

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Students' Work at the Budget Exhibit —New Members of the Faculty.

Normal College is represented at the city's budget exhibit. The art department shows examples of painting, drawing, and handicraft products of the students; the natural science department has collections of biological specimens, and the history

department is showing bound theses and economic charts. The classical department has on exhibition photographs of the models of the Roman forum and of Roman houses made by students, while the mathematics department shows home-made apparatus for use in problems of applied higher mathematics. The pedagogical department is represented by a model library, model lessons outlined by the classes, and experiments in psychology. Charts showing statistics of the administration are also on view.

Additions to the faculty have been made as follows: Instructors, Adeline G. Wykes, drawing, and Eva Hawkes, music; assistant instructors, Evangeline A. Moon, natural sciences, Mrs. Etta B. Nobbes, music, and Katherine B. Mattison. Miss Leah Mutter has been appointed library assistant, and Miss Margaret C. Cummings and Miss Julia A. Luyster, clerical assistants.

Louis N. Parker, playwright, will address the associate alumnæ on Saturday, October 21, in the college chapel, on the subject of pageantry.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Three Hundred and Eighty Freshmen Registered—New Faculty Members.

Normal's incoming freshman class is the largest in the history of the college. Up to date, 380 students have registered, as compared with 346 last September. One hundred and forty have come from the preparatory school connected with the college, and in all about two hundred from Manhattan borough. The fact that the remaining one hundred and eighty are registered from other boroughs and from high schools outside of New York city, makes it clear that the college is being recognized more and more as a factor in the educational system of the metropolis and vicinity.

There are several additions to the faculty. Dr. Adolph Busse becomes associate professor of German. In the French department, Henri Vigier becomes an instructor; Miss Marie Louise Fontaine assistant instructor, and Miss Zarita Nahon, substitute. In the department of history, the new instructors are Miss Helen L. Young, and Miss Bessie Dean Cooper; Mrs. Mary I. McDonald and Miss Edith Murphy have joined the department of pedagogy, and Miss Eula M. Jackson, that of spoken English. Miss Marjorie Burr, head of the latter department, has received a year's leave of absence.

## NORMAL COLLEGE HAS GREAT FRESHMAN CLASS

Yesterday morning the forty-first annual opening exercises of the Normal College for Women took place in the large assembly hall. After the devotional exercises were over the president made an address of welcome to the students, and particularly to the incoming class.

The registration, he said, so far shows that 346 have entered the freshman class, making this class the largest in the history of the college. Of these only about 125 have come from the high school department of the college. This large proportion fed from outside sources indicates that the people of all the boroughs of the city come to a stronger appreciation of the functions of the college in the life of the city school system, appreciate more than ever the advantages of higher education offered now to women. Altogether the total register of the college stands at 1,100.

More important than mere growth in numbers, President Davis said, is the spirit of scholarship increasingly prevalent. The increase of readers in the library from 11,000 three years ago to 66,000 last year is a partial index of better methods of study pursued by the students. Referring to the increasing numbers who elect to take their eighty hours of college work in four years, rather than in three or three and a half, the president stated that within a few years the longer standard time would be required of all students unless evidence of special ability existed. He ended his address with a warning of the importance of good health in a woman's education, and an emphasis upon the means of culture outside of books which the student of ethics should not neglect.

President Winthrop then welcomed the students in the name of the trustees, and was followed by Mr. Coudert, who addressed the college on the educational function of the appreciation of the fine arts.

The college staff has been strengthened this year by the appointment of Dr. Margaret D. Wilson as professor of physiology and hygiene, and the return of Dr. Carl P. Kayser, professor of the German language and literature, from his year's residence at the University of Heidelberg. Further changes are the addition of Miss Smith and Miss Bradbury to the English department, and of Charles T. Kirk, formerly of the United States Geological Survey Board to the department of natural sciences.

## New Geometry Explained.

At a recent meeting of the Mathematics Club of the Normal College Miss Martha Schott, an instructor in the department, gave an interesting talk with illustrations on "The New Geometry of Movement," the principles of which were first put into good form by Meray in 1875. In France the system is now prescribed by the Department Secondaire, and in Germany, also, it is receiving favorable consideration.

