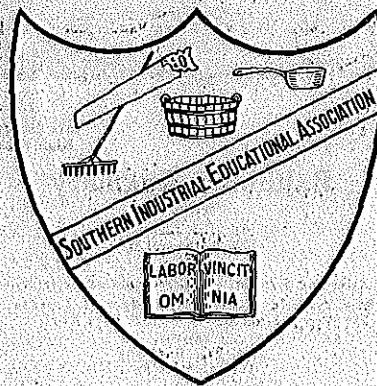


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OF THE
Southern Industrial Educational
Association



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Southern Industrial Educational Association

(INCORPORATED)

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What this Association Does.

It encourages and promotes, as far as possible, industrial training of the most useful and practical sort for the white boys and girls of the mountain districts of the Southern States. It tries to accomplish this in the midst of the mountain peoples so that the influence of the work will immediately affect the surrounding community, and so that the boys and girls will return to their mountain homes to raise the standards of comfort in living, and the ideals of life.

No money of the Association is spent for salaries, as all the officers and trustees gladly give their services to the work, but the funds of the Association are used for the following purposes:

1. To aid in building and equipping schools for industrial work.
 2. To assist in paying salaries of industrial teachers.
 3. To provide scholarships which shall enable poor but deserving children to attend schools, assisted by the Association.
 4. To bring to the attention of the enlightened and prosperous outside world the great needs of the two millions of illiterate people who for generations have been isolated and forgotten in their remote mountain fastnesses.
- It is the hope of the Association eventually to have a fund sufficient to establish a model school somewhere in the mountains which shall train its pupils to become missionaries of industrial work among their own people, and we appeal to our readers for contributions which shall some day make this possible.

Patriotism versus Ignorance.

MARTHA S. GIELOW.

The soul within which the fire of patriotism does not burn is as a lantern whose light has gone out. A more pitiable

object could not exist than "a man without a country," and yet what can one's country be to one where the light of her civilization is almost unknown, and where the inspiring glory of her flag fails to awaken a thrill? Though descendants of the nation's heroes of Revolutionary fame, the mountain people are cut off by their remoteness from her progress and advancement, orphaned, as it were, from the mother-world. But no matter how strong her bulwarks nor how great her power, no nation can afford to exile forever in ignorance the children of her own bosom.

The truest patriotism and loyalty to the State, is the rearing of patriots; the truest philanthropy is helping others to help themselves; the greatest monument to the heroes of the nation is the living monument of their educated descendants. The highest duty to America of an American citizen is the stand for honorable enlightened citizenship of American children and the eternal glory of the intellectual status and supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race in this country. The Master said: "First cast the beam out of thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye." Therefore, it behooves us to first cast out the shadow of illiteracy that darkens our own fair land that we be better able to see and judge of the mote of ignorance we are trying to remove from our foreign brother abroad and at home. Our standard of exchange is *gold*, and surely the standard of our citizenship should not be less than the refined metal of the coin. As by the furnace and polishing-wheel the rough ore is made perfect and acceptable, only through sound and thorough training of heart, brain, and hand can the true ring of manhood be sounded, and the true status of citizenship be attained.

We repudiate the spurious coin, and we do also spurn and repudiate the spurious citizen. By casting out the spurious coin we maintain our golden standard, and only by casting out the vices of ignorance can we bring forth the manly citizen, heroic defender, patriotic statesman. Prisons and penitentiaries are poor "refiners" of spurious manhood and the victims of ignorance. Industrial training and Chris-

tian enlightenment in early youth would obviate the necessity for many of these reformatory institutions. The inequality of educational opportunity is a deadly menace to the development of our American children of the mountains. The very strength and backbone of the nation today is stored in the undeveloped manhood and womanhood of our Appalachian range, and patriotic philanthropy must turn to the mountains if the backbone of the nation is to be strengthened by the links of knowledge and industrial uplift. Three millions of the nation's children should not be left in darkness and ignorance because of their pitiful poverty and remoteness. Nor can we truly sing of this as the land of the "noble free," land of "sweet liberty," until freedom from ignorance does in truth ring from "every mountain side."

