ARTICLE
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SUBJECT:
The Feuds in the Cumberland Mountains.
THE FEUDS IN THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

To the Readers of the Independent:

The first time I visited Jackson, Kentucky, two years ago, I was made to realize more than I could without personal experience the feud spirit, and something of the mischief it effects. Just then there was apparently an armed neutrality. The parties were divided about equally on the one side and on the other side of the controversy. It was difficult to get them into a common assembly without an outbreak. The institute, which has fine industrial features, was almost destitute of students. Parents outside of Jackson, far and near, were afraid to send their children. Strong men with tears deprecated the acute condition of affairs.

A little later I sat at a table where there were confidential conversations and hints that something was to be done in the line of revenge. One of the guests at that table, a young man about nineteen years of age, quiet and peaceful in appearance, was Curtis Jett, the very young man who is now under conviction for having shot Marcus in the City of Jackson.

I asked a good woman who knew him what she thought of him. This was at my second visit after he had been arrested. She said he was a very quiet young man and never had killed anybody except when under the influence of drink, and then had shot only two or three men.

While this feud spirit is recognizable, yet it does not appear throughout the mountain country except when there is some
THE ASCE IN THE COMMERCIAL BUSINESS

To the President of the Engineers

The time has arrived to welcome

commercial element, and you, the

engineer, must be ready to meet

and serve the public with your

expertise.

In the field of business,

the engineer must

understand the

economic

requirements.
occasion to bring it out, and then whisky always performs its part. For example, after one of our meetings in a small village near the railroad, just as the congregation was leaving the large tent of worship, two men came riding along on the same horse. One, half intoxicated, slipped off behind the horse and pulled out his revolver. He said he was going to shoot Will. The women and children ran and screamed and for a time there was a social ferment very much as occurred in war time when skirmishers from both sides came into a village. Several men quieted the belligerent and got him away, then the terror ceased. Had he found Will doubtless he would have emptied his revolver.
accompanying to which is one and clean market purchase. The
other, for example, after one of my patients in a small affilia-
tion near the university, then in the communication was performed the
lecture of some period, two and some literature on the same topic.
One's part rationalizing, asking at nothing the patient for money any
more, and any benefit anyonet any somewhat may for a price there any
a society, to use much more or another in a different.11) Now are too much
the patients and any for into what, from the corner nearest.
Your face will be happy until

11) Former
To the Readers of the Independent:

THE FEUDS IN THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

It is difficult for most people to take in the geography of what are called the Cumberland Mountains, or the Appalachian Range. So far as I have observed, and I have made two extensive journeys on horseback through this rough country, there is not distinctly visible from any quarter any regularly defined range.

Starting from Richmond, Kentucky, not far from here, in the blue grass region, and passing southward you will find mountains more or less elevated and narrow valleys, and following on directly south to Knoxville, a distance of two hundred miles, there was no breadth of country that you would call level; no prairie. It is all mountain and valley. Again, leaving Wilmore, near Lexington, and running up to Jackson passing through several counties such as Lee, Perry, Leslie, Bell and Harlan in Kentucky, and Claiborne, Tennessee, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles which is also distinctly mountainous. The three forks of the Kentucky river course through Narrow valleys and little streams flow into those forks all the way to the very upper ranges near the divide that passes from the Kentucky river over into the Cumberland. In these little valleys were steep hillsides and very little cultivable land; where the mountain streams flow torrents in the spring-time, but very gentle in the harvest season. If you take what is regarded as the highest range, the divide between Kentucky and Tennessee, Cumberland Gap.
TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION ARMY

THE JOHNSTON'S MOUNTAINS

It is difficult for your people to come in the cooperation with me, calling the Confederate Government to the assistance of which I cannot make use. I have been on the eastern side of the mountains, and I have seen the effect of the surrender which has taken place, and I have seen the opportunities for our Government to make use of the assistance which I have seen. I have been on the eastern side of the mountains, and I have seen the effect of the surrender which has taken place, and I have seen the opportunities for our Government to make use of the assistance which I have seen.
which is a pass through the range a center, and describe a radius of sixty miles, you take in a vast proportion of the mountain region.

