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Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

Southern Industrial Educational Association

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11/2

Southern Industrial Educational Association (Inc.)

(NON-SECTARIAN)

Organized to Promote Industrial Education of the
Children of the Southern Mountains

Headquarters: Southern Building, Room 331, Washington, D. C.

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The Southern Appalachians and the Ulster Immigration.

MARY H. WHITE. (Same as Mrs. C

The mountains in all times and among all people have been the stronghold of those who love liberty and independence, and no region has ever been a stronger witness of that fact than the Southern Appalachians of our own country.

The three great sources from which came the sturdy pioneers who pressed their way backwards from the earlier colonial settlements of the lowlands to the unknown and unexplored mountain barriers beyond were the Huguenots who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, the Germans of the Rhine Palatinate, who likewise fleeing from evil and religious persecution, found refuge in the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies, and the great body of people known as the Scotch-Irish. It was these last who constituted by far the largest proportion of mountain frontiersmen, the descendants of whom make up the purest Anglo-Saxon stock that America holds today.

In order to have an intelligent understanding of the reasons that brought about the great emigration to the new world of these Scotch-Irishmen we shall have to turn the pages of English history back to the time when, because of the rebellion of the Irish against Queen Elizabeth, great tracts of land in Ulster were laid waste and the Irish inhabitants evicted in large numbers. About 1610 James I, for political and religious reasons, began to repopulate the region with staunch Presbyterian colonists from the north of England and from Scotland. During this year took place what is known in history as The Great Plantation in Ulster, when thousands of colonists were brought to the region and, in the words of Harrison, the historian of this movement, "All northern Ireland-Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Cavan, Armagh, and Fermanagh, passed at one fell swoop into the hands of the crown."

David
White
Recording
Sec.
Editor

STATIONER
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John Fiske describes these transplanted colonies of Ulster in these words:

"They were picked men and women of the best sort, yeomanry and craftsmen like those who settled Massachusetts and Connecticut, with many generations of ancestry behind, on a far higher level of intelligence and training than the native peasantry of Ireland. In fifty years after the first transplanting there were 300,000 of them who had transformed a wilderness of bogs and fens into a garden. They also developed the great linen and woolen industries, the products of which became famous throughout the world. In the year 1700 the number of these artisans and intelligent yeomanry, for these people were never peasants, had increased to nearly a million. It is probable that at this time the percentage of illiteracy was smaller in Ulster County than anywhere else in the world." "In an account," (continuing to quote from Fiske) "signed in 1718 by a miscellaneous group of 319 men, only 13 made their mark, while 306 wrote their names in full. Nothing like that could have happened at that time in any other part of the British Empire, hardly even in New England."

For three generations these Scotch Presbyterians brought prosperity and intelligence to Ulster, but intolerable conditions were imposed upon them against which their proud spirit rebelled and they began to seek for new homes where their personal, religious, and industrial liberties should not be interfered with. Two factors were instrumental in bringing this condition about. The great success of their woolen and linen industries aroused the jealousy of rival manufacturers in England with the result that in 1698 harsh and unjust legislation was enacted against the men of Ulster which threw hundreds out of employment and seriously curtailed all forms of labor and business connected with these two great industries. The other misfortune that befell them was the fact that the Church of England became severely intolerant and several persecutions and disabilities were inflicted upon all non-conformists. Says Fiske again:

"In 1704 the Presbyterians in Ireland were forbidden to

keep schools, their clergy were not permitted to perform the marriage service, they were not allowed to hold any office higher than that of petty constable, and so on through a long list of silly and outrageous enactments."