The characteristics of this new geometry are the movement of translation used for parallel, congruence, equal angles, etc.; the movement of rotation; symmetry with regard to a point; symmetry in regard to a line, and a new use of homology, making use of the homothetic figures. After discussing these characteristics Miss Schott emphasized the necessity of careful consideration of this geometry to see how far it should replace or be introduced in connection with the Euclidean geometry.

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presentation of books to the mathematical department by fifteen members of the mathematics class of '10. Miss Teresa Rosenthal, on behalf of her classmates, said that in their desire to express their appreciation of the advantages the department had afforded them, they had chosen texts, essays, and reviews which they had found useful as books of reference, and they hoped that

they would be found profitable to the undergraduates.

In her address of acceptance Prof. Requa expressed appreciation of the spirit of loyalty, and urged the students of the club to study along special lines, making the high school appointment their goal.

## NORMAL COLLEGE OPENS WITH 400 NEW STUDENTS

Yesterday morning the forty-second annual opening of the Normal College for Women took place in the large assembly hall. After the devotional exercises were over, the president made an address of welcome to the students, and particularly to the incoming freshman class.

The registration, which has been going on for the last two days, shows, he said, that 400 have entered the freshman class, making the class the largest in the history of the college. Of these only 140 have come from the preparatory department connected with the college. This large proportion from outside sources indicates that the people of all the boroughs of the city have come to a better appreciation of the functions of the college in the life of the city school system, and are more than ever taking advantage of the higher education offered to women. Altogether in the four classes the total register of the college stands at 1,400.

In his address of welcome President Davis emphasized the need of a proper attitude toward scholarship in colleges, which, in our country and age, stand in a similar relation to civilization as the monasteries did in the Middle Ages. That there should be a love of study

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Appointments to the Teaching Staff— New Executive Committee.

At the last meeting of the executive committee a number of appointments were made to the Normal College staff. In the German department, Prof. Adolph Busse, Ph. D., now of the University of Ohio, was appointed associate professor. In the English department, Miss Marjorie Burr, now in charge of oral English training, was appointed associate professor. A new post, that of assistant professor, was created. Miss Christabel Flood was promoted to fill this post in Latin, and Miss Elizabeth Mathews, in Greek.

Miss Sarah L. Montgomery, A. M., Columbia, was appointed instructor in the department of education. In the history department, Miss Helen L. Young, Ph. D., Yale, and Miss Anna B. MacLear, Ph. D., Columbia, were appointed instructors. In the German department, Miss Katharine Kunz, A. M., Columbia, was appointed instructor; Miss Helen Messenger, instructor in physics, and Miss Isabel M. Geer in training.

Assistant instructors—a position newly created—are Miss Harriet E. Lockhart, A. B., in music; Miss Emma M. Keeley, A. B., in English, and Miss Anna C. Anthony, A. B., in education.

The new chairman of the executive committee is Mr. Dresser. The other members

are: Nicholas J. Barrett, Miss Martha L. Draper, George J. Gillespie, Robert L. Harrison, Alrick H. Man, Mrs. Helen C. Robbins, and President Davis, ex-officio. Of these, Miss Draper is new.

On March 18, at eight P. M., Seumas MacManus will give for the benefit of the scholarship fund a lecture, illustrated by pictures, on "A Merry Jaunt Through Ireland." There will also be Irish music and folk dances.

The Circolo Italiano will hold an open meeting on March 7.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

The recently published report of the College Evening Session shows a growth that is surprising and gratifying to all interested in the new ways in which the College is extending its usefulness and influence. Opening in February 1917 with 95 students, 12 courses, and 11 instructors, the Session has grown under the direction of Professor Busse until at the present time there are enrolled 1,005 students, of whom 345 are matriculated. In the last semester 82 courses were conducted under the direction of 54 instructors.

# COLLEGE WILL OPEN AT NIGHT

June 9 1910 Globe  
Courses for Women at Normal  
College Will Be Started in  
the Fall, but Funds Will Be  
Needed for Next Year.

## WILL BE OPEN TO WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Day Courses Will Be Duplicated  
—Three Tickets in Brooklyn  
Teachers Association Elec-  
tion.

