

PRINCIPAL OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE DIES: DR. HOLLIS B. FRISSELL PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY

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PRINCIPAL OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE DIES

Dr. Hollis B. Frissell Passes Away Suddenly

Hampton, Va., 12 Noon, Aug. 6.
R. S. Abbott,
Editor Chicago Defender, 3159
State,
Father died suddenly Sunday
afternoon.
SYDNEY D. FRISSELL.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., Aug. 10.—Hampton Institute is bowed in sorrow over the death of Rev. Hollis Burke Frissell, D. D., principal of the school, who died suddenly Sunday afternoon in the Mansion House, his residence on the campus. His death is a great shock to the school, the nation and the civilized world. While his health had been poor his death was unexpected. His passing removed from the stage of action one of the noblest sons of America.

Dr. Frissell was born in Amenia, N. Y., July 14, 1851. Not quite a month ago he quietly celebrated his 66th birthday. He was graduated from Yale, class of 1874; Union Theological Seminary, 1879. Assistant pastor Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, N. Y., 1880. In 1880 he became chaplain of Hampton Institute, and 1893 was elected principal of the school and had held the position until the day of his death. He was a wonderful character. He, like the late Booker T. Washington, made a study of the life and character of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of

Hampton Institute. He believed and taught this principle: "That what the Race needed was not culture of the head, not chiefly a knowledge of history and literature, but enough of the brain to make them think well, control their lower desires and love their fellowmen, but mainly industrial training, steadiness and mastery of trades, loving skillful use of hands and eyes and voice." In all of his great speeches, talks and words of advice, this thought was the dominant feature. It was this principle that made Hampton Institute the work of Dr. Armstrong and it was the same that helped Dr. Frissell to carry it to its present success and Hampton today leads the world as an industrial institution.

Mantle Falls on Frissell

On May 11, 1893, Dr. Armstrong died. The mantle fell upon Dr. Frissell. There was no other to take the place of the dear hero but Dr. Frissell. He knew the history of Hampton. He had been the advisor and counsellor of Dr. Armstrong. He knew the historic spot. He learned at close hand the pioneer settlers of America and the first slaves landed on this continent; here Powhatan reigned; here the Indian child was first met; here the Indian child was first baptized; here freedom was first given the slaves by General Butler's famous "contraband" order; in sight of this shore the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac saved the Union and revolutionized naval warfare; here General Grant based the operations of his final campaign. He knew about General Armstrong meeting Mrs. Mary Peake, who had opened a small school in 1862 along Hampton Road under the auspices of the American Missionary Society and in 1867 he knew about General Armstrong accepting the place of principal of a school. General Armstrong continued at Hampton until his death and the man that had steered the work, that knew of the trials and hardships of the school was chosen after the death of the general. Dr. Frissell was chaplain for thirteen years. The school was founded to educate Indians and members of the Race. Not until this day has it deviated from this principle.

Booker Washington a Graduate

The late Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton, Major Allen Washington, Editor Robert S. Abbott and a thousand others are graduates of Hampton. General Armstrong was accustomed to say "that if Hampton Institute had only sent out one Booker T. Washington it would have paid back to the

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American people all the money that has ever been contributed to the school." When one considers what this one man has been able to accomplish for his race and country there is reason to feel that General Armstrong's statement is correct. Mr. Washington's book, "Up From Slavery," has been translated into many languages, tells this wonderful story of his life. Hampton has sent out thousands of young men and women who have taught the people of their communities this same lesson of the dignity of labor. This principle was adhered to by Dr. Frissell. Perhaps there is not a single white man today who has helped the people of different sections of the country to understand the real conditions of the Race in this country as Dr. Frissell. He told it on the platform, in church, in school, at the banquet table, in magazines, newspapers and pamphlets. He lived with the people and mingled with them and

the nation were donors and patrons of the institution. Although under the control of no sect, the school is actively and earnestly Christian.