These conditions were endured for a while in the hope that in time the disabilities under which they suffered would be removed; but by 1720 the Ulster men gave up the struggle and began to come in great numbers to the new world, where personal and religious freedom were to be found. In a half century no less than half a million had come to the American colonies, and when the Revolutionary war broke out these sturdy Ulster settlers who formed one-sixth of the entire population of the colonies, fought valiantly in the struggle for independence. A considerable number came to New England, but these people for the most part entered the port of Philadelphia, because Penn's colony was more tolerant of differing religious faiths than New England. They pushed their way westward to the farthest limits of frontier settlement in Pennsylvania, then found their way up the Cumberland valley into Maryland, then still farther up into the valley of the Shenandoah and the narrow valleys of southwestern Virginia which had hardly been touched by the people of Virginia. Farther on they pressed beyond the Blue Ridge into North Carolina and East Tennessee, gradually taking possession of the great region of the Southern Appalachians.

These new settlers gave valiant help in the colonial wars preceding the Revolution and a recent writer is authority for the statement that at the first call of Congress for soldiers to defend Boston, Daniel Morgan, of Scotch-Irish blood, immediately raised a company of riflemen among his people in the lower valley of Virginia, and by a forced march of six hundred miles reached the beleagued town in three weeks.

These Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, smarting under the loss of civil liberty and the religious persecutions inflicted by England, entered the Revolutionary army actuated by a zeal to punish those who had robbed them of their rights.

Anthony Froude writes thus in his book entitled, "The English in Ireland in the 18th Century," concerning the zeal of the Scotch-Irish participants in the American Revolution:

"Throughout the revolted colonies all evidence shows that the foremost, the most irreconcilable, the most determined in pushing the quarrel to the last extremity, were the Scotch-Irish whom the bishops and Lord Donegal and Company had pleased to drive out of Ulster."

In an article by Samuel S. Green, read before the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, the following statements are made:

"It was largely through Scotch-Irish influence and support that religious liberty was established in Virginia and elsewhere throughout this country. In 1776 Patrick Henry, a Scotchman, led in the movement which secured the insertion in the famous Bill of Rights of Virginia of the declaration that one of the inalienable rights of man is his right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. It was through the pressure of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians that Jefferson, in the next session of the Assembly, was prompted to write, and by their votes, that he secured the passage of the act for the establishment of religious liberty, which has done so much to effect the divorce of Church and State in Virginia and throughout the Union." William Wirt Henry makes the following statement: "Thus there was completed by the Scotch-Irish in Virginia, in 1776, the Reformation commenced by Luther two hundred and fifty years before."

John Fiske in his book entitled, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," says: "The coming of the so-called Scotch-Irish to America is an event of scarcely less importance than the exodus of the English Puritans to New England or the English Cavaliers to Virginia. It is impossible to understand the drift which American history, social and political has taken since the time of Andrew Jackson, without studying the early life of the Scotch-Irish population of the Alleghany regions, the pioneers of the American backwoods."

In the pioneer days the conditions of living were so strenuous that all the energies of these newcomers were devoted to supplying the necessities of life—food, shelter and protection from the Indians. Living far apart, each family in its own little cabin, the community spirit, the desire to work together for a common interest was not developed, little or no provision was made for schools, and in two generations the ability to read and write that characterized the first incomers was lost; but here and there in some rude home may yet be found books that were the cherished possessions of some ancestor from Virginia or beyond the sea, which no one of the family can now read.

In this region of steep mountains, narrow valleys with no natural means of communication, such as navigable streams or lakes, and with but few good roads, travel is mainly by bridle paths with horse or mule, since wheeled vehicles could pass only with great difficulty through the narrow creek beds or over the rocky roads.

These are the people whom President Frost of Berea calls our "contemporary ancestors, beleaguered by nature," "17th century British surviving to the 20th century," the people with whom time has stood still, shut away as they have been from the great streams of progress that have swept by and beyond them, leaving them isolated and remote in their mountain seclusion.

All that they need is opportunity, for when a chance is given them they respond eagerly, and it is in behalf of this splendid stock that the Southern Industrial Educational Association makes its appeal.

On another page of this number, announcement is made of the selection of Prof. C. G. Burkett as Field Secretary of the Southern Industrial Association. This is a very important appointment to which the committee consisting of Trustees Claxton, Robinson, Calhoun, Tayler and Day, have given most careful consideration.