Following the announcement some weeks ago that there was a probability that the Normal College would inaugurate evening classes, a large number of inquiries have come to the college from applicants for admission. Many have taken it for granted that the work will begin and are preparing to enter.

The opening of the evening courses is contingent on an appropriation being received to maintain the work. If the city authorities approve the plan and provide for the support of the undertaking after Jan. 1, 1911, which is the earliest that an appropriation can be made available, the college faculty intends to begin the work in October, 1910, generously carrying on the instruction till January, 1911, entirely for the sake of their interest in the undertaking.

The classes will be open to the women of the several boroughs of Greater New York who have the training represented by the college entrance requirements. These requirements are approximately equivalent to graduation from a high school, though they may also be met by passing examinations on work done independently.

With a few exceptions, it is proposed to duplicate in the evening any course now offered in the college when the course is demanded by enough students to justify its being given. For information in regard to credits, hours, and registration, application may be made to Prof. Edgar Dawson, department of history, Normal College.

## EVENING CLASSES FOR WOMEN

Normal College to Provide a Course  
Next Fall.

A plan to provide college courses for the women of the city, especially for teachers, is planned by the authorities of Normal College. If there is sufficient demand funds will be asked to start the experiment next Fall. The instruction will be given not earlier than 7 and not later than 10 o'clock in the evenings, by the heads of the departments and others of the college staff, and the courses offered will in no way be inferior to those given in the daytime.

The entrance requirements will be the regular units fixed by the Board of Regents. In the same way the A. B. degree offered will be the standard given for sixty hours of college work. Those who apply asking credit for work done at other institutions will be given credit for such work as would obtain the approval of the State Department of Education.

As outlined, the plan is to provide for two classes of students. The first is the large body of women who have completed the High School course and who are anxious to continue their studies, but are prevented from doing so by duties of some sort during the day. There is a definite demand for an opportunity to pursue courses in the modern languages, classics, English literature, history, economics, politics, sociology, mathematics, the sciences, and other branches. It is planned to offer as many and as advanced courses as the demand requires. It will be possible for a student to matriculate for one course or for several.

Following the announcement some weeks ago that there was a probability that the Normal College would inaugurate evening classes, a large number of inquiries have come to the college from applicants for admission. Many have taken it for granted that the work will begin and are preparing to enter.

The opening of the evening courses is contingent on an appropriation being received to maintain the work. If the city authorities approve the plan and provide for the support of the undertaking after Jan. 1, 1911, which is the earliest that an appropriation can be made available, the college faculty intends to begin the work in October, 1910, generously carrying on the instruction till January, 1911, entirely for the sake of their interest in the undertaking.

The classes will be open to the women of the several boroughs of Greater New York who have the training represented by the college entrance requirements. These requirements are approximately equivalent to graduation from a high school, though they may also be met by passing examinations on work done independently.

With a few exceptions, it is proposed to duplicate in the evening any course now offered in the college when the course is demanded by enough students to justify its being given. For information in regard to credits, hours, and registration, application may be made to Prof. Edgar Dawson, department of history, Normal College.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Feb 1911 Registration for New Term Heavier Than in Previous Years.

Registration for the new term of the Normal College, which opened on February 1, has been heavier than in any previous year. Up to date, 205 freshmen have entered, as compared with 197 in February, 1910, and 99 in February, 1909. As the graduating class of January numbered 71, this means a net gain of 134 for the college, which brings the total registration up to 1,234.

Of the 205 entering students, 104 came from the preparatory school, and 101 from New York high schools or from schools outside of the city. The students are becoming more representative of the whole city than merely of Manhattan and the Bronx. About 120 are now registered from Brooklyn.

Dr. Frank Overton will lecture on "Bird Photography by the Lumière Direct Color Process," on February 14. Next Tuesday, Professor Schuyler of the City College will lecture on "Present Day Spain," before the History Club.

Miss Frances E. Dütting, instructor in pedagogy in the department of music, will be one of the members of the summer faculty of New York University. Her subject will be "Methods."

The associate alumnae will hold its annual breakfast at the Plaza Hotel, on February 18. Speakers will include Miss Mary Willard, formerly instructor of English, Dr. George S. Davis, president of the college; Dr. Thomas Hunter, president emeritus; Miss Julia Richman, district superintendent; Senator S. J. Stillwell, and James Creelman.

