

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT
OF
STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOLS
AND
CHEROKEE NORMAL SCHOOL
OF
ROBESON COUNTY
FOR THE
YEARS 1914-1915 AND 1915-1916

E. E. SAMS. SUPERINTENDENT

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

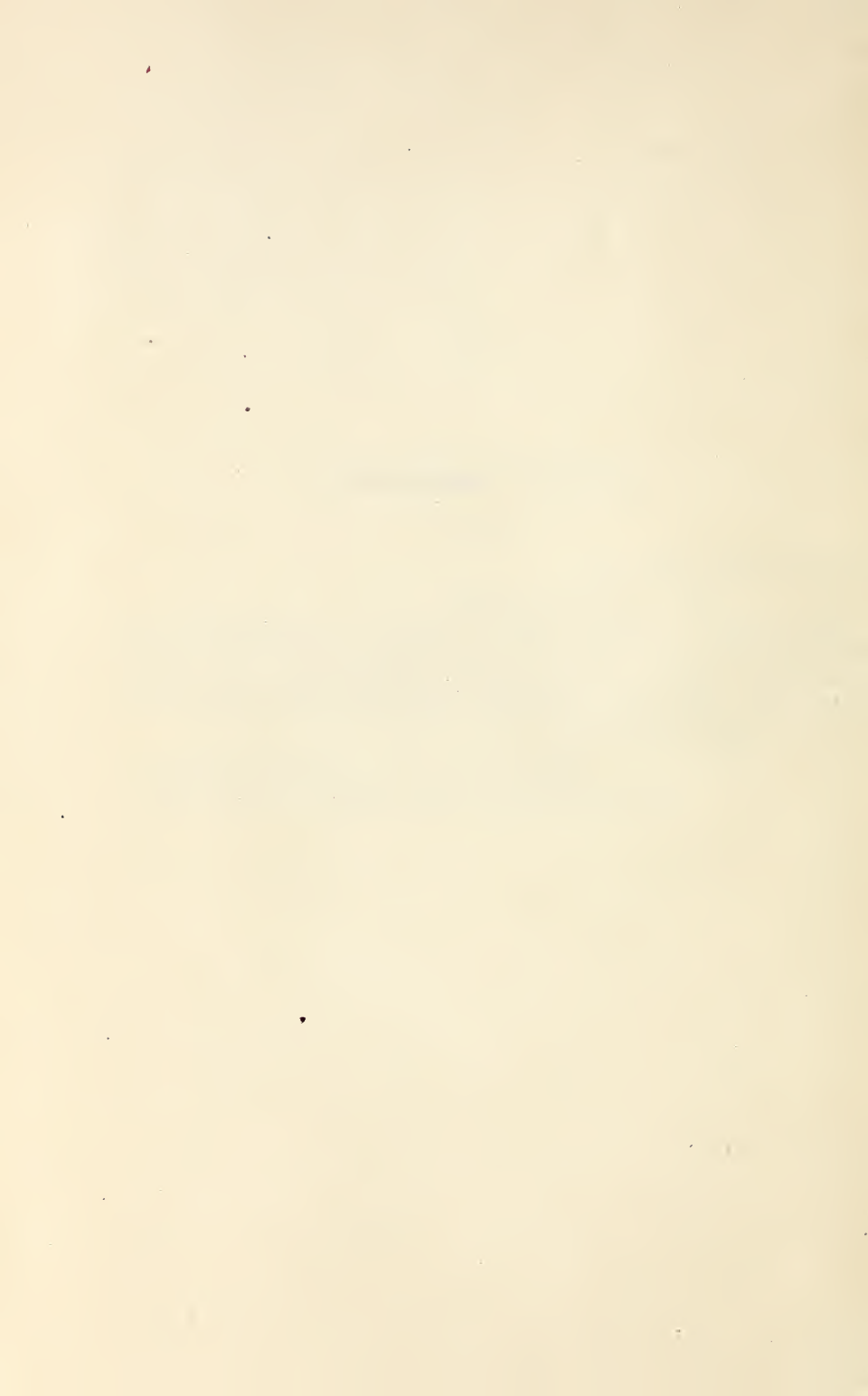
To STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Secretary.*

HONORED SIR: I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of the State Colored Normal Schools and the State Cherokee Normal School of Robeson County, from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, and from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916. This report includes the statements of the principals regarding the growth and conditions of their respective schools.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. SAMS,
*Superintendent State Colored Normal Schools
and State Cherokee Normal School of Robeson County.*

p 20302



REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SLATER INDUSTRIAL AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

THE SLATER INDUSTRIAL AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., December 11, 1916.

PROF. E. E. SAMS,
Supervisor of Teacher-Training,
Raleigh N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your recent request, I beg now to submit a biennial statement in regard to the work and outlook of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.

STATISTICS

There were enrolled in all departments for the past two years students and pupils as follows:

Normal and academic grades;	1914-15	1915-16
Boys	88	97
Girls	123	137
Total	211	234
Practice School and grades below:		
Boys	106	122
Girls	129	151
Total	235	272
Grand total	446	506
Summer School		124
Boarding pupils	87	96
Graduates	34	48

This enrollment, I think, shows a healthy increase, and it has been fairly up to the limit of our accommodations. I think we may count upon our enrollment keeping pace with, and even extending beyond, our increase in accommodations from year to year.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

During this biennial period we have built and occupied our new girls' dormitory, referred to in my last biennial report. I also noted the fact in my last report that we had made most of the brick for this new dormitory.

The corner-stone for this new dormitory was laid on June 19, 1915, when the principal address was delivered by yourself, the stone being laid by the

Colored Masonic Grand Lodge, Dr. R. B. McRary, Grand Master. The building was formally opened on November 6th, when the principal address was made by Dr. Joyner our honored Superintendent of Public Instruction. This building affords dormitory accommodations for about 100 girls, and other home accommodations for twice that number.

During this period there has also been constructed and installed a central heating plant, which represents one of the finest improvements in the history of the School. From this central heating plant all the buildings on the grounds are heated, with one or two exceptions, and we have heating capacity for several additional buildings.