An Account of Quaker Meadow School, Morganton District, North Carolina.

(Taken from the report of the Visitor of the Southern
Industrial Educational Association.)

I found the school house at Quaker Meadow an old log cabin, with only one room, about sixteen by eighteen feet. There were about thirty-five children crowded into this tiny space, some of whom were sitting on boxes. One little fellow arose from his box and politely offered me his seat. It was a very blustering day, and the wind blew in through many cracks, but the children seemed happy in spite of their discomforts. Some of the children walk from homes two and three miles distant, yet come regularly; and although very poor and poorly nourished, they are bright and responsive to their teacher, whose love for the work (not remuneration) has led her to that lonely place.

A member of the Association has given a new school house, with two rooms, which will be ready for occupancy this autumn. The larger room will hold fifty pupils, the smaller one will be used for recitations and the industrial work.

The younger girls and beginners in sewing are given simple articles to make; the larger girls make plain underclothing and gingham dresses. The boys are taught patching, darning, and sewing on of buttons, and all their work, including cooking, is admirably done.

Within a stone's throw of this school stood, until a few years ago, the large tree under which General McDowell held a meeting of the mountaineers of the neighborhood, where they resolved to march against the British forces, whom they routed at King's Mountain. Many of the children of this district are descendants of these heroic men.

From the Report of the Industrial Teacher in the Morganton, N. C., School District.

The closing of the school at St. Mary's Mission was celebrated by a grand picnic May 26th. The children and parents came many miles, the greater number walking, but some in carts drawn by mules, over rough mountain roads, and all carrying baskets and packages containing good things to eat.

Swings, jumping ropes, and ring-plays had been arranged for their enjoyment. The school room was decorated with mountain laurel and every one brought flowers. Upon the desks were spread the sewing, done by both girls and boys; bread made by them, and specimens of penmanship. The parents were as proud of these exhibits as the children.

After luncheon the children entertained the visitors with recitations, songs, kitchen-garden exercises, and a very creditable broom drill and table setting. The day closed with the awarding of prizes.

It is difficult for those who live in towns, where amusement is easily found, to realize the pleasure these people derive from such simple exercises, and we teachers wish to thank all those who have helped to make the school year a happy and successful one.

From an Address Given Before the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, by Mrs. Lipscombe, President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ten years ago there was no manual training in the county schools of this State, and very little interest was taken in industrial education of any kind. Seven years ago the Federation of Women's Clubs met in Athens, Georgia, where, at the suggestion of Mr. Branson, the President of the State Normal School, our women formulated a plan to engraft manual training in our county schools. In a few moments \$800 was raised for this purpose, and it was announced publicly that the school that would offer the greatest inducement would get the funds for a model school. Danielsville, one of our oldest towns, and far from a railroad, made the greatest effort, so the model industrial school was placed there. The women realized that girls as well as boys should be instructed in the cultivation of the garden and the field, so simple agricultural methods were added to the domestic and manual training.

It was in this way that the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs introduced Industrial Education into the common schools of this State. Two years after the Danielsville school was opened I was invited to the commencement. It was a very unique occasion, not the usual speaking of speeches, songs and music—but two of the pupils, a boy and a girl, cooked on the stage. The boy made soup, and told, while he worked, of the nutritive value of the materials used in making it. After the soup was made it was passed around the audience, who tasted it and pronounced it good. The girl prepared a tray for an invalid in the same manner, talking, while doing it, intelligently of the chemistry and nutritive values of the foods used. This, too, was passed and found good. The other day the father of that boy sent a vote of thanks to the women of Georgia for the establishment of that school. He said he had moved to Athens, had rented a house which was in very bad condition; the win-

dows were broken, blinds off, the hinges and the hardware out of order generally. He could not get a workman to make the repairs, and the boy said, "Father, I can do it, if you will give me the material and the implements." The father furnished these, and the boy did the work that was to be done as well as any carpenter in Athens could have done it. Now, at that school they have a nice workshop; they make benches, desks and tables; they do good cooking, and the girls are taught to sew. This was the first experiment that the Federation of Clubs made in our State. The results were practical and satisfactory. Our second school was in Potter's District; that, too, is a success, and is maintained largely by the Womans' Club of Rome, Georgia. A third one was opened at Cass Station; the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs helped us to start this industrial school, and this year they gave us the money to pay the salary of the industrial teacher.