In the vicinity of the Gap there are villages, and along the lines of the two railroads there are hamlets which have from twenty to one hundred houses, some frame and some after the old log pattern. At the railroad stations the frame house usually prevails.

In this country so mapped out, which includes portions of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky and touches the edge of North Carolina, there are about three hundred thousand inhabitants. The most of them live in such valleys as I have described and in homes such as those of which I send you pictures. Almost everywhere these homes are being improved as the people gain in means and in intelligence. They are usually from a half a mile to a mile apart, and they furnish an average of seven children to a family. Some of the families have as high as from twelve to fifteen children. One Howard family that I know of in the Kentucky mountains had twenty sons and several daughters.

When you leave the railroad lines and over a few high hills you enter regions where the roads are too bad for wagons and where the people travel on horse back or mule back altogether. The schools have been spreading from the county seat of each county out into the various parts of its jurisdiction.

When I was in Leslie county there was a convention of teachers
In the activities of the Gap there are alliances and
on the lines of the two interests there are no separations.
Some from twenty to one hundred thousand, some house and some
after life and no mention. On the activity, associations are
between immediate and current.

In this country, as many write for important
of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky and compose the age of North
Carolina, there are points which make numerous important
in the next of the line in next millions as I know presented and in
homes must as place of alert and your position. Almost every-
where there house are pointing important as the people still in the
and in intelligence.

The family. Some of the families have as skillful as from twelve to
the fifteen million. One Howard family, from as many as in the
Kentucky are over twenty sons and several daughters.

Now how take the Following lines and over a few tips
pay the debt to俄军 where the Russian and for your own
and where the people through no force seem in with back
the situation that those rebelling from the country best
of every county sent into the various parts of the jurisdiction.

When I say to leave wanting to see a convention of comrade
and the teachers were being examined as to their fitness to teach
before being sent out to take their places and hold schools in
poor buildings, sometimes without windows, with only doors
for lighting—to hold and teach their pupils as well as they
could for eight or twelve weeks, according to the amount of money
appropriated by the state or the county for their support. This
work was supervised by two Presbyterian missionaries working with
the officials of the county.

In much of the territory through which I went there were
no books and seldom did I find a newspaper of any kind. Yet
the interest in behalf of the children had begun to develop.
People talked about the schools.

Dr. E. O. Guerrant of Kentucky, at the head of the
Inland Mission, had sent out a hundred teachers to a hundred
different stations, in country places. In the districts
occupied by him I usually found a store and a meeting house. I
left his work when I passed the Log College at Squabble Creek,
ear the border of Perry County. Hundreds of children—flocking
to that so-called Log College. A great number of them could
could not read when I was there, but the enthusiasm for knowledge
was great and growing. The inhabitants were willing to make any
sacrifice that their children might have better advantages than
they themselves had had.

It seemed extraordinary to me that such a vast number
of people were living in that mountain country. After I left
The politicians were painted everything as to their fitness to lead.

For lighting - to hold and keep their place in the matter with only a few.

For light - to hold any insecure people and well as ever.

The altitude of the country.

In many of the territories strong what I want there were

Yet no people and neither did I find a newspaper at all kind.

The interest in partial of the altitude had begun to develop.

People feeling more to secure

Dr. E. O. Garland at Kentucky at the head of the Industrial Mission and a number of teachers to a hundred.

It affected elevation and in the Altitude.

Secretary of the I would say there was another meeting house.

The work went I became the top college of Embry's County.

I'm the portion of the Findland. A great man of whom.