REPAIRS, CHANGES, AND OTHER ADDITIONS

With the opening of our new dormitory the boys were given the dormitory accommodations formerly occupied by the girls. This has enabled us to make more fitting use of the boys' dormitory, formerly known as "Slater Hospital." During the last vacation this building was repainted and otherwise renovated, and is now used as the headquarters of our Household Economics Department. All the instruction in the Household Sciences have been centered in this building, and thereby additional room has been given in Lamson Hall to the Manual Training Department. Extensive additions have been made to the equipment of the institution in all departments, and the work of instruction in several of the industrial departments strengthened and extended.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS

The additions and progress indicated in the above paragraph were made possible largely by assistance which came to us from the General Education Board and the Phelps-Stokes Fund during the past and present school years. The General Education Board, in response to the appeal of Prof. N. C. Newbold, State Agent of Rural Schools, and through him, made a donation of \$1,000 towards industrial equipment; and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, through the kind suggestion and recommendation of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the United States Bureau of Education, made a donation of \$250 to be used as might be thought best. The donation of the General Education Board has gone for new equipment for Manual Training, Domestic Science and Art, and Agriculture; and the Phelps-Stokes donation for instruction in Agriculture. We are still under obligation to the John F. Slater Fund, through the kindness of Dr. James H. Dillard, for appropriations to our work which have gone toward instruction in Domestic Science and Art.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND EVIDENCES OF LOCAL SUPPORT AND COÖPERATION

I am glad to mention again the large expression of interest which our community has continued to make for the welfare of our institution. The city of Winston-Salem has recently opened up at large expense a fine new thoroughfare to the School community, and greatly improved the immediate approaches to the School. This work includes granolithic sidewalks leading up to and upon our campus. It is an interesting fact, as you know, that one of the city graded schools is practically located on our campus. This school serves as our practice school, and is the immediate link of connection between the city school system and the Normal School. I am glad to inform you that the fine coöperation referred to in my previous biennial report con-

tinues, if possible, even more sympathetically and completely. This is due largely to the generous consideration of the board of school commissioners of the city of Winston-Salem and to the attitude of the large-hearted, able superintendent, Prof. R. H. Latham.

The local coöperation, of which we are so proud and which is so encouraging, includes also a similar attitude on the part of the board of education of Forsyth County, and the superintendent of schools of this county, Prof. W. B. Speas, who have always been ready to coöperate with our Normal School in every way practicable, and to show their appreciation of what is being done in this community and county by the State of North Carolina. We have now reached the point where there is little or no loss of motion in passing from the grades of the city and county schools to the classes of the Normal School, and all the schools in this county and city, including the Normal School, represent practically one system of public education.

OUR SUMMER SCHOOL WORK

This coöperation has been further demonstrated by the city of Winston-Salem, the county of Forsyth, the John F. Slater Fund, and by the General Education Board, in connection with our Summer School for teachers, as contributions have been received from all these sources towards our Summer School work.

It has been our hope to have eventually a practically all-the-year-round school session, with the work of the summer term counting toward the regular courses and entitling those who take the course in our Summer School to regular academic and educational credits. The assistance, therefore, which we have received and are receiving toward our Summer School work we estimate to be of special value in working out our plans as a center for teacher training.

OUR GRADUATES

In my last biennial report I made this statement with regard to our graduates:

"Our graduates and former students are teachers, industrial leaders, and professional workers, that are making good in various communities of North Carolina, and in other States.

"They are among the most valued teachers in some of our leading city graded schools. One of the female graduates is the assistant Principal of the Columbian Heights Graded School of this city, which is also the Slater Practice School; and two other graduates are on the faculty of our Normal School here.

"Our graduates are also among the leading teachers in the public schools of Forsyth County and of other counties of the State. The leading colored contractor and builder of Winston-Salem is a Slater graduate, having completed his trade in our Carpentry Department. These are but representatives among the large number of graduates and former students of whose records out of school we are proud."

It will interest you and, I have no doubt, the entire State Board of Education to know that one of the graduates was the contractor and builder in the construction of our new girls' dormitory above referred to. As evidence of the success of this young man, I may say that he was able to deposit with the secretary of the board of trustees a certified check for \$8,000 as a guaran-

tee that his contract would be put through, and as an evidence of good faith. This young man has just been awarded, by Mr. R. J. Reynolds, our tobacco capitalist, a contract to construct a large number of houses which he is building as a part of an extensive plan for community betterment in Winston-Salem. Our graduates are much in demand in this State and elsewhere, and we think are fully justifying what the State is doing for the training of the negro teachers in connection with this Normal School.

THE OUTLOOK AND NEEDS OF OUR SCHOOL

You will remember, Professor Sams, that it is now our hope and plan to enlarge and dignify our work of teacher training, especially with the object of meeting the demands of our rural public schools. It is our desire to meet these demands both in quantity and quality. We are hoping that our accommodations may be greatly increased during the next biennial period, and that our courses of study may be so rounded out and enriched as to give a more thorough training; and thus by these two lines of development we hope to be able to meet the demand, both in quantity and quality, for workers now so much needed in connection with the negro public schools of the State. In order to increase the quantity and quality of our product we shall need increased accommodations and facilities, and especially an increase of our maintenance fund. I would like to repeat largely our statement of needs presented with my last biennial report. I have called attention above to the fact that we have already constructed a heating plant. This was done, however, with funds that might have gone toward dormitory construction.

- (1) Our first need in the line of increased facilities is, therefore, to reimburse the funds of the School to the extent of the amount put into the heating plant, which should go for a dormitory for boys, now so urgently needed. This will represent an amount of at least\$10,000.00
- (2) A barn that will be fairly adequate for the following purposes:
 - (a) Ordinary farm uses; (b) As a dairy barn for instruction and demonstration in the proper care of cows and milk;
 - (c) Housing and properly caring for farm utensils 3,000.00
- (3) Additional sewer lines, lighting and water equipment 1,500.00
- (4) Enlargement of present main building so as to relieve the crowded condition in the work of instruction and administration 5,000.00
- (5) For improvement of grounds (to be done by student help) ... 1,500.00
- (6) I have reserved perhaps the most urgent need for the last, namely, increase of our maintenance fund. When it comes to increasing our output and improving its quality, it will be absolutely necessary to have an increased maintenance fund. I cannot see how we can prosecute our plans for greater efficiency unless our annual maintenance fund shall very soon be brought up to at least 10,000.00

You will note, by referring to my statement of needs in connection with our last biennial report, that we close with these words:

"We shall be greatly handicapped in working out our plans for the future if our annual maintenance fund hereafter should be less than \$10,000.00."

Our present condition and outlook suggest a larger amount than this, rather than a smaller amount. We very much hope, therefore, that our forthcoming General Assembly will consider favorably our appeal both for increased facilities and increased maintenance.

I must not close, Professor Sams, without acknowledging my debt to our board of trustees, and my appreciation of your kindness and encouragement; and I desire, also, to acknowledge our debt, both for the School and personally, to Dr. Joyner, our honored State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Your obedient servant,

S. G. ATKINS,

Principal.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF THE ELIZABETH CITY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., December 30, 1916.

PROF. E. E. SAMS,
*Supervisor of Teacher-Training,
Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to your request, I have pleasure in submitting to you herewith statements concerning the work done in the Elizabeth City State Normal School.

My incumbency as principal of the Elizabeth City State Normal School dates from its beginning on January 4, 1892. During the first session the enrollment of students was only 64, representing 9 counties. The teaching force consisted of the principal and one assistant. The entire appropriation for operating the institution, which had been established by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1891 to educate and train young men and women of the negro race as teachers and workers, was \$900.

SESSION 1914-1915

The morning of the 14th of September, 1914, and the evening of the 30 of April, 1915, marked significantly the beginning and the close, respectively, of the twenty-fourth annual session of this institution.

STATISTICS

My monthly statistical reports have been filed regularly in your office according to your request. The attendance throughout the session was very encouraging, as the following roll will show: Normal Department, 234 students; Preparatory Department, 58; and the Practice School Department, 106, making the yearly enrollment 398.

