Willie Nicholson
 Annie Adams

1910

Julia Caldwell
 Eloise Connelly
 Annie Davis
 Mary Hill

1910 (Cont'd.)

Habel Laugenour
 Sara Adams
 Charlye Kimball
 Beulah Hamilton
 Addie Phifer
 Arleene Gilmer
 Clara Bowles
 Rae Gill
 Lucile Kimball
 Lilley Paxton
 Mr. Eastus Stinson
 Sarah F. Burgess
 Edith McNeill
 Elsie Sherrill

1912

Jane Ervin
 Helen Wilson
 Rosa Ratchford
 Anna Summers
 Janie McNeill
 Lissie Clement
 Blanche Cowan
 Newtie Deal
 Jessie Keefe
 Carrie Sowers
 Della Thompson

1913

Alberta Clary
 Mary Dew
 Edith Steele
 Inez Benton
 Mary Brunley
 Margaret Cooch
 Inez Gray
 Letha Hamilton
 Esther Jeter
 Edith McLaughlin
 Louise Sherrill
 Mary Shoaf
 Roberta Taylor
 Charlye Tomlin
 Nanie Cunningham
 Frances Fleming
 Katherine Houser
 Nellie Patterson
 Ophelia Willson

RATES OF TUITION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF
CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE, 1858-1859

RATES OF TUITION
per session of five months

English Branches,.....	\$15 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each, ..	7 50
Music--Piano and Guitar, each,.....	20 00
Use of Piano,.....	2 50
Oil Painting,.....	15 00
Water Colors,.....	10 00
Embroidering and Wax-work, each,....	5 00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,.....	1 50
Contingencies,.....	1 00
Vocal Music,.....	Gratuitous.
Board, including Washing and Fuel,..	50 00

Pupils are required to furnish their own candles and towels.

Young ladies will be received at any time, and charged from the date of entrance. No deduction for loss time, except in cases of protracted illness.

No deduction for loss time at the commencement of the session, in the case of former pupils, for a shorter term than three weeks.

Interest will be charged on all sums after they become due, until paid.

It is very desirable that pupils from abroad, should board in the Institution, where they will be subject to all its regulations, and be under the constant supervision of the Principal and other Teachers. Teachers cannot be held responsible for the punctual attendance, or expected improvement, of any who may be boarded in the Town.

RATES OF TUITION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE, 1859-1860

RATES OF TUITION
per session of five months

English Branches,.....	\$15 00
Ancient & Modern Languages, each,....	7 50
Music--Piano & Guitar, each,.....	20 00
Use of Piano,.....	2 50
Use of Guitar,.....	2 00
Oil Painting,.....	20 00
Grecian Oil Painting,.....	10 00
Water Colors,.....	10 00
Embroidering & Wax-Work, each,.....	10 00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,.....	1 50
Contingencies,.....	1 00
Vocal Music,.....	Gratuitous.
Board, including Washing and Fuel,....	50 00

Pupils are required to furnish their own Candles and Towels.

Young Ladies will be received at any time and charged from the date of entrance.

No deduction for loss of time, except at the option of the Faculty.

Punctual compliance with the above terms of payment, either by cash or note is required.

RATES OF TUITION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

OF

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE, 1880-1881

TERMS.

Board per session of 20 weeks,.....	\$65 00
English Tuition, Preparatory Department,.....	\$10 00 to 15 00
" " , Higher " ,.....	20 00
Languages, Latin, French or German, each,.....	10 00
Music, Instrumental, on Piano or Organ,.....	25 00
" , Vocal,.....	25 00
" , " , in classes (free to all who take Instru. lessons,).....	5 00
Use of Piano, one to two hours,.....	4 00 to 6 00
Drawing,.....	10 00
Painting in Oils,.....	20 00
Contingent Fee,.....	1 50
Fee for Calisthenics,.....	3 00
Washing at Laundress's charge, about \$1.50 per month.	

Each boarder will furnish her own towels, table-napkins, and one pair sheets and pillow-cases.

Payment one-half in advance, the other half at the middle of the session, unless special agreement is made to the contrary.

Charges are made from time of entrance, and no reduction is made for withdrawal before the close of the session, unless in case of protracted ill-health.

Ministers' daughters received free of charge for tuition in English, and also for tuition in Languages when they are prepared to join classes already formed.

RATES OF TUITION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS OF STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, 1891-1892

TERMS.

Board, for half session	\$65.00	Harmony	\$25.00
English Tuition, Primary Department	8.00	Use of Piano, one--two hours	4.00 to 6.00
English Tuition, Intermediate Department	15.00	Drawing	20.00
English Tuition, Collegiate Department	20.00	Painting in oils	20.00
Languages--Latin, French, German, each	10.00	Painting on China	20.00
Stenography	10.00	Photo--Crayon	20.00
Music--Piano or Organ	25.00	Private Lessons in Elocution	20.00
Music--Vocal	25.00	Callisthenics	3.00
Music--Vocal in Classes	5.00	Contingent Fee	1.50

Singing in Class free to Music Pupils.

Special terms given to Ministers' daughters.

All bills payable cash in advance, except by special agreement. Interest at 8 per cent, is charged in Balances and Delayed Payments, which are subject to sight draft.

No pupil re-entered until all arrears are paid.

Pupils and teachers are required to furnish their own towels, table napkins and rings.

Laundry bills average \$1.50 per month.

All articles of clothing must be distinctly marked.

Each pupil must be provided with overshoes, waterproof and umbrella, one pair of sheets, one pair pillow cases and one white spread.

The attention of parents and guardians of young ladies is respectfully invited to the reasonable terms and superior advantages offered by this institution.

Correspondence solicited.

Address

MRS. FANNIS EVERITT WALTON,
Statesville, N. C.

RATES OF TUITION
OF
MITCHELL COLLEGE, 1921-1922

Resident Students

Registration Fee (to be applied to Library, Infirmary, Contingent and Physical Culture Fees)-----	10.00
Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Light, Heat, and Laundry, (Liberal but limited allowance) per Quarter-----	65.00

Day Students

Registration Fee (to be applied to Library, Contingent and Physical Culture Fees)-----	5.00
Tuition (Literary), College, per year-----	60.00
Tuition, Preparatory and Intermediate, per year-----	50.00

"Specials"

Domestic Science (with fee) per year-----	25.00
Domestic Art (with fee) per year-----	25.00
Expression, Private Lessons, per year-----	50.00
Piano (with use of instrument), under director per yr.	100.00
Piano (with use of instrument), associate teacher "	60.00
Pipe Organ (with use of Organ for practice) "	
Director-----	100.00
Associate-----	80.00
Voice--Private Lessons (with piano for practice) "	60.00
Violin--per year, Director-----	80.00
Associate-----	60.00
*Secretarial Course, (including Shorthand, Type- writing, and Bookkeeping)-----	60.00
Theory, Harmony, History of Music (in class) each---	10.00
Laboratory Fees. (Physics, Biology, Chemistry) each-	5.00

Domestic Science and Domestic Art Pupils pay for materials used in Cooking, Sewing, etc.

*Secretarial course may be taken in one year or distributed over two years.