Normal College Alumnae Settlement is about to be incorporated under the name of "Lenox Hill Settlement Association." Among the old managers who will serve on the new board of directors are Mrs. Harry Arnold Day, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, and Miss A. Minnie Herts. New members will include Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Emily Sloane, Dr. Godfrey W. Pisek, and Dr. Seth M. Milliken.

The board of the *Wistarion*, published annually by the junior class, has been appointed. Miss Lavinia Morse is editor-in-chief, and Miss Lydia Jaccard associate editor.

## Seek Fund for Science Study.

The Science Club of Normal College has always sought to further the interests of scientific research wherever possible. To this end it now wishes to establish a scholarship fund which will give the science students of the college an opportunity for study and research work at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. This is done because, first, the work consists of laboratory, lecture, and field work, given to familiarize the students with anatomy, habits, adaptations, and general ecological relations of those classes of animals and plants available only in the summer at the sea coast; secondly, the outlook of the students will be broadened by coming in contact with representative students and investigators from other colleges; thirdly, the science work at the Normal College will be improved by the influx of new ideas and methods resulting from the cooperation of the college with the laboratory; and fourthly, the college will win greater recognition by being represented at the laboratory as are other leading colleges.

The establishment of this scholarship fund has been suggested as a memorial to Miss Else Seringhausa, a late member of the Science Club, instructor at Normal College and student at Woods Hole, in whose death the club has met with a deep loss. To establish this fund \$1,000 is required, this sum to be raised by voluntary contribution and subscription. The club asks the hearty support of every one in order to meet this demand. Over \$300 of this amount has been subscribed.

A committee has been appointed to direct the raising of the necessary funds, and all subscriptions and contributions may be given to the chairman of that committee, Miss Grace A. Binkley, room 16, or to Miss Beatrix H. Gross, president of the Science Club, Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth street.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Subject for Senner Prize in German Announced—Two Visiting Lecturers.

The German department of Normal College has announced "Wallenstein and Macbeth" as the subject for the essays competing for the Dr. Joseph Senner prize. The essays must be written in German. The examination for the Hunt gold medal will take place on January 30, and the paper will test the knowledge of competitors on Vergil and the Satirists, and their ability to write good Latin composition. The history department will offer in February an optional on "The History of the Nineteenth Century," to cover one term, and count as three credits.

Professor Johnson of Teachers College will lecture at Normal on Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Political Science Club. Prof. Thomas B. Goodell of Yale will lecture on "The Greek Lyric" on December 8, at 3:30 o'clock.

The senior play, "The Road to Yesterday," will be presented the day before the Christmas holidays.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

Pool- 1910 April 9  
Courses in Vocal Expression and Interpretative Reading Established.

A new branch in the Normal College department of English has been established by the introduction of four courses aiming to correct deficiencies in oral English, to teach proper enunciation and production of tones, and to give practice in extemporaneous speaking. The work is under the direction of Miss Burr.

The English department has long felt the need of giving special training to students in proper enunciation and interpretative reading, realizing that without these much of the power to appreciate literature, as well as to interpret it, was lost. One hour a week of this work is now required of all freshmen.

Another change in the English department is the reconstruction of the three hours of required composition in the first half of the freshman year. Hereafter this course will be a review of the fundamental principles of rhetoric, with rapid theme work in the classroom, as well as weekly themes and some essays. This change was necessary owing to the poor training in composition among the students coming from the high schools.

On April 15, at 3:30 P. M., and on April 16, at 8:30 P. M., the French Club will give a performance of "Rique à la Houppie," by Theodore De Banville, and "L'Anglais Tel Qu'on Parle," by De Tristan Bernard. The proceeds will be divided between the scholarship fund and the club's treasury.

## NIGHT CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Will Be Opened by the Normal College if City Provides the Money.

The Normal College has received several hundred applications. President Davis said yesterday, from girls who wish to enter the evening classes which the college purposes to open in the Fall, provided it gets the financial support from the Board of Estimate. Many applicants have taken this for granted, and are already making preparations to enter.

President Davis said the work cannot be done without the approval of the Board of Estimate, but if it will provide support beginning Jan. 1 next the college Faculty will carry on the work free of charge from October to Dec. 31 to show their interest in the undertaking.

