

**A CONFERENCE ON MANUAL TRAINING:
THE PAPERS READ AND A
PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE
DISCUSSIONS HAD AT THE SESSIONS OF
A CONFERENCE ON MANUAL TRAINING,
HELD AT BOSTON, APRIL 8-11, 1891**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649036233

A Conference on Manual Training: The Papers Read and a Phonographic Report of the Discussions Had at the Sessions of a Conference on Manual Training, Held at Boston, April 8-11, 1891 by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

MRS. ISABEL C. BARROWS

**A CONFERENCE ON MANUAL TRAINING:
THE PAPERS READ AND A
PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE
DISCUSSIONS HAD AT THE SESSIONS OF
A CONFERENCE ON MANUAL TRAINING,
HELD AT BOSTON, APRIL 8-11, 1891**

A CONFERENCE
ON
MANUAL TRAINING, *Boston,*
1891.

THE PAPERS READ AND A PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE DISCUSSIONS
HAD AT THE SESSIONS OF A CONFERENCE ON MANUAL
TRAINING, HELD AT BOSTON, APRIL 8-11, 1891.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EXHIBITS MADE OF
THE METHODS AND RESULTS OF MANUAL TRAINING, INCLUD-
ING ALSO SEWING, COOKING, DRAWING, AND THE
STUDY OF FORM AND COLOR,

EDITED BY MRS. ISABEL C. BARROWS.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL WORKERS,
JOHN O. NORRIS, Secretary, Melrose, Mass.
Printed by Geo. H. Ellis, 121 Franklin Street.

COPYRIGHT 1891 BY
NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONAL WORKERS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PREFACE,	3
FIRST SESSION.	
Addresses: by Dr. Samuel Eliot,	5
Gov. W. E. Russell,	7
W. H. Lincoln,	9
W. B. Powell,	10
Pres. C. W. Eliot,	12
Charles T. Gallagher,	14
SECOND SESSION.	
Manual Training as an Inspiration to Mental Development, by Prof. Robert H. Richards,	17
Sloyd, by Elizabeth Josephine Woodward,	26
The Relation of Sloyd to Gymnastics, by Claes J. Enebuske, Ph.D.,	33
The Educational Value of Manual Training in the Public Schools, by Dr. Felix Adler,	45
What is Manual Training? by Albert G. Boyden,	51
THIRD SESSION.	
The Kindergarten and the Public School, by Prof. Edmund J. James,	54
Remarks by S. T. Dutton,	66
Dr. Larkin Duntton,	68
Mrs. Louisa P. Hopkins,	69
Orsamus B. Bruce,	72
C. C. Rounds,	72
FOURTH SESSION.	
Color, by Henry T. Bailey,	74
Remarks by John S. Clark,	84
Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks,	85
The Language of Form, by Col. Charles W. Larned,	86
FIFTH SESSION.	
Addresses: On the Chicago Manual Training School, by H. H. Belfield,	98
On the Cambridge Manual Training School, by Prof. W. S. Chaplin,	101
Means and Methods of Manual Training, by C. R. Richards,	103
Manual Training in Springfield, by George B. Kilbon,	111
Manual Exercises as an Auxiliary in the Formation of Intellectual Habits, by Daniel W. Jones,	114
Address by Col. T. W. Higginson,	117

(RECAP)
 6556
 264

LAST SESSION.

PAGE.

The Value of Education Relatively to the Consumption of Wealth, by Prof. Simon N. Patten,	122
The Origin of Mechanic Art Teaching: Its Introduction into this Coun- try, by Prof. John D. Runkle,	130
Address by Rev. C. G. Ames,	136

APPENDIX.

Circular,	139
Exhibits: from North Bennet Street Industrial School,	142
schools supported by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw,	143
Rice Grammar and Appleton Street Primary Schools,	144
Eliot School, Jamaica Plain,	145
School of Domestic Science and Industrial Arts,	146
Montclair, N.J.,	148
Brookline,	148
Wilmington, Del.,	151
Philadelphia,	153
Chicago,	154
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,	155
Washington, D.C.,	156
Boston Primary School Exhibit,	159
Sewing Exhibits,	159
Form and Drawing Exhibits,	163
Somerville,	163
Boston, George Putnam School,	167
Portsmouth, N.H.,	169
Worcester,	169
Springfield,	170
Lawrence,	173
The Boston Public Kindergartens and their Exhibit,	175
Exhibit of the Free Evening Drawing Schools of Boston,	177
Index of Writers and Speakers,	179
Index of Subjects,	180

PREFACE.

THE idea of a conference on manual training was suggested and encouraged by the success attending a very interesting meeting of like sort, though in relation to a different matter,—the celebrated Conference on Physical Training held in Boston in November, 1889. Moreover, the same practical wisdom which designed and managed that conference was freely consulted by the managers of the Conference on Manual Training. Hence our acknowledgments are due in the first place to Miss Amy M. Homans. Next should be recorded the fact that ample financial support to our enterprise was given by two public-spirited women of Boston, who thus have added one more to the many services they have already rendered public education,—Mrs. Mary Hemenway and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw.