GIRLS' DORMITORY

We are favored in having a beautiful as well as a substantially constructed dormitory for girls. It is a spacious building containing forty-four large, well ventilated bedrooms on the second and third floors. One hundred and twenty-seven lady students and ten lady teachers occupied the rooms. Seventy-four (74) nonresident students boarded in the city.

A BOYS' DORMITORY NEEDED

A dormitory for the occupancy of our boys would mean quite as much to them as the one we have means to the moral and physical protection of the girls. A boys' dormitory is one of the imperative needs of the institutions. Every boy student is compelled to lodge in private homes.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED

During the session of 1914-1915 the following counties were represented: Bertie, Beaufort, Brunswick, Currituck, Camden, (N. J.), Camden (N. C.), Columbus, Craven, Chowan, Chester (Pa.), Dare, Edgecombe, Essex (N. J.), Gates, Hillsboro (Fla.), Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Loudoun (Va.), Martin, Nash, Norfolk (Va.), Northampton, New Haven (Conn.), Nansemond (Va.), Onslow, Pasquotank, Princess Anne, (Va.), Pitt, Perquimans, Rockingham, Sussex (N. J.), Tyrrell, Vance, Washington, Warren.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

Each young woman in the Normal Department is requested to spend one period per day in the Domestic Science and Art Department. It is vitally important that our young women obtain a working knowledge of cooking and sewing. These subjects have a character-building effect that is very valuable. I believe that all of our girls should have a definite and practical knowledge of all the home-making subjects.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FOR BOYS

It is just as important that boys should learn how to use carpenter's tools and farming implements as it is that girls should learn to cook and sew. The Local Board of Managers has purchased 18 acres of excellent farming land in addition to the 23 acres which the school previously owned. The school now owns over 41 acres of very good land adjoining the school campus. A manual training shop and an industrial equipment including team and farming implements are among our immediate needs.

OUR GRADUATES

The graduates of the Elizabeth City State Normal School are often preferred to other teachers because their service is more satisfactory wherever they are employed as teachers and workers. County superintendents are usually pleased with the service of our graduates who teach in their schools for the colored children. Our Practice and Observation School affords splendid opportunities for teacher-training. The majority of our graduates teach in rural and city graded schools.

COMMENCEMENT

Our commencement exercises reached a high degree of efficiency and helpfulness. Some of the best people of the race composed the audience. They were attentive, appreciative, and helpful to the commencement occasion. The graduating class numbered 25 young women and 13 young men. There were 20 young women awarded certificates of graduation from the Domestic Science and Domestic Art Department.

COÖPERATION

The very best people of the negro race in this community and section give the work of the State Normal School their hearty support. Likewise, it is

gratifying to recall the cordial and helpful support given the School by the leading white people, especially those in this community.

Our Local Board of Managers and our most efficient Superintendent of the Normal Schools, Professor E. E. Sams, have been zealous and untiring in their efforts to make the Elizabeth City State Normal School render the best service possible to the youth of the race.

1915-1916

ANNUAL ENROLLMENT

The annual enrollment for the scholastic year 1915-1916 is herein given: The Practice School Department, 129; Preparatory Department, 76; Normal Department, 263, making the annual enrollment 468.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT

During the session the following facts were of noteworthy interest:

Girls rooming in the dormitory.....	155
Lady teachers and female assistants.....	11
Nonresident girls boarding in city.....	53
Nonresident boys boarding in city.....	76

Total nonresident students and teachers..... 295

Here it is again noticeable that a dormitory for boys is one of our urgent needs. We hope that those who are in authority in the State will see the necessity for authorizing the erection of a dormitory for the boys who attend this institution. It is evident that much of the valuable instruction, discipline and training which our boys receive have little effect on them because they live in private homes.

The following counties were represented: Bertie, Beaufort, Brunswick, Carteret, Chester (Pa.), Currituck, Chesterfield (Va.), Camden (N. J.), Camden (N. C.), Craven, Chowan, Dare, Edgecombe, Essex (N. J.), Gates, Hillsboro (Fla.), Hertford, Hyde, Halifax, Harnett, Jones, Johnston, Lenoir, Loudoun (Va.), Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Norfolk (Va.), Northampton, Nansemond (Va.), Pasquotank, Perquimans, Princess Anne (Va.), Pitt, Rockingham, Tyrrell, Vance, Washington, Warren, Wake, Westchester (N. Y.), Wilson.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND ART

One of the prerequisites made of our girls before they are graduated is that they make the dresses in which they are graduated. On April 28, 1916, fourteen young women were awarded certificates of graduation.

CLASS OF 1916

The class of 1916 was composed of 12 men and 20 young women, 32 in all. A large majority of them are young people of fine ability and excellent disposition. They feel the need of better preparation; therefore, they are, through their principal, petitioning the management to add the Academic Department to the four years Normal Course. I recommend most heartily that this addition to the course of study be made. The demand for better qualified teachers in the negro schools of the State is evident.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The twenty-fifth annual commencement sermon was preached by Rev. George C. Clement, D.D., of Charlotte, N. C. The minister's effort was a highly commendable one in every respect. Others who delivered addresses during commencement week or visited the School at other times during the year, were the following: Mr. Jackson Davis, General Field Agent of Negro Education, under General Education Board; Prof. N. C. Newbold, State Agent, Rural Schools; the Local Board of Managers; Dr. C. F. Meserve, president Shaw University; Rev. B. C. Hennings, First Baptist Church (white); Rev. C. A. Ashby, Christ Church; Rev. C. M. Cartwright, Rev. C. H. D. Griffin, pastors in the city; Rev. C. E. Askew, pastor First Baptist Church, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. L. P. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Prof. E. E. Sams, Supervisor of Teacher Training, who on every visitation brought a most wholesome, inspiring, and comprehensive message to the teachers, students, and Principal.

In closing these statements of the work done in this institution during the past two years, I acknowledge first its imperfection, and beg to extend my sincere thanks to the members of the Local Board of Managers and to you, Professor Sams, Superintendent of the State Normal Schools, for your encouragement and efficient service, which was rendered to aid the Principal in his efforts to carry forward the work of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

P. W. MOORE,
Principal.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF FAYETTEVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., December 4, 1916.

PROF. E. E. SAMS,

Superintendent State Colored Normal Schools.

MY DEAR SIR:—In submitting this biennial report, I beg to make a survey of the School, since its reorganization some twelve years ago, to consider the following points:

1. History and growth of the School;
2. Cost of the School and its equipment;
3. The needs and further cost to the State, for more completely perfecting the facilities of the School for doing the work which its growth and development require;
4. The service of the School to the State;
5. The future of the School.

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL

Of the initiative bill which was passed by the General Assembly of 1876-1877, establishing the School, with annual maintenance appropriation, I shall say nothing here, other than note that the School continued with only maintenance appropriation for more than twenty-five years, with no real belonging of any kind whatever.

Some twelve years ago a reorganization of the institution was effected; a superintendent was provided, who being a thorough school man, and being connected with the State Department of Education, gave at once prestige to the School and started in on an era of prosperity and development.