Our fourth experiment is at Tallulah Falls. It began in a room 12 by 14 feet, over the jail. Today I am happy to announce progress. We have six acres of beautifully wooded land, deeded to the Georgia Federation, and seventeen hundred dollars in the bank with which to begin work. The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs is working for a good system of industrial schools in the State. We can see only one way by which we can get a good system of industrial schools for blacks and whites, and that is by the State of Georgia enacting a compulsory educational law, and providing such schools as are necessary for the training of both whites and blacks. We now commit that fight to you and ask that you will see to it that our State of Georgia has the right kind of schools for both of our populations.

Mrs. Lipscombe was frequently interrupted by applause, which showed that her hearers were in full accord with the women of her State, and we regret we have not the space to print her entire address.

Mr. Theodore A. Search, President of the Industrial Art School, Philadelphia, Pa., in an address before the National

Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, speaking of agricultural schools, said:

"Where these schools are established they are proving to be of the greatest value. Already the corn crop of Iowa, and some other sections of our country, has been doubled and even tripled by the use of the industrial methods that have been developed through our agricultural schools; and the ground as yet has only been scratched; the true wealth that is to be revealed lies still deeper and will come to us through still better and more extensive training than has hitherto been given.

One can hardly estimate or even conceive of the changed conditions that are sure to follow the great development of this one industry. I believe that it is destiny that our children, instead of leaving the farms, as they now do, for work in the cities or in our factories, will find in the tillage of the soil such charm, such health and such profit as will induce them not only to remain agriculturists but will make of them the finest type of citizens. The agricultural community has ever been the standby and hope of our country and whatever tends to increase its strength and ability must tend to increase the strength of the nation along lines which are the most profitable and desirable."

The Southern Industrial Educational Association wishes to begin to teach agriculture in the mountain schools. Will not our readers help us to do this? A definite account of the way we propose to do it will be given if inquiry be made of the Corresponding Secretaries.

Mothers of Coming Patriots.

Down in Alabama lives a good man who in his rounds of duty as a Methodist minister was brought in touch with many poor uneducated girls in remote rural homes; cut off from the possibility of an education of any kind. By degrees his own home was filled with these desolate children of the hills. After years of great effort kind friends helped to build a dormitory. Then came the need of a school

building, which the Southern Industrial Educational Association made possible by a gift of five thousand dollars to his great work from Miss C. A. Taylor. The Pauline Taylor Hall of the Downing Industrial School for girls near Brewton, Ala., is a memorial worthy the noble donor, and a pride to the Association.

Splendid work is being done in this school for the poor girls of Alabama who could not otherwise have a chance to better their condition by Christian education and industrial training. But the long, heavy strain is exhausting the vitality of Dr. Shofner, whose untiring efforts have done so much for the uplift of these future mothers and homemakers of our rural people.

He needs aid, he needs the salary of a trained industrial teacher to fit these girls in domestic science and industrial arts. He needs fifty dollars for each of six girls unable to return to complete their course without this paltry sum or scholarship. This is a good opportunity for a patriotic memorial to a fallen hero. The training of the mothers and makers of the homes means the uplift of the race and the welfare of the nation.

MARTHA S. GIELOW.

Extract From a Letter Written by a Mountain Traveler.

