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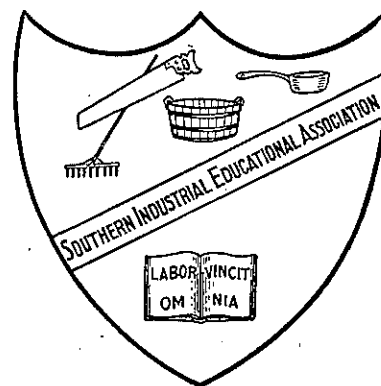
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Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

Southern Industrial Educational
Association



ANNUAL REPORT

MARCH, 1910.

VOL. II.

No. 1.

H.

Financial Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1910.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Southern Industrial Educational Association:

SIRS:

In accordance with Article 3, Section 3, of the By-Laws of this Association, I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of its financial operations for the year February 21, 1909, to February 25, 1910, inclusive:

Balance on hand, February 20, 1909.....	\$587.39
Receipts from all sources from that date to and including February 25, 1910.....	\$9,332.85

Total amount in Treasury for fiscal year. \$9,920.24

The expenditures as disbursed through warrants properly executed amount to.....	8,592.46
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Leaving in the Treasury this day a balance of. \$1,327.78

The total receipts of the Association since its organization amount to	\$32,371.62
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The total disbursements amount to.....	31,043.84
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272227 Balance	\$1,327.78
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STATEMENT OF CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

From New York Auxiliary.....	\$3,342.00
From Maryland Auxiliary.....	406.00
From California Auxiliary.....	275.00
From Patriotic Societies, Schools and Clubs.....	1,958.28
From Patrons, Life Members and Annual Subscribers.....	3,351.57

Total receipts.....	\$9,332.85
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MARY H. WHITE,
Recording Secretary.

To the Subscribers of the Southern Industrial Educational Association:

This number of our QUARTERLY MAGAZINE contains a report of the year's work of the Association, and a condensed report of the addresses made at the annual meeting held at the residence of the President of the Association, Judge Shepard, March 10, 1910. It also contains a full list of the officers of the National Association and of the Auxiliaries, which, on account of want of space, we cannot print in each number.

In sending this report to you we wish to emphasize the fact that although we are much encouraged by the generous help you have given us, we are at the same time oppressed by the vastness of the field and the pressing need for the very kind of education these few years of investigation have shown us to be most important to the people we are trying to help. Unquestionably industrial education on the settlement-school plan should be widely introduced in the mountain regions. The settlement-school goes deeper into the mountains than the district or State rural free school. It is established where the people are too poor to pay the school tax, and where it is difficult to get teachers to go, unless they have the true missionary spirit, and have the constitution to stand the rough living and extreme loneliness. This is the only way that these people can be helped. Its importance is well expressed in the address of Dr. George Myers, quoted on a later page.

Land for the location of a school will be given by the mountaineers, who will contribute logs and days' work. In this way they do their part and the expense of a school building is often not more than \$400. A teacher who can teach the domestic industries—sewing, cooking and hygienic living—can be secured for about \$300. In a few years a neighborhood will plainly show the beneficial influence of such a school in improved morals and more civilized living.

A Condensed Report of the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the electors of the Southern Industrial-Educational Association was called to order at 4 o'clock P. M., March 10, 1901, the President, Judge Seth Shepard, in the chair. The calling of the roll was waived, the attendance being large.

The report of the Recording Secretary was read and ordered spread upon the minutes, as also was the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bell.

The report of the Auditing Committee, presented by Dr. Monte Griffith, finding the accounts correct in every detail, was approved and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The report of the New York Auxiliary by Mrs. Sullivan was then read. This was followed by a brief report by Mrs. Burgland for the Maryland Auxiliary. Miss Rutherford reported informally for the newly organized Virginia Auxiliary. All these reports were ordered spread upon the minutes.

No written report had been received from the California Auxiliary, but Mrs. Gielow stated over \$1,000 had been received from California, although it was not all from the State Auxiliary. Some of this amount had been donated by schools and clubs.

The President then read his annual report, which is printed on the following pages.

The election of Trustees, next in order, resulted in the choice of Judge Seth Shepard, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. C. C. Calhoun and Dr. George E. Myers for the term of three years.

A discussion, introduced by Thomas Nelson Page, as to the best methods of disseminating information as to the Association, its work and its needs, resulted in a unanimous vote for the appointment of a Publicity Committee of five.

The meeting was then addressed by Dr. George E. Myers, Rev. George P. Mayo, Dr. Hepburn Washington, and Maj. J. J. Gordon. Extracts from their remarks are given on later pages.