Annual Report of the President.

To the Electors of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, in Annual Meeting Assembled, March 20, 1914.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Pursuant to the requirement of our by-laws, I have the honor to submit this my eighth annual report of the administration and condition of the affairs of the Association.

1. The office of the Association has been maintained in the Southern Building for another year. There our trustees' meetings are held and all business transacted. In this office have been exhibited many products of mountain industries, consisting of weavings, baskets, wood-carvings, and other handiwork. These have attracted much attention, resulting in a constant increase of sales that have doubled during the current year. The object of the exhibition has been not only to show the skill and industry of the mountain workers, but also to furnish a market for their products. During the year proceeds of sales amounting to \$1,731.52 have been transmitted to the workers. This has been of material benefit to them, and has stimulated the increase and efficiency of their work. If we should be able to procure an exhibition and sales room, larger and in a place more accessible to the public, we believe that the sales would greatly increase. One of the rooms of the White House—"The Blue Mountain Room"—has been furnished with rugs, curtains and other articles, selected from our office exhibit by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who has shown a deep interest in the objects of the Association.

2. The detailed report of receipts and disbursements for the year ending February 28, 1914, is herewith presented. This shows an itemized statement of receipts for the year of \$9,643.77; disbursements, \$7,911.43.

Since its organization, the Association has received for educational and administration purposes, \$66,478.53, and has disbursed \$57,290.27.

3. We have a special fund of \$6,000.00 donated and set apart for the erection of a school, the location of which has not yet been determined.

We expect during the coming year, after we shall have secured the services of a competent field secretary or agent, to institute this school and with it a system of education adapted to the wants of rural communities not only in the mountains but elsewhere. A recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education contains tables compiled from the Census report of 1910, showing an alarming percentage of illiteracy in the white population of the entire Union. It is greater in the mountain regions than elsewhere and is due there to the want of means of education, and not to the indifference of the inhabitants. The intense longing of these people for instruction, and the excellent use made of the simplest opportunities afforded them are shown in the report of the Moonlight Schools, begun and carried on by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Superintendent of Schools in Rowan County, Kentucky.

In organizing our system we should have the benefit of the experience and advice of Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who is a member of our Board of Trustees, and also of Dr. John C. Campbell, of Asheville, North Carolina, who is the representative of the Russell Sage Foundation in the Highland Division. We are indebted to Dr. Campbell for his practical advice and suggestions relating to our operations.

4. I called attention in the last report to the supreme need of the services of a trained field secretary, or agent, in the execution of purposes then briefly stated and which will not be repeated. I can only say now that our appeals for that purpose have met with a response that will enable us to employ such an agent, and we expect soon to have him in the field. We believe that our Association is now established on a firm foundation that will insure success.

5. Our auxiliary associations have been of great aid during the year. Another has been organized in the City of Philadelphia, through the efforts of our founder and or-

ganizer, Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, from which much is expected. I take occasion here to remind our auxiliary associations, which are constantly appealed to for aid by individuals, that as auxiliaries they are expected to make all of their contributions to and through this association.

6. On behalf of the Association, thanks are tendered to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames, and other patriotic societies, for their contributions during the past year. These societies realize more and more that the greatest field of patriotic endeavor lies in the extirpation of illiteracy throughout the Union, and the raising of the standard of citizenship upon which the institutions of free government rest. Thirty-six chapters of the D. A. R. have contributed funds during the current year; nineteen chapters furnishing scholarships, and seventeen making provision for industrial teachers.