Central Thought of Hampton

The central thought of Hampton Institute has always been that what is obtained of agricultural, mechanical, scientific or academic knowledge is to be used in the service of others. To this every boy and girl is trained to teach or to be of service to the community in other ways. The jail, the poor house, the old log cabin, the Sunday school and the churches of the neighborhood are called into requisition to fit these young people to labor for others. This principle Dr. Frissell kept up until the time of his death and was the cause of Hampton's wonderful success. The students are not only taught to be of service to the poor and needy, but they are also given instruction in methods of teaching in the class room. Since 1868, upwards of 15,000 students have received instruction at Hampton. At least 60 are at the head of institutions of learning. At Chicago, Ill., there is a Hampton Club and when Dr. Frissell was there in the spring of the year in the interest of the Greater Hampton Movement, this club entertained him and was the cause of many in the west learning more about the work of the school. While Dr. Frissell was in Chicago this spring, a reporter for the Chicago Defender interviewed him before he addressed the audience at the Eighth Regiment armory. He said, "We have sent out some 3,000 tradesmen and farmers, 3,000 homekeepers, 1,000 laborers and servants, 1,000 business men and clerks, 800 in professional life and 400 are pursuing studies in other institutions. Since 1868, graduates and students have taught more than 500,000 students in 18 states and today 75,000 people are under the influence of Hampton graduates or former students. As an outgrowth of this school there are 30 industrial schools, land companies and social settlements, influencing at least 16,000 people." In reply the Defender reporter told him: "It would be hard to compute the money value to America of what this unique university has done in turning out leaders for the Race."

Buildings Are Monuments

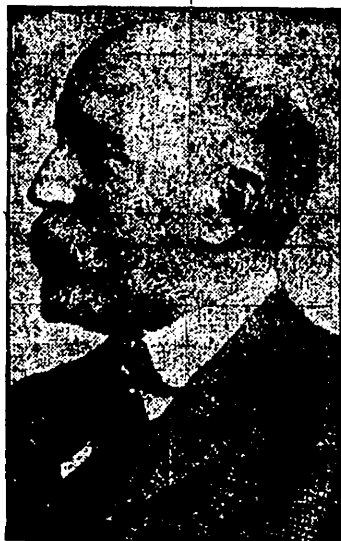
The buildings are monuments to the work of General Armstrong and Dr. Frissell. Cleveland Hall Girls' Dormitory, Huntington Library, Armstrong-Slater Memorial Building, Virginia Hall, Shellbank's Dairy Farm Building, Domestic Science Building stand as beacon lights to the two sainted principals. No graduate has ever left these buildings that does not remember them and the life and work of Dr. Frissell. The memory of them brings into their very souls the spirits of these two great and noble characters. What graduate does not recall the Hampton hymns and folk songs. The wealth and brain of this and other countries have traveled here to hear Hampton's singers and its glee clubs have been heard all over America with telling effect.

Hampton's Threefold Education

The distinctive feature of Hampton's education is its threefold character: It is an educator of the head, the hand and the heart. The practical virtues of honesty, truth, perseverance, thgr-

oughness, reliability and ness are inculcated; the student feeling to reason is taught the necessity of economic independence and sane and sound leadership shown and emphasized by the life and character of Dr. Frissell. He taught that it was through industrial training that the Race become skilled mechanics and that their services are in ever increasing demand and are highly paid for. Another important training that Hampton and Dr. Frissell emphasized was the study of the Bible.

ATTEND DR. FRISSELL'S FUNERAL
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 10.—Dr. Robert Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Emmet J. Scott, executive secretary, Warren Dugan, treasurer, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington left for Hampton Institute, Va., to attend the funeral of the late Dr. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute. Memorial services will be held at the institute for him when the school convenes. Dr. Frissell was a bosom friend of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.



DR. FRISSELL

knew their needs and had an understanding of both races that had been given to very few men. But few men have been able to accomplish more toward bringing about pleasant relations between the two races than did Dr. Frissell. Presidents of the United States have been members of the trustee board. May 14, 1909, ex-President Taft wrote: "Dr. Frissell, I consider it an honor to be a member of the board and I shall be very glad to contribute what little I can to continue the success of the school." The late Robert C. Ogden, LL. D., philanthropist and eminent Christian citizen of New York, was a president of the trustee board and the Rev. Alexander McKimzie, D. D., Cambridge, Mass., and Bishop W. N. McVickar, Providence, R. I., have served as vice presidents. In fact, the biggest men of