Annual Report of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1910.

To the Electors of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, in Annual Meeting Assembled.

In compliance with our By-Laws, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report:

1. The financial report of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary H. White, through whose hands all funds pass to the Treasurer, and by whom, with the President, all warrants are executed for disbursements, in accordance with appropriations made by the Trustees, is herewith submitted for your information.

This report contains a detailed statement of all receipts during the current year and the sources thereof. These receipts to February 25, 1910, are \$9,332.85. Balance on hand at date of last report, \$587.39. Total disbursements for the year are \$8,592.46, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,327.78. Of these, \$6,888.78 have been distributed on account of Industrial Schools.

Disbursements, including printing and publications, inspection of schools, the organization of Auxiliary Associations, and obtaining members and patrons, public meetings, postage and stationery, have amounted to \$1,703.68. Our total receipts during the little more than four years of corporate existence have been \$32,371.62.

I am happy to say that our receipts for this year show an increase of \$3,236.06 over those of last year.

2. Much of the money received has come to us with requests to be expended in aid of particular schools, and in the purchase of scholarships. All these have been complied with. The trustees have continued the policy of extending needed aid to established schools whose courses of instruction have met with our approval.

Since our organization we have furnished the money to build two school houses—one of them the Pauline Taylor Hall, referred to in a former report—and to make other

improvements. Other aid has been given in the purchase of industrial equipment, apparatus, tools and material for sewing, cooking, etc.

We have also furnished day and boarding scholarships as follows: A. D. 1906, 7 at \$50 and 47 at \$10 per annum; 1907, 21 at \$50 and 80 at \$10; 1908, 18 at \$50 and 77 at \$10; 1909, 23 at \$50 and 65 at \$10. Total, 69 boarding pupils; 269 day pupils.

3. It is of the first importance that the schools seeking and receiving aid should be regularly visited and inspected in order to be sure that their work is being carried on in accordance with our standards. Almost every school to which we have given funds has been visited several times.

But this visitation is not as frequent as we wish. It involves considerable expense and we have not had the necessary funds to devote to it. With the expectation of increased receipts we hope to perform this duty in a more satisfactory manner.

4. It has been a cherished purpose to build schools of our own in selected localities, and conduct them through our own agents. We hope soon to begin this work, with the establishment of a model industrial school in some place, as convenient as possible, so that it can be kept under close observation by the trustees. Such a school under the direction of an efficient administrator, skilled in the art of industrial training, will prove of the greatest benefit. It will not only train its students properly, but will furnish an example of what a rural industrial school should be in the matter of building, equipment, and instruction, thereby stimulating the emulation of the people and the public authorities.

Recently a philanthropic gentleman and his wife gave us \$500.00 as a "working fund" to be devoted to this purpose as soon as practicable; and at the last meeting of the trustees \$500.00 additional were ordered to be added thereto. We hope to increase the fund sufficiently, ere long, to put our purpose in execution.

It must be remembered that this involves not only the acquisition of the necessary land and the erection of suitable improvements, but also the purchase of equipment and the payment of the salaries of teachers, as well as the ordinary cost of administration.

In view of this probable accomplishment, the trustees have formed an advisory committee on education, composed in part of experts in practical industrial education.

5. Our Founder and Organizer, Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, has been very active during the year past in establishing auxiliary associations, making our work known to the public and procuring members and subscriptions. She has established Auxiliaries in California and at Richmond, Va., from which, in view of the great benefits received from our New York and Baltimore Auxiliaries, we expect good results. She has made many addresses before chapters, clubs, associations and religious congregations throughout the country, describing the needs of the mountain children and our efforts in their behalf. These services have been of great advantage. Mrs. Gielow has recently written a story entitled "Old Andy, the Moonshiner," the scenes of which are laid in the mountains. The story is one of great power and presents true pictures of life in the mountains, which excite the sympathy of all readers. Many memberships and gifts of money have resulted from it.

She has given the story to the Association, and we have derived revenue from the sale of copies that have been published far in excess of the cost of publication.

6. The Association's QUARTERLY has been regularly issued during the year. Our attempt to secure its admission to the mails as second class matter has failed, but notwithstanding the increased expense, we expect to continue its publication so as to keep in close touch with our members and patrons.

7. The books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer have been audited by a Committee of the trustees, with the aid of an expert accountant, and found to be well kept

and correct. It is the privilege, if not a duty, of the electors in annual meeting assembled, to have another audit of these accounts, and we trust that they will exercise it.