7. The mountain schools aided by us have made substantial progress during the year, extending their land holdings for agricultural and horticultural pursuits and training, and building houses for industrial work. They report increased interest and efforts on the part of the children, and enthusiastic support by the people of their several communities. The "Louisa Spencer House," erected at Christ School, Arden, N. C., is a neat log cabin to be occupied for weaving and basket making. It has been built by the boys of the school, who cut and polished the logs; lumber and nails and sundries being purchased with money donated by Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

8. Our Founder and Organizer, our Recording Secretary, and Corresponding and Financial Secretary have performed their duties in a most efficient manner during the year and are entitled to our hearty thanks. I am grieved to report that our Founder and Organizer, Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, has been exhausted by her strenuous labors and compelled to take a rest. She has been granted leave of absence until she may recover her strength, and is now with her daughter in Panama. She is greatly missed, and I trust that she will soon recover her strength and return to resume the labors

in a cause to which she has been devoted for so many years. It is to her that we owe our organization and very much of our success.

9. Our books and accounts are submitted to your examination, together with the report of the Auditing Committee. You will find that strict economy has been practiced, and that no expenses have been incurred that have not been strictly necessary in the execution of our objects.

10. The terms of four members of the Board of Trustees expire today by the limitations of our charter and by-laws, and it is your duty to fill the vacancies by election at this meeting.

11. On behalf of the Trustees and members, I return sincere thanks to our auxiliary associations, the patriotic societies, the clubs, fraternities, schools, and the many kind friends who have approved our objects and so generously contributed to them.

Respectfully submitted,
 SETH SHEPARD,
President.

Views of the President's Bedroom.

In order to increase the interest of the friends of this Association in the weavings sent out by the mountain women, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has permitted the Association to photograph the President's bedroom in the White House, with its rug, furniture-covering, and hangings of homespun. Two views of the room have been reproduced in souvenir post cards to be sold for the benefit of the Association, at a cost of five cents each.

Accounts were given in the December number of the QUARTERLY of the weaving of the homespun and a photograph of the design was shown on the title page. These weavings were purchased through the Association. It is probable that a photograph and a description of the bedroom and the furnishings will be given in a later number of this magazine.

Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, ROOM 331 SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1914

All communications relating to the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. C. David White, Room 331, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A Field Secretary.

The trustees of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, after years of experience and effort, realized that it was essential to the successful prosecution of its work that a skilled educator and man of affairs, familiar with the conditions of the mountain regions, should be secured to act as a Field Secretary.

Attention was called to this need at the Electors' meeting in March, 1913, and the recommendation made that funds be raised for this as well as other expenses of administration. The object was to raise a special fund for these expenses of which a separate account is to be kept so that it could not be said that any money collected for educational purposes would be diverted to the payment of expenses. Some subscriptions were obtained during the year but not enough to warrant the employment of the Field Secretary.

The attention of Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, a gentleman well known for his public spirit and liberal encouragement of all approved educational efforts, was called, by a kind friend, to our work and needs.

After a careful examination of our organization and the records of our seven years' achievements, Mr. Dodge informed us of his willingness to contribute the sum of

\$5,000.00 per year for three years to defray the expense of the Field Secretary.

Accepting this contribution with sincere appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Dodge, and his approval of our work, a committee of the trustees was appointed to make inquiries and recommend a suitable person for Field Secretary. After much inquiry and deliberation the committee recommended Mr. C. G. Burkett of Nashville, Tennessee, who was elected at the meeting February 28. Mr. Burkett is a competent teacher of demonstrated merit, skilled in industrial training, and familiar with the dispositions and needs of the mountain people. His services will begin April 15th. These arrangements not having been completed before the last annual meeting of the Electors, report could not then be made.

As outlined in the report of March 26, 1913, the chief duties of the Field Secretary will be to inspect established industrial schools, advise improvements in their methods when important, and make detailed reports of conditions. These reports will enable us to intelligently advise those who wish to contribute to the promotion of industrial education through the employment of competent teachers, furnishing equipments and scholarships, or in any other practical way.

The information, experience, and advice of the Field Secretary will enable us to inaugurate a system of rural, industrial teaching which we trust may be widely extended.

SETH SHEPARD.

Minutes of the Eighth Annual Meeting.

March 20, 1914.

The eighth Annual Meeting of the Electors of the Southern Industrial Educational Association was held in the office of the organization on the afternoon of March 20, 1914.

