

a man of rare power. Miss Levonia E. Ketcham was teacher in the primary department, but shortly after she "went the common way," and married. Her example was followed by her successor, Miss Marion Hammond, who took for "better or worse," William L. Pillsbury, who had succeeded Mr. Childs in the high school. After Mr. Pillsbury, Miss Mary E. Horton occupied the position for one year, followed by Prof. Coy, who, in turn, gave place to Mr. Burrington. Prof. James has been principal of the high school for the last three years.

The grammar school was organized as a separate department in 1866, with E. P. Burlingham, as principal. Previous to this time the model school was entirely under the supervision of the principal of the high school, and included all children of school age in district No. 2, of the town of Normal. But the rooms of the University became too small for their accommodation. Accordingly, a school house was built by the district, and the grammar and intermediate grades of the model school were removed to the new building in 1867, with John W. Cook as principal. Two years later, Joseph E. Carter became principal, and by a vote of the State Board of Education, the University ceased to exercise control over the new building. In 1870, Mr. Baker, familiarly known as "Big Baker," took charge of the grammar school. Mr. DeGarmo came next. Miss Edith F. Johnson had, in 1865, succeeded Miss Hammond in the primary. In 1868, Miss Lucia Kingsley took the position, but she "preferred Indiana with a husband to Illinois with single blessedness," and passed her work into the hands of Miss Martha E. Hughes. Miss Gertrude Case, Mrs. Joseph Carter (sister of Miss Flora Pennell), and Miss Paddock, successively occupied this position until Miss Kennedy came in 1879.

Miss Baudusia Wakefield, of the Normal Department, was appointed in 1875. She resigned in 1881, and her place was filled by James V. McHugh, who also resigned in December, 1881, to accept the principalship of the Normal public school.

PRESENT FACULTY.

Edwin C. Hewett, LL. D., President, Professor of Mental Science and Didactics. Succeeded Dr. Edwards in 1876.

Thomas Metcalf, A. M., Principal of Training Department. Appointed in 1862.

Albert Stetson, A. M., Professor of Language and Literature. Appointed in 1862.

John W. Cook, Professor of Mathematics. Appointed in 1868.

Henry McCormick, Professor of History and Geography. Appointed in 1869.

Stephen A. Forbes, Director of Scientific Laboratory. Appointed in 1872.

Minor L. Seymour, Professor of Natural Science. Succeeded Dr. Sewall in 1878.

Edmund J. James, Ph. D., Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the High School. Succeeded Prof. Burrington in 1879.

Mrs. Martha D. L. Haynie, Professor of Modern Languages. Appointed in 1865.

Miss Julia E. Kennedy, First Assistant, Training Department. Appointed in 1879.

Charles DeGarmo, Second Assistant, Training Department. Appointed in 1870.

Miss Rosalie Miller, Teacher of Drawing. Appointed in 1874.

Miss Flora Pennell, First Assistant, Normal School. Appointed in 1877.

Miss Julia Scott, Second Assistant, Normal School. Appointed in 1881. Resigned in 1882.

Miss M. Emma Skinner, Teacher of Reading. Appointed in 1881. Resigned in 1882.

The museum of natural history, formerly belonging to the Natural History Society, was, in 1871, transferred to the State, and is now under the control of the Board of Education. In 1872 the collection was estimated as being worth, in money, nearly \$100,000. The first collections were made by Prof. C. D. Wilber, who had charge for several years. He was followed by Maj. John W. Powell, whose explorations in Colorado have since become so famous. In 1873 Stephen A. Forbes took his present position, and has added much to the value of the museum, both by arranging the mass of material already collected, and by adding greatly to the variety of specimens.

The changes in customs, methods of instruction, etc., have been few and gradual. The institution has never been

“The first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”

Reappointment has been the rule, both in the Faculty and Board of Education. Spelling has *never* assumed a very mild form. In Dr. Edwards' time, he occupied one platform in the assembly room and Mr. Hewett the other, alternately hurling verbal missiles at the first and second classes in spelling.

In those halcyon days, there was no “observation work,” but in its place, every Friday afternoon, one of the classes taught by a pupil-teacher was, without warning, whisked up to the assembly room, and

after the exercise was performed as well as the fright of the teacher and children permitted, every pupil was expected to criticise if called upon. The small drop of self-confidence, possessed by the poor teacher, entirely evaporated when the concentrated wisdom of all the faculty was brought to bear on the work. There was no training teacher, as now, but each member of the faculty gave what time he could to visiting the pupil teachers. Occasionally one would teach a term without receiving a visit.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

• In June, 1863, I sat an intensely interested spectator at the Normal commencement. I had been a student in the institution for one year, and had regarded Section A as a superior sort of people. My interest in them was in no sense diminished by the conspicuous part they played on that occasion.

At the close of the exercises, Dr. Edwards announced that the Alumni would meet in the Wrightonian Hall, and the happy seven, who had been in the focus of the public gaze for three or four hours, filed into the society room, and the closing door shut out the inquisitive gaze of at least one "yearling." That was the first time I heard of the Normal Alumni Association.

The succeeding year the scene was reenacted, and a year later, in 1865, I, in common with my classmates, accepted the president's invitation. We found a dozen or fifteen of our forty-one predecessors. They received us with great cordiality and with many congratulations, and, after a social meeting of an hour, we adjourned to receive the compliments of our admiring friends.

It will be seen that the Alumni Association had not, as yet, a very thorough organization nor a very definite purpose. A few years later,—two or three perhaps,—the plan of a private business meeting and banquet in the afternoon, and public exercises in the evening, on the day preceding commencement, became the settled policy of the Association. Before that time, it had been customary for the literary societies to employ some lecturer of national reputation, to deliver a public address upon that evening. The new arrangement dropped into place very naturally. This plan was followed, more or less faithfully, until 1880, when the change in the school calendar, by which the annual commencement occurs in May, made it impossible to secure a full attendance. About 1870 an attempt was made to raise a permanent Alumni fund, but only two or three classes took any interest in the matter, and the scheme was abandoned.

At each session of the Legislature the institution was obliged to encounter more or less hostility to its appropriation bills. A stock