

she was in many respects a provincial copy of rural England of that time. The clergy of the Established Church had the low moral tone and lack of spirituality which in the reigns of Anne and the early Georges too often disgraced their English brethren. There was practically no town life, and the wretched state of the roads was an obstacle to a social intercourse such as was quickening and developing the mental life of Colonial New England. In a community so widely settled, with no great centers of population, the establishment of schools was necessarily difficult. The sons of the wealthy were taught at home, and perhaps completed their education in England, or in the better-equipped Colonies of the North; but among the masses illiteracy was general. We find no trace of that sympathy with popular education which from the first was characteristic of the more northern colonies, but rather signs of a selfish and aristocratic prejudice against it. Sir William Berkeley embodied this spirit when he wrote: "I thank God there are no free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both." Unfortunately this policy was not confined to Berkeley. Throughout the entire Colonial period the South was without any provision for general education. The entire blame for these unfortunate conditions cannot fairly be laid at the door of the English Government; it is partly attributable to an aristocratic and autocratic spirit among the ruling classes of Virginia. A recent writer declares that "thought was not free in Virginia, religion was not free in Virginia, and this by the explicit and reiterated choice of the people of Virginia."

New England encouraged learning, early established schools, and made education compulsory. With Davenport Adams they said: "Educate your children, train with assiduous affection their mental and moral faculties, give them the very highest and broadest cultivation, and you will have fewer idle girls in your drawing-rooms; they will be less frivolous, and your sons will be inspired, refined and purified by the examples and companionship of their sisters, and the whole tone of thought and feeling will be speedily and sensibly elevated." Their schools and colleges were established, not by a few men, but by the entire colony. The people became so enthusiastic and eager for education that they were anxious to give individual aid to the establishment of these institutions.

These New Englanders, however, felt that they had a story to tell, and that they must leave something for posterity. Thinking this

could best be accomplished through their pens, they early began to write. The keen, stimulating atmosphere quickened the mind and body with a restless and nervous energy, changing the ruddy Englishman into the alert, quicker-witted Yankee.

An early New England writer says truly that their company of the elect had not been led into a land flowing with milk and honey, but into a wilderness, where men must live by their brain; so we note the early beginning of manufacturing and other industries at a time when they were unknown in the Colonies of the South.

The conditions of life and the climate were unfavorable to any great achievement in literature. As a rule, great writers have been dwellers in cities; the best literature is apt to be born amid the thronging centers of human competition and activity, where life moves swiftly and with a dramatic energy and complexity, and mind is quickened by constant contact with mind. In the South, the focus of mental activity did not exist.

While the Puritans were intelligent, the Cavaliers were hospitable, and by no means lacking in virtues. The men were brave and chivalric, the women charming and devoted; home life beautiful and family affections strong.

Our affections for our homes, whether of the North or of the South, are so strong that in all sincerity we can say with Whittier:

"Home of my heart! to me more fair
Than gay Versailles or Windsor's halls,
The painted, shingly town-house where
The freeman's vote for Freedom falls."

ALUMNAE DEPARTMENT.

We shall need the sympathy and co-operation of every member of the Alumnae Association in the work we are undertaking. Subscribe to your College paper, give it your hearty support, and thus do your part in lifting Louisburg College to the place she so fitly deserves.

"IF."

If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word
And take my bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of mine
May make a life the sweeter,
If any little care of mine
May make a friend's the fleetier,

If any little lift of mine may ease

The burden of another,
God give me love, and care, and strength
To help my tolling brother.

—Mrs. M. P. A. Crozier, in Morning Star.

ALUMNAE NOTES.

Miss Nellie Radcliffe is teaching in the Lilesville High School. Success to you, Nellie.

Send your subscription to Louisburg Echoes to Miss C. D. Bagley, Business Manager.

We hear that the people of Leasburg are much pleased with their new teacher—Miss Edna Watkins.

The patrons of Lake Landing, N. C., are fortunate in having secured the services of Miss Lydie Long ('03) as teacher this year.

Miss Annie Smith, who has recently returned from New York, where she has been studying music, has a music school in Rockingham, N. C.

Those who spent the Christmas holidays of 1905 in the College will not be surprised to hear that Lelia Adams is now Mrs. Junius Bolich, of Denver, N. C.

We extend our sincere sympathy to our beloved President, Mrs. Julia Latimore Barrow, in the death of her son, Mr. H. M. Barrow, of Concord, N. C.

Maude Underwood proved that her ambition was not so "High" as her class-mates gave her credit for—and contented herself by marrying only a "Barbour."

Mrs. M. J. Jackson (nee Mary Granger), of Kinston, spent several days at the College in September. This was her first visit to Louisburg since she was a student here in '72.

Miss Beth Bagley, who has for several years been the private secretary of Col. W. T. Hughes, at the Mecklenburg, Chase City, has recently accepted a similar position with the John M. Roper Lumber Co., in Norfolk.

Miss Sarah Barnes (whom many of her school mates remember as "President of the Spell Club") has been the very popular principal of a school at Conway, N. C., for the past four years. Miss Mary Thompson, originator of the far-famed "Smile Producer," has succeeded her. Our next issue may contain an item of greater interest in regard to Sarah.