Two years thereafter the Principal, graciously assisted by friends of both races in the community, purchased a desirable tract of 40 acres of land within a mile of Fayetteville, at a cost of \$3,500, and had the land deeded to the State as a home for the School.

In the year 1908 the State erected on the site a substantial two-story brick building—Vance Building. This, our main building, contains assembly hall, four classrooms, cloak rooms, etc., was built for a little less than \$10,000.

During the first year in our new quarters, 1908-09, the attendance of students was less than one hundred; in consequence of this small attendance the service of two of the five instructors employed at the beginning of the session were dispensed with before the close of the second month, with the understanding, however, that they return to their posts when the daily average attendance reached eighty.

Two years later another well appointed building was erected, at about the same cost as the one mentioned in the foregoing. It is a dormitory for girls and contains kitchen, dining-room, storeroom, domestic science and domestic art room, pantry, etc., on the ground floor, and twenty-eight living rooms in the two stories above. The living rooms were designed to accommodate two students each, and about fifty young women occupied the dormitory during the first year after it was built—1910-11; but today as this report

is being written, December 4, 1916, there is not a room in the building occupied by less than four female students, while some rooms are taxed to accommodate five.

This crowded condition is not confined alone to the dormitory for young women, but it obtains also in the cottages used as dormitories for male students, who live four, five, and in a few instances six in a room.

We have found it necessary, though not desirable, to get accommodations for more than a score of our boarding students in private families in the city.

Nothing said in the foregoing has reference to the more than two hundred day pupils.

The increased attendance is explained, first, by the provision of better facilities; second, by the demand of school authorities and patrons for better trained teachers; third, by the ambition of teachers to improve themselves.

COST OF THE SCHOOL AND ITS EQUIPMENT

The architects who drew the plans for the two brick buildings referred to in the foregoing contemplated in their plans and specifications structures to cost about \$15,000 each; but the lowest bid by contractors in each case was a little less than \$10,000.

Value of school land	\$ 4,000.00
Value of buildings	26,000.00
Value of furniture and equipment	3,000.00
Value of live stock, vehicles, etc	250.00

Total	\$33,250.00

Much of the equipment of the School has, from time to time, been bought by the students. Once equipped, the expense of the upkeep of the dormitory has been all along met by the students.

NEEDS AND FURTHER COST

The needs and further cost to the State for adequately perfecting the facilities of the School so as to enable it to do efficiently the work which its growth and development require and which the authorities should reasonably expect—fifty graduates annually—may be seen.

First. A dormitory sufficient in capacity to accommodate three hundred female students; and turn over the building at present used for girl's dormitory for occupancy by male students.

Second. An assembly hall to accommodate six to eight hundred; a dining hall to accommodate five hundred, as our conveniences for these purposes, at present, can only about meet half the demand upon them.

Water Supply—It is found to be difficult to get sufficient water from the two pumps and a well to supply four hundred persons daily for all purposes; hence, the imperative need of water supply.

Heating Plant—The practice of making fires in stoves, in their individual rooms, early and late, by hundreds of inexperienced, irresponsible youths is not only inconvenient, but also hazardous.

Shop and Laundry—A building suitable for manual training to be taught in one part and laundry work done in the other is also very much needed.

Practice School—Accommodations for practice school work should be extended and facilities improved. Facilities offered at present are limited to about fifty children, at best. Our present senior class, which is required to do practice work in the department, has a membership of twenty-two; while our junior class, which is expected to observe in this department, is twice as large as the senior; hence, it is obvious that satisfactory work with our practice school in its present quarters is next to impossible. We are, however, doing our best.

Service—Since the School has been established about four thousand different students have been enrolled; about 10 per cent of whom have completed the prescribed course of study. Practically all the graduates with about 20 per cent of undergraduates have engaged in teaching in the public schools.

Under the wise superintendency of Prof. E. E. Sams, State Supervisor of Teacher Training, the School is entering upon a new era of training students for immediate service in a professional and public capacity. It is sending its students into the public schools, for which standards are fixed by the State. So well is it preparing its students to meet these standards that school authorities are accepting diplomas and certificates from the School as sufficient guarantee of fitness to teach in the free public schools.

Requests for teachers are frequent from different school authorities.

Of the sixteen students graduating in April last, thirteen are employed as teachers. There are scores of undergraduates teaching in the public schools in various parts of the State.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Through the untiring efforts of our Superintendent, aided by the State Agent of Rural Schools, Prof. N. C. Newbold, half the expense of conducting a Summer School, for a period of four weeks, July 31-August 25, 1916, was paid by the General Education Board of New York. Two hundred and four teachers enrolled in the Summer School. While the large majority of these were from Robeson and Cumberland counties, there were numbers of teachers from some twenty other counties. The instructors were the very best that could be secured. Great interest was manifested throughout the term.

Future—Every indication, at present, suggests a broader sphere of usefulness for the School.

Had we adequate accommodations, there might go from the School annually fifty graduates, with no more effort than is now required to send forth fifteen or twenty.

And now we approach the

SESSION OF 1914-1915,

which opened September 14, 1914, and after continuing for a period of eight months of twenty school days each, closed April 30, 1915.

The Enrollment for the session was 305: 138 male and 167 female students; 121 of whom were registered in the Normal department; 88 in the preparatory classes, and 96 in the practice school. There were 138 boarders on the campus and 18 in private families in the city.

Graduates—Fourteen students were enrolled in the senior class, 13 of whom completed the prescribed course of study and were graduated at the com-

mencement, April 29, 1915. Eleven of those completing the course of study easily found positions as teachers: one in a secondary school, two in graded, and ten in rural schools; of the two others, one entered college and the other is taking a trade.

Instructors—Seven teachers, three males and four females, were employed and taught throughout the session without interruption. The work of the instructors was, in the main, satisfactory, though in some departments improvements were needed.

The work of the department of English and Domestic Science and Domestic Art has been commended from time to time by visitors as being well done.

Many prominent educators, white and colored, visited the School and addressed the teachers and students, from time to time during the session, with inspiring and encouraging remarks.

The Closing Exercises of the session took place during the last week in April, consisting of programs of appropriate exercises by the different departments. The annual sermon, class-day exercises, commencement addresses, exhibition of work done by the different classes, were features of commencement.

SESSION OF 1915-1916

began September 6, 1915, with the largest number present of any opening day in the history of the School.

The opening was more auspicious because of the increase in our teaching force.

Faculty—The hundreds of earnest looking students were greeted by nine instructors; two additions to the number previously employed. No time was consumed in formalities, but each at once addressed himself to work assigned.

Institute Work—Urged by numbers of rural teachers, encouraged by Cumberland County's able superintendent of education, and approved by the State Supervisor of Teacher Training, there was done during the first two weeks of the session some institute work by the instructors of the Normal School, in addition to that of the regular class work of the School. Thirty-two district school teachers attended the two weeks institute, at the close of which these teachers expressed satisfaction at the help received.

Attendance—The enrollment for the session was 388; 32 were enrolled only in the institute; 168 in the four Normal classes; 107 in the preparatory classes; and 81 in the practice school: 246 were females and 142 males.

Marked improvement in the attendance of day pupils was noted, while tardiness was not allowed.