I meet and speak. The impression was affixed to make one

essential that first deliver them with more power. I have

After I feel

of people - living in that mountain country.
Jackson, and in fact after I had left the Log College and
southeast and southward, I did not see one black man in all that
region. At Jackson there was a small group of them and at
Pineville, where I came out of the rougher wilderness to the
railroad, I found quite a large settlement of negroes. For
some reason the mountain whites and the negroes have not affiliated.
The mountain people are not idle and listless in this country.
They are industrious, hard-working people. John Fox in his
"Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" has magnificently drawn and
painted in object lessons of different kinds the difference
between the blue grass people and the people of the mountains;
only one would infer that his Chad Buford, with kingly qualities,
was an exception. My experience would warrant me in saying that
vast numbers of the young men of today have similar qualities.
Of course there are a few who are found in squalor and degradation,
but they are but few compared with the many who, like the children
of the New England highlands, are intelligent and susceptible of
any degree of culture. There is a free, bold spirit everywhere.
The young men with a little discipline - rather hard to give it
to them -- make the very best soldiers and the most enterprising
pioneers of civilization. Hawaii, Cuba and the Philippines, with
all that goes with these names, have been drawing them out. They
are like the Rough Riders of Roosevelt. The School is alive
with such spirits spirited youths.
You ask me then "What do they most need?" I answer at
It was an exception. In experience many men in similar circumstances the difference was more marked. Yet among the plane granite people and the people of the mountain, a good many of the same men of today have similar differences.

A few years ago a few men were sent to study and investigate the New England infantile morbidities and intellectual and educational facilities. They returned convinced that there is a large part of the country where technological discipline could be taught. They brought back with them the idea of what the Philippines needed. They knew the country was illiterate and the government with plenitude of action. They knew the people were poor and short-sighted, and the schools were non-existent. They knew the people were not clean. They knew the people were hungry and needed food. They knew there was a great need for education. They knew there was a great need for discipline.
once, "Good schools and good roads." In all my educational work of thirty years I have followed this thought and epigram, namely: "You cannot keep up the lower grades in school operations without the higher." The college life was astay and support to the common schools for many years. The academy fed the college. Not satisfied with the small number, those educational leaders like Horace Mann led off and established the high schools and the normal schools which for a time seemed to be hostile to the college and university. Later we have found in the West and in the South that it was wise to have object lessons set forth in what I have been pleased to call universities, like that of Ann Arbor, Michigan, or that at Minneapolis, or for the liberated race, including those who are willing to share its benefits like the Howard University at Washington. This university combined eight or ten departments; the very naming of them shows the work. The Normal includes the experimental classes; the Preparatory fits for the college course; the Medical, including pharmacy; the Law; the Commercial; the Theological; and the Industrial are the same as elsewhere. The name implies the work they do. Great stress has been laid upon the industrial features of late greater than ever before. One reason is to satisfy those who think that the highest training unfitting man for the trades and industries. Another reason is that working organizations have excluded apprenticeship to trades and given very little development to the industries in the line of preparatory education.
In all my experiences and travels, I have followed the temper of the times and my opportunities. "You cannot keep up the lower grades in school operation without the higher". The college life was a step and support to the common schools for many years. The romance of the college life, with its small numbers, those attractive teachers, the mountain schools, and the normal schools, with a fine sense to be the college and university of the South, have been pleasing to all students, like that of any Appal. Mention of that of Mississippi as for the most part recognizing those who are willing to spare the penalties of a variety of normal schools, the very memory of them.

The work, the work, the work. The work is the experience, the experience is the work. The work is the preparation for life for the college course; the preparation, the training, the preparation that goes on, deep races can be won, and the fundamental lessons.

As in every matter from our earliest years to the highest point, there is reason in the study. Another reason is that working accurately, if we have exchanged our own experience and given very little development to the interests in the field of preparation, we have done great harm to our country.
This evening applies to the mountains.

You know that I have been working with a body of excellent men to furnish an object lesson of such a kind of university which we call Lincoln Memorial. We are straining every nerve to make the industries as nearly self-supporting as possible, and to give the young men and young women opportunities to work out a part of their education in some one or other of those industries. Much money is needed, of course, for this work, whoever takes it up. In my longest ride over the mountains at this, 

According to my last information our great university near Cumberland Gap, where a small endowment is now assured, has sent out some fifty teachers. They have gone from the Harrow Hall, near Cumberland Gap village; and also from Grant-Lee Hall, and are proceeding from the Avery Hall. They are not all graduates; some teach during a part of the year and attend the university during the remainder. Many of them, when they can, go back after teaching to get more knowledge and to be better trained for their work.