From the railroad we drove over a road so rough that we were often obliged to get out and walk. But we forgot the discomfort and the distance of thirty-two miles, for the views were enchanting and the woods beautiful beyond description with the pink blossoms of the mountain laurel which met in arches high enough for even our covered wagon to pass without touching. About six o'clock there suddenly opened before us a round valley about four miles in circumference. The steep mountains rising from it formed a protecting wall. Here we found a settlement of about fifty houses, two churches, and a school house called "The Academy." We were cordially greeted by the head of the

school, who invited us to his house for the night. It was a comfortable home and we enjoyed the log fire and well-prepared supper. During the evening the oldest inhabitant called on the "furriners," and from him we had an interesting account of the settlement of the village. I wish I could tell it in his simple, straightforward language, but it needs the accent and voice to be fully appreciated. He said that in 1802 two men came with a drove of pigs from Ohio into this northwest corner of North Carolina so that the animals might fatten on the acorns. Finding this spot fertile they stopped here and built themselves log cabins which are still standing. The following year they came again, bringing their wives, and shortly afterwards they were joined by two or three other families.

These two men, whom we will call Smith and Jones, were both the sons of men who had fought in the Revolution. Their descendants have intermarried and stayed in the valley, and there are today probably three hundred people in the village. As at least two-thirds of them are either Smiths or Joneses it is safe to say that almost everyone is a descendant of one of those two settlers.

The founding of this village is typical of the way many of the settlements in the Appalachian range began, and when one is told that the first settler was a soldier or the descendant of one we can easily see that there are many in those far mountain fastnesses who have a right to belong to our great patriotic societies.

The Southern Industrial Educational Association will be glad to give addresses and directions for forwarding boxes or barrels of the following articles, that rural schools find most useful: Maps, globes, black-boards, books and materials for manual work, Bibles, flags, wash-basins, towels, soap, combs, clothing, blankets, pieces of silk and calico for patch-work, sewing materials, pencils, stationery, books, magazines, pictures, needles, thimbles, scissors, toys, dolls, etc.

Quarterly Magazine.

OF THE

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All communications relating to the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to the Editors, Mrs. A. W. Greely, or Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, 1914 G Street, Washington, D. C.

School Inspection.

The policy which the Southern Industrial Educational Association has pursued in aiding schools established by independent persons in the mountain districts, makes it of the greatest importance that these schools, and others appealing for assistance, should be regularly visited, inspected and reported upon by a competent agent.

The fact that our Auxiliary Associations, and many patrons, have so often designated the schools to which their contributions shall be sent, increases the importance of this visitation. Should any mistake be made in the selection of schools for aid, we will, naturally, be held responsible.

The means of the Association, largely by reason of the frequent designation of the objects of bounty by the Auxiliary Associations and other contributors, have been so limited that this inspection of schools has not been made to our entire satisfaction.

The service, so far, has been performed by members and well wishers, whose visits, made at their own expense, have not been regular. Many of the schools are situated in places difficult to reach even during the most favorable seasons of the year.

We trust that our Auxiliary Associations and patrons will take this subject into consideration, and send us money that may be used for the purpose.

A Noted Feudist.

A mission worker among the mountaineers tells the story of a man who had been known in his day as one of the worst feudists of his section.

His grandfather and father came from Virginia in the year 1774 with Captain George Rogers Clark, afterward the celebrated Indian fighter. They both participated in the bloody Indian wars that subsequently drove out the earliest settlers and discouraged for several years further settlements. His father and his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, fled to the mountains, locating at the head waters of the Cumberland River, in what is now called Harlan county. There they lived until the father was killed in a feud, and the family was obliged to move back to the old home place at the Elkhorn head waters; and, subsequently, to their present home near Cumberland Falls. Said he: "I was born about seventy-two years ago, and up to the age of sixteen lived about as other mountain boys, spending most of my time in the garden patch and hunting. There was no school near to go to, so I got no 'book larnin' to hurt." How many men have you killed, was asked. To which he replied: "I am charged with eighteen; but I never done that many—not by a lot. But those that I did I met face to face in the open, man to man—yes, it was a bad business, parson; but I guess it had to be." The relator of this story exhibited no braggadocio or vindictiveness, but seemed to consider it all as a matter of but ordinary interest about which he did not care to talk—often. It was hard to realize that this apparently mild, kindly disposed and hospitable man was the chief actor in these bloody feuds. He took me to his house about three miles down one of the valleys, where, with his wife and grandchildren, he was living peaceably, trying to eke out a living by working a small vegetable patch and doing odd jobs of blacksmithing. As I started to leave, the old mountaineer followed me to the door, and holding out his hand looked straight into my