The classes, according to the plan, will be open to the women of the entire city who have the training represented by the college entrance requirements. These approximately are equivalent to graduation from a high school.

With a few exceptions, it is proposed to duplicate in the evening any course now offered in the daytime when it is demanded by enough students to justify it. The departments thus open to women who are unable to attend the regular day classes are Natural Science, English and Literature, Latin and Greek, Music, Pedagogy and Psychology, German and Literature, Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics, French and Literature, History and Political Science, Art, Physiology and Hygiene, and Physical Training.

The purpose of the Normal College is to give an opportunity to acquire a college training to every woman. Emphasis is placed on the fact that while a bachelor's degree will be conferred on those who satisfy the requirements, the evening courses are meant primarily as an opportunity for a better training, greater usefulness, and broader culture.

Attention is called to the fact that this work leads to no degree except the bachelor of arts, but furnishes graduates of the Normal College who completed their work when the college offered a shorter course than it does at present an opportunity to supplement the work then done in order to place themselves on the same academic level as more recent graduates.

For information in regard to credits, hours, and registration, application may be made to Prof. Edgar Dawson, Department of History, Normal College.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

June 13 1911  
Graduates Pass Examinations for Positions in Elementary Schools.

In the recent examination for license No. 1, to teach in the elementary schools of the city, which was based directly upon the work done in the training schools for teachers under the Board of Education, and in which Normal College students were not

specially prepared, no less than seven of the graduates of last February were among the first fifteen on the roll. In the examination in mathematics for the position of junior assistant teacher in the high school, five of the nine candidates who passed were Normal graduates.

A new optional will be offered to students in history next term. It is to be on the "Development of the Revolutionary spirit in France, the progress of the Revolution through successive stages, the establishment of the government of consulate, directory, and of the empire of Napoleon, and the contemporary history of other countries affected by the movement in France." The course is to be given by Dr. Young.

## Teachers' Licenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Breathes there a Normal College graduate who does not grow enthusiastic on reading in to-day's TIMES how President Davis has improved the personnel of the Faculty by the addition of several great professors? And if such there be, and the lady does not warm up to the advantages of graduation from a college whose main purpose is to train teachers, (it is so stated in official documents,) who is to blame for such an unappreciative frame of mind?

Perhaps the new members of the Faculty will teach the students in such a way that they will be able to secure License 1 as surely as students of the Training School, who can get it in half the time. Perhaps, also, the Normal College Executive Committee will investigate what is wrong and force those responsible to bring to an end the petty little outrage of denying the well-earned license to students who have well earned it.

R. P. GREEN.

New York, Sept. 22, 1910.

## MORE ABOUT THE NORMAL COLLEGE NIGHT COURSE.

Since several inquiries have been made concerning the college course to be given at Normal College in the evening next winter, we are glad to be able to publish the following definite information:

The person to whom all applications and questions should be addressed is Prof. Edward Dawson, department of history, Normal College. The sooner the applications are in the better. Any woman or girl holding the New York city high school diploma will be admitted without examination. Of course, if she has not graduated from high school she should go to some evening high school for preparation. In case students who have been trained in other countries, or who have done some college work apply, the nature of that work will be examined and as much credit will be given for it as would obtain the approval of the state department of education. In all classes the entrance requirements will be the regular unites fixed by the state board of regents.

Students may matriculate for one course or for several, as their time permits, but they will be expected to do as serious work as the day students. To that end the courses will be given by the heads of department and ample facilities will be given for studies. Since the A. B. degree granted will stand for the regular sixty hours of college work, the time in which the student will get the degree will depend entirely upon the number of courses taken each year. She may secure it in a short time or a long time, as seems to her necessary.

Since the college is a free college, supported by the city and open to women in all the boroughs, it is hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

## EVENTS AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

Among the events scheduled at Normal College are the following:

Feb. 4, at 3.30 P. M.—“The Chief Value of the Classics,” by Prof. Emory B. Lease, College of the City of New York. The lecture will be given in the music room.

Feb. 9, at 11 A. M., in the chapel, “Social Service,” by Prof. Henry James Ford of Princeton.