In the absence of Judge Shepard, who was detained by illness, the meeting was called to order by Mr. C. C. Calhoun, a Vice-President, at 4 P.M.

The minutes of the Seventh Annual Meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. A. S. Stone, the Corresponding Secretary, presented a statement of the finances for the year, a copy of which appears on page 16.

The report of the Auditing Committee, Messrs. Calhoun and White, by whom the accounts had been found to be complete, in good form, and correct in every detail, was then presented, after which the Secretary's financial statement was accepted and approved.

The next order of business was the reading of the report from Mrs. Louis Lewis, president of the Philadelphia Auxiliary, organized by Mrs. Gielow in December, 1913. Upon motion of Mr. Day this report was adopted and thanks were expressed by the Electors for the pledge of loyal support of the work.

It was a matter for regret that reports from the other Auxiliaries failed to arrive in time for the meeting.

The annual report of the President, Judge Seth Shepard, was read by Mr. Calhoun, and will be found in this number of the QUARTERLY.

The next order of business being the election of four trustees, the chair appointed as a nominating committee, Dr. Radcliffe, Mrs. Rust and Mr. Day. Reporting on behalf of the committee Dr. Radcliffe moved that the retiring members, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. White and Mr. Joshua Evans, Jr., be re-elected and the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot of the Electors for these persons, which was unanimously carried. The result of the ballot was announced by Mr. Calhoun.

Reporting for the Standing Committee charged with the selection of a field secretary, Mr. Day, in the absence of the chairman, Dr. Claxton, explained that no selection had been made, although there was one man under consideration who was familiar with the mountain conditions and needs and was also a trained educator.

Mr. Calhoun explained in detail to the Electors that

through the interest of Mrs. Wilson funds had been supplied for the salary of a field secretary for three years, whose duties should be the co-ordinating the schools aided by the Association, to secure definite information as to the quality of industrial work that was being done in the schools, and to see how best the aims of the Association could be furthered.

The attention of those present was called to Bulletin 5, 1914, of the Bureau of Education, a most interesting and instructing account of the Folk-Schools of Denmark.

General discussion followed the regular business of the meeting and among those taking part were Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Rust and Mrs. McCoy.

At 5 P.M. the meeting adjourned and the members were invited to take a cup of tea and to meet one another socially.

MARY H. WHITE,
Recording Secretary.

A Word of Thanks.

Attention is called to the statement in the President's report of the splendid work that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing to help remove the stigma of illiteracy from the mountain people. Not only have they sent scholarships which shall enable the mountain children to attend settlement schools but they have contributed towards the salary of industrial teachers and the equipment necessary for industrial instruction.

It is eminently fitting that this work in behalf of our best native American stock should receive the recognition and co-operation of an organization which has for its foundation principles the dispelling of ignorance, the preservation of the ideals of the founders of this great republic, and the instilling of patriotic love of country and loyalty to the flag without which there can be no true Americans.

We bespeak the continued interest of this great body of patriotic women and trust that the chapters will still further co-operate with this Association in the work to be accomplished.

Financial Statement.

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

SIRS: In accordance with Article II, Section 3, of the By-Laws of the Association, I have the honor to submit the following report of its financial operations for the year from February 21, 1913, to February 28, 1914.

Balance on hand, February 21, 1913..... \$7,455.92
Since the last Annual Meeting, the receipts of
the Association from all sources, as per stubs
and duplicate deposit slips, up to and including
February 28, 1914, amount to..... 9,643.77

Total amount in Treasury for fiscal year... \$17,099.69
The expenditures as disbursed through warrants
properly executed in accordance with Article
III, Section 6, of the By-Laws, and presented
to the Treasurer for payment amount to..... 7,911.43

Leaving in the Treasury this day a balance of... \$9,188.26

The total receipts of the Association since its or-
ganization, amount to..... \$66,478.53
The total disbursements amount to..... 57,290.27

Balance \$9,188.26

Respectfully submitted,
AUGUSTA S. STONE,
Corresponding Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1914.