Another duty incumbent upon you is that of electing four members of the Board of Trustees to fill the places of those whose terms expire with the end of the year.

8. We have reason to know that our objects are daily becoming better known and appreciated throughout the country, and we believe that contributions to the same will continue to increase.

The people have awakened (and we believe in a large part through our efforts) to the vital importance of industrial training for children generally. These should all be trained for the place in life to which the great majority have been destined by nature. They should be prepared for the life which they are most likely to lead. This training is an important step in the raising of ethical and moral standards. The best way to promote clean and honest living is to fit children to make an honest living. By giving the boys of the mountains practical instruction in the rudiments of modern agricultural and horticultural methods, and putting them in the way of advancement therein, they will be induced to remain in their native places and render their farms productive, to their own profit and the advantage of the whole country. If instructed in the art of ordinary housebuilding, they will be enabled to make their homes comfortable and healthful. The girls should be taught to cook, to sew, to nurse the young and sick, as well as to read and write.

By proper efforts on these lines there will soon be no inducement to resort to the towns and cities in the search of employment and improvement in living.

With wide extension of such training there will soon be no need for outside help.

I cannot conclude this report without an expression of thanks to our Auxiliary Associations, to the patriotic societies of the country and to the many individuals who have generously contributed to our objects.

We invite your renewed efforts toward the extension of our membership, and solicit your advice in respect of the best means of prosecuting our labors.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Trustees.

SETH SHEPARD.

Extracts from the Minutes.

REMARKS BY DR. GEORGE E. MYERS.

(Principal of the McKinley Manual Training School.)

There are two things that appeal to me strongly in this connection. One of them is that if education is to prove effective as a means of improving social and industrial conditions in any community it must be conducted in such a way as to come in contact with the entire community. It is not sufficient to take a few children out of a community and send them to some school conducted at a considerable distance, and, after they have received such individual benefit as is possible, to bring them back to the community in which they live.

While results obtained by this means are considerable, they do not come so rapidly, so effectively, as if you were to establish a school in the locality itself. Education among people who are in the conditions that exist among the southern mountains must be conducted in such a way that the child or children should aid in the education of the parents as well as of the entire community.

Education, as a means of social and industrial betterment, has as much to do with the parents and with the conditions that surround the pupil away from the educational atmosphere as with the intellectual stimulus or the moral life. So, in my judgment, it is better in conducting such work as this Association is carrying on to place schools in the community where the children who are to be benefited live; and in a community where the social, educational and industrial conditions are to be benefited. A small school, as well equipped as possible under these conditions, would

be better than to send these children to a larger school at a considerable distance.

One other thing that I wanted to say, in connection with education as a means of social and industrial improvement, is something that I am sure you have considered extensively in your work. It is, that any efforts that are to be made for the improvement of a community by means of education must be based upon a careful study of the community first.

Education has too often failed to take account of the proper study of the conditions which it was seeking to improve. It is, therefore, important that any plan of education for a community must take account of what that community is doing. If it is an agricultural community, of course agriculture must be emphasized, and most of these communities are devoted more or less to agriculture. And then one must find out what are the conditions of the home life, how the people live, in what kind of houses—find out the needs of these people and see that the industrial conditions are met and ministered to directly. It is true not only of the work for the boys, but just as true of the work for the girls, and the conditions of life, the conditions of the home, the quality of the agricultural efforts they are making, the conditions of the soil, what crops are possible, what kind of stock—all these things must be studied if your work is to be most effective.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE: We have with us Rev. Mr. Mayo, who came today without any intention of addressing this meeting. He has been at work in the Ragged Mountains of Virginia for a number of years. He is identified with the work that was originally started by Rev. Dr. Neve.

He can tell you about the work and knows just what the conditions are there. My first interest in him was due to the fact that he was working among those people, handling the trowel and the hammer and the pick, digging trenches and putting in drains, etc., himself; and when I was asked by some one to whom I had the pleasure of men-

tioning Mr. Mayo, if he was a good preacher, I said I did not know whether he was or not; but he was a good ditcher. He was not afraid to handle the pick or anything else.

REV. GEORGE P. MAYO: Ladies and Gentlemen: I certainly appreciate this opportunity. It is a pleasure and a privilege indeed for one who has worked eight years outside, occasionally to see what good work is being done to help us. It is due to organizations like yours to furnish the springs, and for many years we have received many refreshing draughts from your organization.

Now I wish to speak very briefly. About eight years ago I was sent as assistant to Rev. Mr. Neve to work where they had but one school house, in Simmons Gap in the Blue Ridge.