The great importance of such services to education as Mrs. Hemenway and Mrs. Shaw have rendered is measured not alone by the large expenditures of money involved, but also by taking into consideration the occasions and the results of their enterprises. If education be a science at all,—which some incline to doubt or even deny,—it is surely a science of the inductive type. Progress in it must be made by observation and experiment rather than by reasoning from abstract principles. But experiments are costly, and the results are not always pleasing; so that there exists naturally enough among public school officials a well-grounded disinclination to venture upon the uncertainties of experimental investigation with the schools and the public money intrusted to their care. Just here, however, lies the opportunity for private enterprise. What may not properly be undertaken at public expense, the issue being yet doubtful, may be permitted to be undertaken at private expense temporarily, as an experiment, for the sake of the information to be gathered from practical results. Later, when the value of a new method or of a new subject-matter of instruction has been experimentally demonstrated, public authorities may feel justified in adopting the improvement. How public instruction in Boston has been improved and extended from time to time through the efforts of wisely directed private enterprise would be a long history to write; but conspicuous chapters thereof would describe the introduction of sewing, cooking, and school gymnastics through the efforts of Mrs. Hemenway, and the ultimate adoption of the kindergartens for many years supported by Mrs. Shaw. As to manual training, it must still be said that, however sure we may feel of the main principle, the experimental working out of details has not yet advanced so far as to remove the need of private efforts and private pecuniary aid.

Much, however, has been done, and well done, in this direction. Indeed,

it was the chief purpose of the great meeting reported in the following pages to set forth, both by oral statement and by objective illustration, the methods and the practical results of manual training as thus far applied to all grades of instruction from the kindergarten to the university. This was the large outline of our undertaking. The filling in of details, though very far from being complete, was surprisingly beyond our expectations; while the number of people drawn to the exhibition either by interest or curiosity daily, and especially in the evening, was greater than the most sanguine would have dared to predict.

The record of all that was said at the sessions of the Conference is complete and exact. The papers are printed from the authors' manuscript, and the discussions from phonographic reports. But no record or verbal description could do justice to the varied and interesting exhibits which filled the rooms, the corridors, and the great drill hall of the English High School building. Some indications of their extent and variety are preserved in the appendix to this pamphlet; but any real image of them can live only in the recollections of many among the fifteen thousand people who, it is safe to say, visited the exhibition and assembly rooms during the three days and evenings of the Conference.

That the exhibition, the papers, and the discussions have greatly spread and deepened the popular interest in manual training there can be no doubt. It is with the hope of promoting this interest still further that the Executive Committee of the New England Conference of Educational Workers has undertaken the publication of this pamphlet.

EDWIN P. SEAVER.

BOSTON, July, 1891.

CONFERENCE ON MANUAL TRAINING.

First Session.

Wednesday, April 8, 1891.

A Conference on Manual Training was held by the New England Conference of Educational Workers in the English High School building in Boston, April 8-11, 1891.

The Conference opened on Wednesday, April 8, at 8 P.M., with addresses by his Excellency Governor Russell, Dr. Samuel Eliot, Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College, W. H. Lincoln, W. B. Powell, Superintendent of schools in Washington, D.C., Charles T. Gallagher, Chairman of the Boston School Committee.

The meeting was called to order by Edwin P. Seaver, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who made a brief statement of the purpose of the Conference, and called attention to the interesting display of the products of manual training and drawing which filled the rooms and corridors of the whole building.

Dr. Samuel Eliot was introduced as the presiding officer.

Dr. ELIOT.—Any meeting in the cause of education is interesting to our American people, and a meeting in the cause of one branch of education that has not yet been developed to its full extent seems peculiarly interesting. We come together to see what has been done, and to form some conjecture, at least, as to what is to be done. The exhibition of the results of manual training in this building will, I am sure, make a great many friends for the cause. Manual training is to be judged by its results, and the results gathered together here will persuade a great many persons that it is worthy of a far more respectful consideration than it has yet received.

I am heartily glad that we can speak of manual training and not of industrial training, as we did ten or fifteen years ago. Between the two there is a great and essential difference. Industrial training is training for the trades, for handicrafts. Manual training can demand the confidence of a large body of people who would not be disposed to place much trust in merely industrial training. If industrial training is to be given at all, it should be in trade-schools; and these should be open to such young people as once entered themselves with trades-people and mechanics as apprentices. But manual training can be given in any grade of any school. It is already given in our kindergartens and in a great many other places.

There are some things, as a judge of our Supreme Court once said to a young counsellor who was endeavoring to impress the court with the importance of his case and the principles which he conceived to