Feb. 10, at 4.30, in the music room, “Recent Events in Spain, and the Ferrer Trial,” by Andrew Shipman of the New York Bar.

Feb. 16, 11 A. M., in the chapel, college birthday exercises.

Feb. 20, at 3.30, orchestral concert in the chapel, Prof. Henry T. Fleck, conductor.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Students Receive Prizes Awarded by Society of French Teachers.

In a recent competition held by the Society of French Teachers, for students of French throughout the United States, the Normal College preparatory department won three of the fifteen prizes offered, and four honorable mentions. This was the greatest number of honors received by any college or preparatory school with the exception of Cornell University, which took two prizes and five honorable mentions.

Of the three prizes won by the preparatory students one was an honor prize, of which three were given, the other two being won by university students. Following is the list of awards to the preparatory school:

Honor prize—Silver medal offered by the Alliance Française, Miss Ruth V. Danheiser. Prize for translation—Offered by M. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, Miss Helen A. Stiebeling. Honorable mention—Miss Estelle L. Silverman, Miss Ruth V. Danheiser. Prize for prose composition, Miss Ruth V. Danheiser. Free composition, honorable mention—Miss Ruth V. Danheiser, Miss Cecilia Deutsch.

At the meeting of the executive committee on Wednesday, Miss Florence M. Smith was appointed instructor in the English department. Miss Smith was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1899 with the degree of A.B., and received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1909.

The alumnae have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. J. Kramer; first vice-president, Miss Jane McElhinney; second vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Popper; third vice-president, Mrs. Louis Marshall; recording secretary, Miss E. C. Weld; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Louis Graef; corresponding secretary, Miss J. A. Carter; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss M. J. Morris; treasurer, Mrs. Stewart Holt; assistant treasurer, Miss B. A. Kaelman.

## PRIZE FOR NORMAL COLLEGE.

\$1,000 Endowment in Honor of the Late Dr. Senner.

The Normal College announced the gift yesterday of a prize fund of \$1,000 to be named in honor of the late Dr. Joseph H. Senner. The names of the donors are withheld for the present. The fund is to be invested by the college Trustees so as to yield approximately \$40 a year. This revenue will be used as an annual prize in the German department for the best essay in German on a subject related to history or literature.

Dr. Senner was one of the most prominent German leaders in this country in the group with Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Henry Villard. For many years he was editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and in the second Cleveland Administration was appointed United States Commissioner of Immigration. He was a graduate of the University of Vienna and a firm believer in higher education for women, and deeply interested in the Normal College.

## NORMAL COLLEGE HAS BEEN MAKING MARKED PROGRESS

1910  
Course Broadened and More Students  
Enrolled. Globe

President George S. Davis of the Normal College issued his annual report, the thirty-ninth of the Normal College, today. In it he calls attention to the fact that the student body has increased almost to 1,000 in number, and has become more representative of the whole city.

About half of the incoming classes of the past year came from high schools other than the preparatory department of the college, and an increasingly large percentage of these from high schools outside of Manhattan and the Bronx. The increase, says the report, "is probably sufficient to indicate at least an incipient realization on the part of the people of the other boroughs that the advantages offered by the college are as much for them as for the residents of Manhattan. It is the purpose of the college to serve the whole city; and with the growing knowledge among the students of all our secondary schools that the city maintains a free college for women, the usefulness of the institution will be greatly enhanced and its benefits more widely distributed."

Another section of the report shows the distribution of students by elective groups, which constitute majors. In December, 1909, the following numbers were registered in each, members, which, though increased by the February entering class of this term, still show the proportion of students in each: Classical languages, 91; science, 135; German, 138; French, 189; mathematics, 212. In commenting upon the tendencies here shown, the report says:

"It is, perhaps, remarkable that in a college for women so many should elect mathematics as their major subject. It is also noteworthy that so large a proportion of the students—above 15 per cent.—have elected the study of the classics, and that the demand for the study of Greek and Latin should be increasing."

Discussing the changes in curriculum, chiefly in additional courses, the president point out that, while "science, mathematics, and the languages have been represented among the major subjects of the elective group system, history and its allied subjects—economics, government, and sociology—until recently have had a place among the optionals. The later development of study in this field, particularly in its greater bearing upon the practical affairs of life, has indicated its increasing importance in modern education. Especially is this the case in a city like ours. Because of the intrinsic worth of the subject, history, and its related subjects have been constituted a new elective major group in our curriculum."