When he went over there to investigate he found that what the people needed was schools. Then he built the first school house, and the conditions were so rough—right across from Simmons Gap there were one hundred and fifty people living and only one could sign his name. He had come down from the outside, and married a woman there and settled down in the mountains. When we built the school we had to bring the planks up to the top of this mountain. We put a young man there—it was too rough to put a woman up there—and the way he lived—nothing between him and outdoors but the weather boarding. The young fellow did the best he could, but he could not stand it. When that young man had begun his work, I used to go up from the outside, from the railroad point, to preach to the people on Sunday. Mr. Neve turned this work over to me, and I began to see that it did no good to come up to them from the outside to preach to them. They did not know how to live and you must teach them how to live, and to do this you must *live among them*. I am often asked the question, why the State does not do this work. It cannot get workers who are willing to live in this way and the *State won't build settlement houses*, but the Church saw that it was necessary

for a settlement house to be built to make a center and a place for the workers to live, and so we started to build a model house. It was pretty hard work. We were twenty-five miles from the railroad, and four or five miles from the nearest post office. But right there on the mountain side we began to construct a house, such as none of these people had ever seen. The houses in the mountains are all log cabins. The only carpenter we could get in the neighborhood was a fellow who had constructed these log houses. So I had to go to work myself. I don't love to do it, but we had to get this house constructed. We built up better sermons than I had preached in my pulpit. That house, with all the necessary arrangements for family life, has done more to reform and transform the life of that community than any other agency. They would come in and say, "What do you do with all the rooms?" They did not know the use of all the furniture. They had never seen an iron bed.

We talk of the poor whites of the mountains. Their poverty is not merely material; it is mental. They do not know how to utilize what they have.

Now, what is the settlement composed of? The family home; and just across the road is an excellent Church—you can't divorce religion from education—but the best religion is that which makes all-round better citizens.

Ever since beginning we have of course had the school, and in the school we have taught the children everything we considered useful to make them better citizens.

We feel that the work we are doing is getting right down to the very bottom of the question. We have recently begun an industrial school, and have bought a farm of about 500 acres of land and constructed a building which will care for fifty pupils. It is under the management of a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College. We have equipped it right there in the mountains and are trying to demonstrate to the people what their mountain land is capable of producing. These mountains have many natural resources. We want to develop them. And we want to make the girl

useful so she can do her work and the boy so he can do his work in the best possible way.

MR. HEPBURN WASHINGTON: I should not be in Washington now except for my great admiration for this movement, and I have come from New York to do what little I can, for like Dr. Mayo I have been among these people and know how great their needs are. I can endorse from my own experience every word that he has said, and I tell you that there is no nobler or bigger work in which the people of these United States can be engaged. These people are of our own blood, and if we could only reach them it would be doing something that is worthy of our hearts' blood.

I have lived for years among these people. They are very poor and what Mr. Mayo describes about their lack of knowledge of how to live is absolutely true. There is a lack of opportunity that is most distressing.

There is no nobler thing to do than to try to cure this pitiful poverty. Some of the stories to which you have been listening illustrate the ignorance and the misfortunes of these people. They are willing to learn and anxious to do better, but they do not know how and there is no one to tell them. I do not think there is any foreign land where there is greater need of mission work or where more souls and bodies can be saved than here in our own great country.

In the March number of the *World's Work* Mr. Dawley describes in detail the social and economic conditions observed by him in portions of the Appalachian mountains. His illustrations and the account of his experiences are impressive of the great work to be done. To most students the solution of the problems appears to lie in development and conservation of the human resources, rather than in the depopulation of these regions.

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Quarterly Magazine.

OF THE

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 1459 GIRARD STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1910.

All communications relating to the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, 1459 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.

Credit in the High Accounts.

"Our progress is not to be gauged by the amount of money that actually comes into the organization. If the work of this organization inspires people to give to this subject general attention, and subsequently money, it is the direct result of the work of this organization, and it does not make any difference whether the organization is credited or not, it is credited in the general make-up of the High Accounts."—REMARKS BY THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

Report of New York Auxiliary.

To JUDGE SETH SHEPARD, *President of the Southern Industrial Educational Association.*

DEAR SIR:

Your notice of your Annual Meeting and request for a report from the New York Auxiliary turns one's thoughts back along the convenient but arbitrary period of one year in order to obtain a conception of the aggregate amount of work performed and of benefit accomplished and to discover if any advance in usefulness has been made.