eyes with a steady, honest expression in his own, as he said: "Parson, I hopes you won't think hard of me about those scraps of mine. God knows, parson, I wish I hadn't done 'em; but I was young, and wasn't raised to know no better. That's the reason, parson, I want to do all I kin to help those boys and gals yonder to grow up good men and women."

So all through the mountains we find fathers and mothers longing for something better for their children than the hardships and the evils that have made up their own lives.

Quoted from the address of the historian of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, delivered at the Ninth Biennial Council at Washington, D. C., 1908.

"Another work of great value that should appeal to all patriotic men and women is the education of the children of the mountaineers of the Southern and Southwestern States. That this education must of necessity be rudimentary in its beginnings, does not in any way detract from its legitimacy as Colonial Dame work, as a certain amount of primary education is needed before an untrained mind is able to assimilate the simplest lessons. * * * With this good end in view the Georgia Dames have established a scholarship in a school for white children in the mountains of their State.

"The Tennessee Society has subscribed one hundred dollars to the Southern Industrial Educational Association, an admirable institution, worthy of generous aid and encouragement.

"The Kentucky Society continues its maintenance of a rural school in Hart County. The Dames have formed an Educational Committee, and have adopted the Newman School of Quicksand, in a remote part of Knott County, equipping the school and supporting a teacher."

The Colonial Dames of New Jersey have, through the

Southern Industrial Educational Association, supported an industrial teacher, in a school in a mill town in North Carolina.

Notes Afield.

The generosity of a friend in the Blue Grass region has completed the sum of money which Miss Pettit and Miss Stone, of the Settlement School at Hindman, Ky., have been trying to raise for the purchase of a farm, so that the latter is now an assured fact.

During the summer the little log-cabin wash-house has been made over into a tiny hospital, capable of accommodating about ten patients. Under the skilful ministrations of Miss Butler this will become a source of help and healing to many a sick person in the mountains. Contributions of towels, napkins, bedding, wash cloths, soap and other supplies will be most thankfully received as there is little money available for the necessary equipment.

Miss Pettit writes: "We have had to refuse over 700 boys and girls for next year on account of lack of room and scholarships."

Miss Martha Berry, of the Boys' Industrial School at Rome, Ga., announces that provisional gifts of \$25,000.00 each, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Russel Sage, have been made towards the endowment fund of \$100,000.00 which she is trying to secure. These gifts are conditional upon the raising of an equal amount, so that Miss Berry is struggling to raise the \$50,000.00 necessary to make these gifts available. This is a heavy load and she appeals to friends of education everywhere for contributions to this fund.

No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

—Owen Meredith.

What Small Amounts Will Do.

Five hundred dollars will build a rural or settlement school that will accommodate fifty pupils.

Three hundred dollars will pay the salary of a missionary teacher.

Two hundred dollars will fit out the school with the necessary apparatus.

Fifty dollars will send a boarding pupil to any of the large industrial schools for nine months.

Ten dollars will support a day scholar in such a school for the same length of time.

All funds are deposited with our Treasurer.

All subscriptions and donations may be sent to the Recording Secretary,

MRS. C. DAVID WHITE,
1459 Girard St., Washington, D. C.,

who will acknowledge and receipt for them.

I wish to become a subscriber to the Southern Industrial Educational Association.

Please find enclosed \$.....

Name

Address

Date