

APRIL · 1882

<sup>11</sup> B. Town Harvey, of the class of 1885, taught in the Tuskegee training school and later moved to Columbus, Ga., where on June 20, 1887, he began publishing a weekly newspaper, *The Columbus Messenger*. Within a year and a half the paper became a successful daily, but Harvey ceased his newspaper work to take a job in the Railway Mail Service. He was living in Peru, Ind., in 1902-3, working as a public school teacher and preacher.

<sup>12</sup> Cornelia Bowen was born in 1858 in Tuskegee, and her mother was a slave of Colonel William Bowen, the man who sold Tuskegee Normal School much of his land. The house in which Cornelia Bowen was born later became an industrial building at the school. She graduated from Tuskegee in 1885 and became principal of the "Children's House," the institute training school. In 1888 she began a school at nearby Mt. Meigs, similar to BTW's school but smaller.

<sup>13</sup> Ella Allen was a member of the junior class.

<sup>14</sup> Lewis D. McCullough worked his way through school and graduated in 1885. He believed in the BTW formula of hard work, writing: "I am not ashamed to put my hand to any kind of honest labor. I see a blessing and beauty in it." (Ludlow, ed., *Tuskegee: Its Story and Its Songs*, 22-23.) A native of Fort Mitchell, McCullough returned there. The Tuskegee catalog of 1894 listed him as deceased.

<sup>15</sup> Charles Calvin Petty (1849-1900) was pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Montgomery. Born in Wilkesboro, N.C., Petty attended Biddle (later Johnson C. Smith) University in Charlotte, N.C. After leaving college he taught for a time and began preaching. In 1879 he founded a high school for black youth in Lancaster, S.C., sponsored by the A.M.E. Zion Church. In 1884, while still pastor at Montgomery, he was chosen general secretary of the A.M.E. Zion Church and in 1888 was elected a bishop.

<sup>16</sup> Moses Pierce.

<sup>17</sup> Probably indicates a break in thought and not an omission.

<sup>18</sup> Probably indicates the omission of a paragraph or more in the original text.

<sup>19</sup> Thomas Theodore Crittenden (1832-1909) was governor of Missouri from 1881 to 1885. A Union lieutenant colonel in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, he was attorney general of Missouri and a congressman before being elected governor.

## A Speech before the Alabama State Teachers' Association

[Selma, Ala., Apr. 7, 1882]

### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

I shall speak, for a few minutes, of Industrial Education, mainly as it relates to the colored people at the present time. I think that three distinct advantages may be claimed for such an education. First — Under wise management it aids the student in securing mental train-