The statement of the work of the auxiliary in terms of dollars and cents I give in the annexed condensed report of the Treasurer. It is by no means as large as I wish it were.

Our disbursements to various schools through the National Association have amounted to \$3,404.63.

Our receipts have been collected through efforts which have brought our members and their friends closer together and spread further the knowledge of our endeavor and the object of our work and given us the excellent experience of working together. This we hope shortly to benefit by in another entertainment for which we are arranging.

On Washington's Birthday we gave a reception to Mrs. Gielow in the Colony Club of this city at which Mrs. Wetmore and Miss Stone addressed the meeting and Mrs. Gielow read, in her charming style, her pathetic and moving story, "Old Andy, the Moonshiner."

Our Auxiliary is slowly but surely growing in membership and we find that interest in the Southern White Mountaineers is constantly increasing.

While we are naturally gratified and feel this is due in part to our effort, we are even more encouraged to know that it is a manifestation of interest and work of other and many earnest people. Perhaps, however, the strongest and most permanent influence in this work is the eagerness of the mountaineers themselves for education and their quick response to the opportunity for it, and rapid mental and moral development under its guidance.

Most interesting and practical accounts of the schools come to us from Lees-McRae and the Settlement at Hindman, and many other mountain educational centers.

All this leads to the belief in the ultimate relief of this great national oversight.

With congratulations to the National Association for progress made and difficulties overcome and felicitations on the good signs for the future, I have the honor to be

Very truly yours,

MARY MILDRED SULLIVAN,

President of New York Auxiliary of the S. I. E. Assn.,
16 West 11th Street, New York City.

March 8, 1910.

An Appreciation of the Mountaineer.

(REMARKS BY MAJOR GORDON AT THE ANNUAL MEETING)

Some people laugh at these mountain people, but they have never shared their hospitalities. I asked one man why he didn't move. He said: "I have got a wife and five children, and haven't got five cents. If I left them, what would the old woman do?"

"But how do you live?"

"I kill a squirrel occasionally and plant a little corn."

The hospitality of these people is something wonderful, and I think they are smart people. They have a native wit and a native knowledge that is very beautiful. They support their families. They are not lazy, but on the contrary, I found them very energetic. I have been in every State in the Union and in South America, but I have always felt that no charity I have known was equal to that of educating these people. I have dealt with nearly every class of civilization, and never knew better people than these if you treat them right.

God Almighty has never yet prospered a people permanently and continuously who have neglected the cause of the children. It is true the world over, it always has been true and it always will be true, that those people have been the most prosperous, and progressive, and successful, who have done the most and the best for their children. It is a dangerous thing for people, anywhere, at any time, or in any place, to abridge or deny or in any way circumscribe the rights of childhood. The wrongs that are done to children will rise up through the years to curse the people who do the wrong.—G. R. GLENN, Dahlonga, Ga.

The work of the Southern Industrial Educational Association is the conservation of the children in the Appalachian Mountains. Help it along, if only by subscribing One Dollar for some friend, whose name will be also placed on the mailing list of the QUARTERLY.

Southern Industrial Educational Association

(INCORPORATED)

Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

MARTHA S. GIELOW, *Founder*

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 Major Burgland
 Judge Stockbridge
 Mr. Wm. B. Wilson
 Rev. W. M. Dame
 Rev. Edwin B. Niver
 Mrs. Von Kapff
 Mrs. Albert Sioussat
 Mrs. J. P. Thom
 Mrs. Wm. Reed
 Mrs. John P. Poe
 Mrs. George S. Jackson
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 Mrs. Wm. Reynolds
 Mrs. Wrenshall
 Mrs. Fabian Franklin
 Mrs. Henry W. Rogers
 Dr. Thomas Boykin
 Dr. James D. Iglehart
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 Rev. J. T. Stone
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 Dr. Robert Garrett
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 Hon. Charles Bonaparte
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 Gen. John Gill
 Gov. Blanchard, La.
 Hon. John Sharp Williams
 Rev. E. A. McAlpine
 Rev. Arthur C. Powell
 President Remsen
 Rev. Harris C. Kirk
 Prof. J. S. Ames
 Major J. W. Garnett
 Prof. James W. Bright
 Bishop Gibson, Va.
 Bishop Cheshire, N. C.
 Hon. Wm. Cabell Bruce
 Gov. Comer, Ala.
 Prof. A. M. Elliott
 Rev. Charles H. Dodd
 President Alderman
 Mrs. Isador Rayner
 Mrs. Langdon
 Gov. Hoke Smith, Georgia
 Woodrow Wilson