Self Help—The students throughout evidenced deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the institution. This was shown in various ways at different times. With pennies saved by individual children of the practice school, the department bought a large United States flag, which it presented to the School as a surprise. It was presented with appropriate ceremonies on Washington's birthday.

The first-year Normal class purchased a large eight-day clock. The second-year Normal class, having in it some students who were "mechanically" minded, purchased the material and built splendid cement steps leading up the railroad embankment to the campus—ten in number, 12 feet long.

The third-year Normal class paid some \$40 for nine leather-bottomed upholstered chairs to be used on the rostrum.

These splendid gifts, out of the small purses but big hearts of our boys and girls, were graciously accepted and fittingly acknowledged by both the Principal and Superintendent of the School.

Graduates—There were enrolled in the fourth-year Normal or senior class sixteen students, six males and ten females, all of whom passed the required examination and were graduated at the commencement in April last. Fourteen of the sixteen who finished the prescribed course of study last spring are teaching. Nine of the ten females were granted certificates for proficiency in sewing.

Improvements—During the vacation of 1915 some much needed repairs were made to the main building and to the girls' dormitory. During the session sanitary water coolers were purchased; flag poles placed on the two brick buildings; a room 12 by 16 feet added to the frame building used for laundry purposes; a shed 10 by 28 feet added to the barn.

May I suggest that

WE GREATLY NEED

1. Dormitory sufficiently large to accommodate 300 students.
2. Assembly hall that will seat 600 people.
3. Dining hall large enough to accommodate 500.
4. Water supply from the city.
5. Heating plant.
6. Laundry building and shop for industrial work.

Financial—Appended to this report will be found financial reports of the two years covered herein.

Conclusion—Thirty-six more students were enrolled during the session than were registered in any previous one. This number does not include, however, ten pupils who took only instrumental music, nor the thirty-two others who attended only during the two weeks institute work which was conducted during the first two weeks of the session. The past year has been abundantly fruitful; but we believe the best is yet to be.

And now I beg to close with expressions of sincere gratitude to you for repeated evidences of abiding interest in the prosperity of this institution, which you have from time to time manifested; and also, for the generous help and encouragement which you have at all times so graciously given me in my effort to prosecute the task assigned, without which, I am sure, the measure of success attained could not have been reached.

I wish, also, to again record my sense of indebtedness to the members of the Board of Directors, and especially to the Executive Committee, Judge H. L. Cook, chairman; Dr. H. W. Lilly, treasurer; Hon. Q. K. Nimocks, secretary, for their constant sympathy given for the furtherance of the work of the institution.

Very obediently,

E. E. SMITH, *Principal*.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE CHEROKEE NORMAL SCHOOL OF ROBESON COUNTY

MR. E. E. SAMS,
Raleigh, N. C.

PEMBROKE, N. C., December 22, 1916.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit herewith my biennial report of the Cherokee Normal School of Robeson County.

The campus of the Cherokee Normal School is situated about one-half mile west of the station of Pembroke on the Seaboard Railway. It contains ten acres of land, covered in part by an original growth of long-leaf pine. The campus is almost square in shape and the land alone is worth at least \$1,250.

On this piece of land there are two buildings. One is a dormitory recently erected at a cost of about \$3,700 and containing twelve bedrooms, a linen room, a dining-room and a cookroom.

The other building is used as a school building, and contains three recitation rooms and an auditorium. The recitation rooms have patent desks, hylo-plate blackboards, and maps. Each recitation room also has a coat room and teacher's desk.

The auditorium is filled with home-made seats and also has one Stieff piano, paid for by the patrons of the School. The auditorium and each recitation room has one cast-iron wood heater. The School also contains a library worth about \$50. The School was established to train teachers for the children of the Indian race in North Carolina. Most of these Indians are living in Robeson and adjoining counties, where more than fifty teachers are employed in teaching in their schools. Practically all of these teachers received a part or all of their education at this School. All the teachers in their public schools are Indian teachers. Most of the older people are illiterate, as they did not have separate schools until recently, and they would not go to the negro schools and could not go to the white schools.

The Indian Normal is the only Indian school under the State law, and is the only school in the State where the Indians can get any high school training. A few of the Indian boys and girls are ambitious to go to college, and they have to depend on the Indian Normal for their preparation.

The white people around here say there has been a wonderful improvement in these people in the last ten or fifteen years, and most of them say that this improvement is due in a large degree to the influence of the Normal School.

In this School there is one Principal and three lady assistants. All of the teachers are white teachers. One lady teacher has charge of the first three grades, another has charge of the next three, while the Principal, with the assistance of the music teacher, tries to teach seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades.

The Primary Department was added some years ago to serve as a practice school for teachers and a place to see model teaching done. At present there are on roll as many as the room can accommodate and there are others who want to come. The intermediate room is also full, and several have been turned away. If there were room, I am sure we would enroll many more for that department. The teacher for this room has been giving one period each day to the teaching of domestic science. All the girls in the school above the

third grade were taken, and nothing they have learned has been worth so much to them as that. It has directly benefited the people as no part of the School work has done. The parents say their girls are interested in house-work as never before, are cooking better than they once did, and are making the family clothes that were hired made before. They are able to see the benefit and do not fail to say so. It is unfortunate that we cannot give more time to this phase of the work.

A music teacher was first employed about five years ago. As I have before stated, the patrons of the School bought a piano and the State pays the teacher. The music pupils pay a small fee, and that goes into the fund for incidental expenses. The people were anxious to have a music teacher in the School, because there was not one anywhere among their people. This meant much to them in their home, social, and church life. I suppose it is needless to say that we have also seen the results in the School, and have been benefited there. I believe the Music Department is doing better work this year than it has ever done.

We have enrolled in the other room about thirty pupils, and they cover in their work about four grades. Some of this work is done by the music teacher, but almost all is done by the Principal. About one-third of these pupils are grown men and women. They are above twenty years old. Their time is worth something to them, for all of them are attending school at a sacrifice and ought to be getting as much as possible out of it. Most of them will not attend school many more years, but with that number of grades, the classes have to be combined so that most of the pupils suffer for lack of attention or are held back or carried along too rapidly. With the number of grades it is impossible to classify them properly.

We need two additional teachers, but we do not have any place to put them. For a small sum a movable partition can be made across one end of the auditorium and a recitation room can be arranged there. We can arrange to give more time to the domestic science and more time to the high school grades. I am sure we would enroll more pupils in these grades if we were able to give them more attention. An additional teacher would require an additional yearly appropriation of about \$500.

The School building is in great need of covering, and it will take about \$500 to cover it and to fit up a room in the auditorium. It may take more but that certainly will not be more than enough. For it to go uncovered another year will mean great damage to the building.

The dormitory is in need of furniture as it has not yet been furnished, and another \$500 will be required to furnish it. All of the Indians are not within reach of the School, and in order for it to reach those Indians living some distance away the dormitory was erected. Very few people who send girls off to school would be willing to put them to board among strangers, unless the school had some oversight of them. The dormitory is erected on the School grounds, so that it will be under the supervision of the School Board and State Board of Education.