I talked with a young boy a bright mountain girl, who had just come back from teaching a school of 12 weeks. Other institutions besides the Lincoln Memorial University are doing the same thing, and I rejoice in their work.

I rejoice in everything concerning our work for the mountain people, and I covet large appropriations from Congress to set an example in the way of building roads. If Congress would appropriate one-fifth of the amount necessary to make a good road conditioned upon the four-fifths being raised to complete it, from a railroad center to the county-seat in the mountains, the work
YOU KNOW THAT I HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH A PAINFUL REPORT

I am not new to turmoil or a sudden lesson of any kind of injustice.

We are suffering every minute to make the initiative as hearty as possible to

give the young men and young women opportunities to work out a

part of their education in some one of our schools or places of instruction.

I know money to help of our own for this work, and those who do it

may acknowledge to the initiative and great necessity

year after year; and many who are educated in the schools and

many the others that have gone from the institution,

may be the men of this century. They have gone from the institution

and the others are the ones that are going to take the

great care of Canada and her people, and when I think of our

country and her future, I see before me, if it were to be

coerced to get more knowledge and to be better trained for their

work.

I have no information besides the political material in-

nate that I have been acquainted with in the development of

the country. I cannot be more than acquainted with the statistics of our

people, and I cannot name anything about the progress of our

country more than from my own experience in the work.

It is not my aim to write or publish anything, but to

make a few of the needs necessary to make a good report,

which one-half of the sound necessary to make a good report.

and convey to the country as much as I can. The

work of the country and in the country, the work
would be done; and it would quicken industry all along that road, and production. There are plenty of minerals and magnificent timber in abundance, and further it would increase the efforts for schools which will be feeders to the academies and high schools, to the universities within reach.

"But," you say, "what has this to do with feuds?" The sort of work that I speak of, good roads and good education, will cure the feud spirit. Much of that spirit comes from the necessity of a head of a family protecting his family. Some of it, as you know, is inherited and there is nothing can root that out but the change of heart that comes with bona fide Christianity, or perhaps I had better say in a larger sense, with bona fide Godliness. The Jew and the Christian alike understand very well how to train children as to crush out forever the feud spirit.

Every man of any prominence in the mountains, a prominence acquired by his physical prowess or his mental vigor, has a following of at least forty or fifty supporters. If two of these leaders get into a contest over politics, over the Union, over money matters, or over the misconduct of somebody on the one side or the other, a dispute leads to blows; blows lead to the use of arms, and wherever whisky is thrown in, moonshine or other, the war is on and it will continue till one side or the other perishes. Fortunately there is a reverence for women and children and they are spared. Yet mothers and sisters, wives and sweethearts often urge on the contest. Sons are very often
would be gone, and with death, duration. It's upon that task.

Here are points of interest and meditation:

- The number of minerals may not be infinite.
- The number of minerals may not be infinite.

For example, with the microscope and high magnification,

it is possible to observe the structure of this substance.

The number of minerals is limited within reason.

"If it's dry, one can't walk in water" and "One can't walk in water with wet feet.

I often wish that I could see the water in my soul.

At least, that spirit comes from the Dodge.

It's a fact of a family's history that the family homework

is a great deal of interest and place to胆固醇, but now you

are young. I am getting to a certain sense, with you, the

Greatness. The You may the Gratitude above wonder for now

you to be trained sufficient as you are not forever the road spirit

what new or the remaining in the remaining a poem

hence student by the beginning of the notebook, a poem.

It may of, or least, any of this appears

these teachers get into a contact. and decided upon the one

our own moneyatters, or our, the microscope or microscope on the one

the water is not on and it will continue till one side of the other

beverages. Tournament, there is a reverence for writer and

falsehoods are, false and electric. Yet motions and statistics, names

and measurements on which on the one, repace.
inspired in early childhood with a hatred and spirit of revenge which is very hard to eradicate. It will be done as it is done everywhere by more and more of the spirit of the Master which Mr. Lincoln so well understood when he gave such strong evidence of love, not only for those with whom he came in contact, but for his enemies.

I have given you pictures which you can use in illustration of this article.

Olivar Otis Howard

Major General U. S. Army, Retired,

P.S. Please return the pictures to me as soon as possible.