Mrs. Gielow Takes a Needed Rest.

On account of ill health, Mrs. M. S. Gielow, Founder and Organizer of this Association, has been obliged to withdraw for a time from active service in the Association. Since the latter part of December she has been resting with her daughter in the Canal Zone.

In appreciation of Mrs. Gielow's work and in order to assure her the opportunity for complete recuperation the Trustees of the Association resolved to continue her salary during her absence from duty. This, however, in her characteristic devotion to the cause and her desire to keep down the operating expenses of the Association she declined in the following note:

CULEBRA, CANAL ZONE, PANAMA.

MRS. A. S. STONE, Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR MRS. STONE: Please thank the Board of the Southern Industrial Educational Association for the enclosed check of \$100.00 which they kindly sent as salary for January, 1914, and which I am returning as I am not able to continue work.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA S. GIELOW.

February 13, 1914.

It is hoped that Mrs. Gielow will soon fully recover her health and resume her labors on behalf of the Association.

Industrial Training in the Mountain Schools.

Readers of the QUARTERLY Magazine know that this Association is organized for the purpose of giving to the mountain children such kinds of industrial training as are suited to meet the particular needs of these people in the various regions. The tremendous importance of this training is well expressed in the words of Horace Kephart, who writes as follows:

"The great need of our mountaineers today is trained leaders of their own. The future of Appalachia lies mostly in the hands of those resolute native boys and girls who win the education fitting them for such leadership. Here is where the nation at large is summoned by a solemn duty. And it should act quickly because commercialism exploits and debauches quickly. But the schools needed here are not ordinary graded schools. They should be vocational schools that will turn out good farmers, good mechanics, good housewives. Meantime let a model farm be established in every mountain county showing how to get the most out of mountain lands. Such object lessons would speedily work an economic revolution. It is an economic problem, fundamentally, that the mountaineer has to face."

Curious Names.

(From *St. Andrew's Messenger*.)

The mountain folk have curious and original ways of naming their children.

Aurora Borealis is the gorgeous name of a small boy in one of the eastern valleys—"Bo" for short. Two youthful girl twins were baptized Molly Dew and Volly Few. "Creole Mushmelon" belongs to another small damsel—they say they got it out of a seed catalogue. "Len" is a masculine abbreviation for "Millennial." And not infrequently one runs across men called "Lancy," who will tell you that their full name is Lancy Lot, after that bold knight of King Arthur, who greatly admired the face of the Lady of Shallot.

But we do like very much the name Really May; and if you ask the little girl who possesses it where she got it, she answers, "Cause it was really May when I was born." The historic and classical are not forgotten, as witness, Columbus Cicero Castle—"Lum," in popular parlance.

Miss deLong on the Romance of the Mountain Women.

A large and most enthusiastic audience filled the great lounging hall of the Shoreham Hotel on the evening of February 20th, when Miss Ethel deLong addressed the friends and members of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, her subject being "The Romance of the Mountain Women."

Miss deLong's depiction of the characteristics and old-world inheritances of the mountain people was given with rare charm and sympathetic perception. Her presentation was most scholarly as well as delightful and it is to be hoped that she will not fail to put in print the wealth of most valuable and instructive material which she has accumulated in the course of the ten years of settlement school work in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, where she has been associated with Miss Pettit at the school at Hindman, and with whom she is now building up the new school at Pine Mountain.

In making her observations she has had the advantage of keenness of perception, broad knowledge of English and literature, a fine sense of humor and thorough all-round culture. Any opportunity to hear Miss deLong should not be lost.

The publicity given to the work of the mountain weavers of homespun through the efforts of the Association, with the cordial co-operation of the First Lady of the Land, has already resulted in a steadily increasing demand for the products of these mountain industries.

Among the orders received by the Association are a number calling for fabrics to be used in equipping bungalows and rooms in summer cottages.

The continued revival of the mountain home crafts through this publicity has resulted in bringing to light a number of quaint and in some cases new designs in baskets and allied wares as well as textiles.