THE PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

Two years ago the attendance for the first month was 28. Last year it was 50, and this year it was 78.9. Two years ago the highest average for any month was 103, and this year it reached that the second month. Then, too,

before school had been going on for six weeks we had filled both the primary and intermediate rooms, and we do not know how many more we would have had if we had had the room. The Indians are becoming interested in education. At present they are still far behind but the most progressive ones, and the best citizens among them are trying to send their boys and girls to school. They certainly need one good school that will fit their boys and girls to teach their schools and give those who want it a preparation that will enable them to enter college. The education we will give them will make better citizens and better farmers of them, and the State of North Carolina will be benefited.

Respectfully

H. A. NEAL, *Principal.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

SLATER INDUSTRIAL AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS	1914-'15	1915-'16
Balance on hand, July 1st.....	\$ 508.66	\$ 2,074.25
General fund from State	5,000.00	6,000.00
General fund from Slater Fund.....	300.00	300.00
Special fund from State.....	5,979.50	17,239.64
Boarding income.....	3,514.75	4,021.10
Tuition income.....	722.05	759.10
Entrance fees income.....	186.00	215.00
Music income.....	76.90	87.50
Laundry income.....	92.52	140.75
Farm and garden income.....	337.46	389.02
Sale of text-books and school supplies.....	347.34	333.18
Students' accounts receivable.....	130.00	115.83
Student help.....	147.50	-----
Domestic Science income.....	21.76	-----
Sale of wood.....	39.25	-----
Borrowed money.....	98.50	-----
Dormitory equipment (breakage).....	1.00	-----
Donations.....	13.75	-----
Diplomas.....	31.00	44.00
Rent.....	.42	-----
Sunday school and entertainments.....	100.38	238.95
Phelps-Stokes Fund.....	-----	250.00
City of Winston-Salem.....	-----	226.99
Rebate of freight on fuel.....	-----	2.70
Dining-room and kitchen (sale of supplies).....	8.41	-----
Printing, catalogues and advertisements.....	5.25	.25
General expense.....	6.55	-----
Redemption of money orders.....	18.50	-----
Summer School and Teachers' Association.....	-----	539.62
Total receipts.....	\$ 17,687.45	\$ 32,977.88

SLATER INDUSTRIAL AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS	1914-'15	1915-'16
Board (rebate).....	\$ 11.00	\$ 14.50
Canvassing.....	26.41	-----
Catalogues and advertisements.....	264.89	191.50
Dormitory equipment.....	175.83	922.66
Dining-room and kitchen equipment.....	36.95	22.90
Dining-room and kitchen expense.....	2,508.68	3,476.75
Domestic Science and Art equipment.....	-----	39.62
Domestic Science and Art expense.....	66.25	8.80
Donations—Orphanage.....	10.00	10.00
Diplomas.....	.80	2.05
Farm and garden equipment.....	52.00	-----
Farm and garden expense.....	350.91	651.61
Fuel.....	614.62	734.61
General expense.....	17.93	176.89
Interest.....	-----	32.83
Lights.....	158.12	215.87
Library.....	54.69	5.61
Laundry.....	58.32	73.79
Music equipment.....	14.00	23.60
Music expense.....	-----	28.59
Manual training expense.....	1.20	-----
Office equipment.....	20.00	25.25
Office expense.....	377.90	607.99
Repairs and renewals.....	376.20	496.90
Real estate and buildings.....	4,823.25	17,829.03
Rent.....	4.00	-----
Redemption of money orders.....	18.50	-----
Salaries.....	4,700.25	5,230.00
Sanitation.....	143.96	56.65
Schoolroom equipment.....	-----	229.69
Student help.....	179.00	626.03
Sunday school and entertainments.....	9.00	18.74
Summer School and Teachers' Association.....	-----	415.73
Text-books and school supplies.....	322.33	310.43
Telephone and telegraph.....	102.60	135.87
Water.....	113.61	175.26
Total disbursements.....	\$ 15,613.20	\$ 32,789.75
Balance July 1st.....	\$ 2,074.25	\$ 188.13

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

Land.....	\$10,000.00
Buildings.....	50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,400.00
Other property.....	8,200.00
Total value.....	\$73,600.00

FAYETTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS	1914-'15	1915-'16
On hand July 1.....	\$ 11.11	\$ 58.50
From State appropriation.....	4,969.25	5,993.15
From Slater Fund.....	300.00	300.00
From boarding department.....	3,380.00	3,895.73
Contingent fee.....	273.00	252.00
Diploma fees.....	22.00	9.00
Music tuition.....	95.00	90.50
Entertainment by students.....	53.55	56.05
Sale of orchard products.....	11.00	-----
Sale of pine poles.....	7.20	-----
Contributions from teachers and students.....	30.91	-----
Balance due for board.....	27.00	-----
Other sources.....	-----	102.52
Total receipts.....	\$ 9,180.02	\$ 10,757.45
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 3,751.43	\$ 4,245.50
Directors' expenses.....	3.50	20.67
Advertising, printing, stationery, and stamps.....	253.38	280.98
Fuel, lights, and fixtures.....	751.00	414.41
Furniture and furnishings.....	26.40	-----
Permanent improvements.....	34.70	889.01
Incidentals.....	-----	25.10
Athletics.....	-----	125.00
Repairs and renewals.....	-----	515.00
Clerical assistance and office books.....	-----	48.00
Sanitation and disinfectants.....	-----	46.00
Student help, dining-room, and farm.....	389.10	428.00
Canvassing.....	128.20	75.00
Telephone and telegraph.....	36.00	36.77
Pump and farm implements.....	25.60	-----
Provisions and supplies.....	3,012.11	3,314.75
Furnishings for kitchen, dining-room, dormitory, and laundry.....	55.60	-----
Rent of dormitories.....	80.00	100.00
Shrubbery and work on campus.....	77.40	-----
Commencement expenses.....	10.75	28.10
Lights (kerosene).....	61.10	-----
Range and fixtures.....	194.00	-----
Balance on piano.....	86.00	-----
Expenses for entertainments.....	17.00	-----
Janitor.....	128.25	-----
Total disbursements.....	\$ 8,993.27	\$ 10,592.29
Balance July 1.....	\$ 58.50	\$ 165.16

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

Land.....	\$ 4,000.00
Buildings.....	26,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,000.00
Other property.....	305.00
Total value of property.....	\$33,305.00

ELIZABETH CITY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS	1914-'15	1915-'16
Balance on hand July 1.....	\$.80	\$ 220.43
State fund—permanent improvement.....		3,333.34
State fund—maintenance.....	5,605.00	5,600.00
Slater fund.....	300.00	300.00
Incidental fee.....	303.10	371.01
Music tuition.....	106.45	175.30
Farm rent.....	61.37	61.37
Domestic Science and Domestic Art.....	8.10	8.23
County Board of Education.....	75.00	75.00
From General Education Board for Summer School.....		150.00
Miscellaneous.....	53.65	
Practice School tuition.....	95.70	74.95
Lights.....	100.74	131.25
City Board of Education.....	285.00	
Slater fund for Summer School.....		50.00
Piano fund.....		171.56
Library fund.....		20.00
Totals.....	\$ 6,999.91	\$ 10,742.44
DISBURSEMENTS		
Purchase of land.....	\$	\$ 3,333.34
Salaries.....	4,835.00	4,660.00
Principal's traveling expenses.....	43.90	
Sundries.....	264.59	165.62
Repairs and supplies.....	154.73	313.83
Fuel.....	679.58	661.11
Domestic Science supplies.....	12.28	
Janitor.....	200.00	
Sanitation.....	69.54	46.75
Printing.....	152.92	190.41
Phone.....	30.00	24.00
Administration.....		135.40
Summer School expenses.....		200.00
Dining-room supplies and repairs.....		24.83
Disinfectants.....		43.05
Lights, fixtures, globes, and furniture.....		558.12
Surveying land.....	15.00	
W. L. Cahoon for professional services.....	170.00	
T. J. Markham for professional services.....	135.00	
Dr. Messerve's expenses—Commencement speaker.....	11.94	
Totals.....	\$ 6,779.48	\$ 10,356.46
Balance on hand July 1.....	220.43	385.88

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

Land (41 acres).....	\$ 7,500.00
Buildings.....	32,500.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,000.00
Total value of property.....	\$42,000.00

REPORT OF SLATER FUND.

1914-'15	
Received from Slater fund, October 14, 1914	\$ 300.00
Received from Slater fund, January 6, 1915	300.00
Received from Slater fund, April 8, 1915	300.00
Total receipts	\$ 900.00
Paid to W. A. Blair, Treasurer, Winston-Salem Normal School, October 14, 1914	\$ 100.00
Paid to Thos. J. Markham, Treas., Elizabeth City Normal School, Oct. 14, 1914	100.00
Paid to H. W. Lilly, Treasurer, Fayetteville Normal School, October 14, 1914	100.00
Paid to W. A. Blair, Treasurer, Winston-Salem Normal School, January 9, 1915	100.00
Paid to H. W. Lilly, Treasurer, Fayetteville Normal School, January 9, 1915	100.00
Paid to Thos. J. Markham, Treas., Elizabeth City Normal School, Jan. 9, 1915	100.00
Paid to W. A. Blair, Treasurer, Winston-Salem Normal School, April 8, 1915	100.00
Paid to H. W. Lilly, Treasurer, Fayetteville Normal School, April 8, 1915	100.00
Paid to Thos. J. Markham, Treas., Elizabeth City Normal School, April 8, 1915	100.00
Total disbursements	\$ 900.00
1915-'16	
Received from Slater fund, October 7, 1915	\$ 300.00
Received from Slater fund, January 4, 1916	300.00
Received from Slater fund, April 4, 1916	300.00
Total receipts	\$ 900.00
Paid to H. W. Lilly, Treasurer, Fayetteville Normal School, October 7, 1915	\$ 100.00
Paid to Thos. J. Markham, Treas., Elizabeth City Normal School, Oct. 7, 1915	100.00
Paid to W. A. Blair, Treasurer, Winston-Salem Normal School, October 7, 1915	100.00
Paid to H. W. Lilly, Treasurer, Fayetteville Normal School, February 22, 1916	100.00
Paid to W. A. Blair, Treasurer, Winston-Salem Normal School, February 22, 1916	100.00
Paid to Thos. J. Markham, Treas., Elizabeth City Normal School, February 22, 1916	100.00
Paid to Thos. J. Markham, Treas., Elizabeth City Normal School, April 4, 1916	100.00
Paid to W. A. Blair, Treasurer, Winston-Salem Normal School, April 4, 1916	100.00
Paid to H. W. Lilly, Treasurer, Fayetteville Normal School, April 4, 1916	100.00
Total disbursements	\$ 900.00

CHEROKEE NORMAL SCHOOL OF ROBESON COUNTY.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS		
Warrant drawn September 26, 1913 in favor of J. Y. Joyner, Secretary of the State Board of Education, and held for use in erecting dormitory and for improvements	\$	1,925.00
Appropriation, 1915.....		2,000.00
Total for building and improvements.....	\$	3,925.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Paid to J. B. Plummer, contractor, warrant held by J. Y. Joyner for building, September 8, 1915.....	\$	1,925.00
Paid to J. B. Plummer, contractor, October 22, 1915.....		475.00
Paid to J. B. Plummer, contractor, December 2, 1915.....		1,285.00
Paid to C. E. Hartge, architect.....		75.00
Paid Robesonian, printing advertisements for bids.....		2.40
Paid Alderman Toy and China Co., equipment.....		24.97
Paid Raleigh Furniture Co., equipment.....		74.75
Paid Southern School Supply Co., equipment.....		60.49
Total disbursements.....	\$	3,922.61
Balance from building and improvement fund.....		2.39

MAINTENANCE FUND.

RECEIPTS	1914-'15	1915-'16
Balance on hand July 1.....	\$ 215.25	\$ 333.90
Transferred from building and improvement fund to maintenance fund for improvements.....		2.39
State appropriation for maintenance.....	2,750.00	2,750.00
Total funds for year.....	\$ 2,965.25	\$ 3,036.29
DISBURSEMENTS		
Paid O. V. Hamrick, Principal, salary 4 months.....	\$ 360.00	\$.....
Paid O. V. Hamrick, Principal, incidental expenses for the school.....	8.62	.....
Paid H. A. Neal, Principal, salary 8 months.....	666.66	.....
Paid H. A. Neal, Principal, salary 12 months.....	.....	1,033.34
Paid Annie E. Carroll, teacher, salary, 8 months.....	450.00	.....
Paid Belle Armstrong, teacher, salary 8 months.....	540.00	540.00
Paid Lelia McCulloch, teacher, salary 8 months.....	500.00	560.00
Paid Oma M. Cheek, teacher, salary 8 months.....	.....	400.00
Paid W. M. Welch Mfg. Co., diplomas.....	24.00	.....
Paid Chas. M. Stieff, payment on piano.....	52.07	.....
Paid Minnie Lennon, stenographer (Goins vs. Trustees).....	.....	50.90
Paid J. L. Seawell, Clerk Supreme Court, printing record.....	.....	73.10
Paid J. L. Seawell, Clerk Supreme Court, printing brief.....	.....	31.50
Paid J. L. Seawell, Clerk Supreme Court, costs.....	.....	18.40
Paid Southern School Supply Co., supplies.....	.....	4.00
Paid McLean, Varsar & McLean, attorneys.....	.....	141.68
Paid Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	.....	24.00
Paid Dobbin-Ferrall Co., equipment.....	.....	7.40
Total disbursements.....	\$ 2,631.35	\$ 2,884.32
Balance on hand July 1.....	\$ 333.90	\$ 201.97

BIENNIAL REPORT

CHEROKEE NORMAL SCHOOL OF ROBESON COUNTY—Continued.

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

Land (10 acres).....	\$ 1,250.00
Buildings.....	7,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	700.00
Total value of property.....	\$ 8,950.00

SALARY AND EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENT

1914-'15	
Salary, E. E. Sams, July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915.....	\$ 2,000.00
Traveling expenses, E. E. Sams, July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915.....	178.55
Mileage books, E. E. Sams, July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915.....	160.00
Total.....	\$ 2,338.55
1915-'16	
Salary, E. E. Sams, July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916.....	\$ 2,000.00
Traveling expenses, E. E. Sams, July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916.....	141.76
Mileage books, E. E. Sams, July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916.....	160.00
Total.....	\$ 2,301.76

ENROLLMENT

1914-'15	Prep. Dept. and Normal	Practice School	Total
Winston-Salem—number enrolled.....	211	235	446
Elizabeth City—number enrolled.....	292	106	398
Fayetteville—number enrolled.....	209	96	305
Grand total.....	712	437	1,149
1915-'16			
Winston-Salem—number enrolled.....	234	272	506
Elizabeth City—number enrolled.....	339	129	468
Fayetteville—number enrolled.....	275	81	356
Grand total.....	848	482	1,330

INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Primary Department	Intermediate Department	High School and Normal School	Total
Number enrolled 1914-'15.....	55	60	31	146
Number enrolled 1915-'16.....	65	55	47	167

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Superintendent has visited those schools from time to time. He has found that the work of each has been prosecuted with faithfulness on the part of the principals, teachers, and students. At each school he has observed a growing spirit of earnestness and coöperation, a desire for greater and fuller development, and pride in this growth, and, above all, a distinct and manifest feeling of love and patriotism to our State.

THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOLS

In these schools there are two pressing and urgent needs. The first of these is more dormitory room and adequate space for carrying on the industrial work. At Elizabeth City there is absolutely no provision whatever for taking care of the young men. They are forced to room in the city or neighboring homes, too often under conditions that neutralize or render inefficient the training and habit-forming discipline and drill which the school endeavors to give. As a matter of effective results and good discipline, and more especially as a matter of good morals, this need is most pressing and deserves the careful consideration of all who are interested in the proper development of the leaders of the colored race.

At Fayetteville the conditions are almost as bad, and in some respects are worse. The boys are forced to board in the city, about a mile away, or to room in cottages near by rented by the school. In these cottages there are four, five, and even six boys in one room, under conditions which make it next to impossible for adequate supervision. The rooming and boarding in private homes in many respects is preferable to this.

At Winston-Salem the boys are occupying the attic floor of the administration building. This is an unsatisfactory arrangement. We need a separate building in which to properly take care of these boys.

The present facilities for taking care of the girls at Fayetteville are inadequate. At the present time every room in the girls' dormitory is occupied by not less than four girls, while some of the rooms have five. The building was designed with a view to putting two girls to a room. You can imagine the crowded condition. The conditions at Elizabeth City are nearly as bad. The girls' dormitory has forty-four rooms with one hundred and fifty-five girls and eleven teachers as occupants. A little mathematical calculation will show that there are nearly four persons to each room. If the teachers are put two in a room, it will leave exactly enough space for the girls with four to a room. At each of these two schools a dormitory with much increased capacity should be erected for the girls and the present dormitory for girls should be turned over to the use of the boys. The proper development of these schools and the moral welfare of the students demand such improvements.

In regard to new buildings, there is another need which should receive consideration, and that is the matter of adequate provision for carrying on the industrial work. It is generally conceded that this subject is one of the most practical and most important in the curriculum for giving the right kind of training to the young men and young women whom we send out to train the future men and women of our State. This work has been encouraged in a substantial way for a number of years by the Trustees of the

John F. Slater Fund through donations for training in domestic science. The present appropriation from this source is \$900, or \$300 for each school, per year. Recently the General Educational Board recognized our needs in regard to manual training for boys and for training in home gardening, donated \$4,050 for equipment in these schools. We are now embarrassed with the problem of the proper use of this equipment without adequate buildings in which to use and care for it. At each of these schools we have excellent farming lands, suitable for gardening and use not only as demonstration work but for raising a large part of the vegetables, milk, and butter used by the schools. I believe two or three thousand dollars spent at each school for developing this line of work would pay as a financial investment as well as a much needed laboratory for these schools.

The second great need of these Colored Normal Schools is a better trained teaching force. To get this it is absolutely necessary to pay better salaries. For four or five hundred dollars a year we cannot hope to get and hold the kind of teachers we need to train the future teachers of the State. We need at least one high-grade teacher in each school to have charge of the practice school and the teacher training or professional training side of the work. To get the kind of persons I have in mind will require a salary of not less than \$1,000. We need to strengthen the faculties of these schools by adding other teachers with better training and experience. We cannot expect to get teachers for \$300 a year that can do the work we want done; and yet this is what we are forced to try to do.

In view of these observations, and in consideration of the facts set forth in the reports of the principals, I recommend and earnestly request that you ask the General Assembly to appropriate \$30,000 for buildings in 1917 and \$30,000 for buildings in 1918, and that the maintenance fund be increased from \$17,000 to \$30,000.

THE CHEROKEE NORMAL SCHOOL OF ROBESON COUNTY.

In 1911 an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for a dormitory for this School. This was not sufficient to erect a building suitable to the needs. In 1915 another appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the same purpose. With these appropriations a dormitory has been erected at a cost of \$3,685, exclusive of the fees to the architect. The balance of the fund for building and improvement has been expended for equipment. The dormitory was completed last year, but was not used last session. It is in use or, I might say, partly in use at the present. On account of lack of funds with which to properly equip this building, we are not able at the present to get from it the benefits for which it was built. We need at least \$500 with which to furnish this building and add permanent improvements, such as a well and proper outhouses. The other building, which is used for recitations, is greatly in need of repairs. This building should be recovered this year. If this is not done, permanent injury will result. This, with other needed improvements, will cost about \$500.

There is need for another teacher for this School. When we remember that this school to the Indians of Robeson and adjoining counties is their only chance in this State for high school, normal school, college or university training, it seems that we should endeavor to make this training as full and rich as we can, especially until we have helped them to develop sufficient

leadership to carry forward their own training or the training of their own people. We have found it advisable to have a practice school. So we placed one of the teachers in charge of the primary department. This department has been swamped with pupils to such extent that we were forced to limit the number, or rather the capacity of the room demanded that a limit be fixed. The congested condition of this room approximates the condition under which many of the advanced pupils who do work with the children of this room will be forced to work when they take charge of the country schools. In the intermediate department the conditions are likewise crowded. The work of the four upper grades is done by the principal with the assistance of the music teacher, who devotes a part of her time to the academic work. The large number of classes makes it impossible for the work in this department to be done as it should be.

Realizing the very great need of training in sewing and cooking, it was decided last year to have one of the teachers give an hour each day to this work. It has proved a wise measure and one that is exceedingly popular with the pupils and parents. This work should be continued and enlarged. To carry it on and to give the needed relief in the other work, we should have an additional teacher. We can get one for the work we have in mind for \$500 per year.

I, therefore, recommend that you ask the General Assembly to appropriate \$500 for equipping the dormitory and \$500 for improvements, and an increase of \$500 in the maintenance fund, making it \$3,250 instead of \$2,750 per year.

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL



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