Particularly does the report emphasize a broad cultural basis for the teaching profession rather than a mere technical training. On this subject President Davis says:

"There are, therefore, in the results of a college training things practical which may be measured by elimination, and things ideal which may not; things imponderable, unmeasurable, that show in the mode of thought, in mental breadth, in a refinement of character, in a tolerance of attitude, and in a general desire for further improvement. These latter things will be considered by some as rather vague matters of little value; but they represent the best fruits of the four years' work. There is virtue, indeed, and reason in the demand that the college should offer a definite aim to its students, even, perhaps, a vocational aim; but there is still greater virtue in the demand that the college should also produce a state of mind that renders it adaptable to many things intelligently, and makes it broadly efficient, not narrowly so."

## NORMAL COLLEGE. Post

Chair of Physiology and Hygiene Has  
May 27 Been Established.

At the meeting of the Normal College executive committee on Wednesday, it was decided to establish a chair of physiology and hygiene. President Davis has long felt that this subject is of the highest importance in a college for women, and he pointed out in his annual report that there is no science so practical and helpful as this for citizenship. For this chair Dr. Margaret B. Wilson, associate professor of natural science since 1906, has been appointed.

At the same meeting, three of the associate professors were retired at their own request. One of the three, Miss Emily Ida Conant (psychology) was the first American woman to go to Sweden, in 1888, to study the Sloyd system of manual training. On her return she introduced the method here, and conducted a class in the work at the Normal College. Previous to that, in 1872, she had studied the kindergarten methods under a pupil of Froebel's, and was instrumental in starting the first free kindergarten in this country, in connection with Normal College. She was also a pioneer among women in obtaining the doctor's degree. The others who retired were Miss Frederica S. Constantini (German) and Miss Betsy Buchanan Davis (Latin).

The annual spring exhibit of the art department will be held on May 23 in the drawing-room, from three to five o'clock. The annual business meeting and election of officers of the Alumnae Association will be held this afternoon, with Rabbi Wise as speaker.

### Did Well in Tests for Teachers.

Graduates of the class of 1909, Normal College, made a splendid record in the recent examination for license to teach. Out of 167 who entered the examination for license No. 1, 144 passed. This makes an average of 86.23 per cent. for the class. How high this rate is can be realized when compared with the fact that the records of the board show that of the graduates of other colleges who enter for this examination only about 30 per cent. are successful. Of all the candidates in the city who passed the examination, Miss Louise Young of Normal College ranked second in standing.

### IN MEMORY OF SCHILLER.

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Schiller will be celebrated at Normal College this morning at 9 o'clock in the chapel. An address will be given by John F. Coar, professor of the Germanic language and literature, Adelphi College, on the life of Schiller. Schiller's "Die Tellung der Erde" will be recited by Miss Elizabeth Breitenfeld, and "Die Worte des Glaubens," by Miss Emma Rubensohn. The college body will sing "An die Freude." The public is invited.

## NORMAL COLLEGE OPENS.

Sept 22 1910  
Has the Largest Freshman Class in Its History—Teaching Staff Increased.

The Normal College, which is the women's college in the city's public education system, began its forty-first session yesterday with the largest freshman class in its history. The chief feature of the opening exercises was the address of President Davis.

The registration, he said, so far shows that 846 students have entered the freshman class. Of these, only about 125 have

come from the High School department of the college. This large proportion coming from outside sources seemed to indicate, he said, that the people of all the boroughs of the city have come to a stronger appreciation of the function of the college in the life of the city school system, and appreciate more than ever the advantages of higher education offered now to women. Altogether the total register of the college shows 1,100 students.

Referring to the increasing numbers who elect to take their college work in four years, rather than in three or three and a half, the President stated that within a few years the longer standard time would be required of all students unless evidence of special ability existed.

The college staff has been strengthened this year by the appointment of Dr. Margaret B. Wilson as Professor of Pathology and Hygiene and the return of Dr. Carl F. Kayser, Professor of the German Language and Literature, from his year's residence at the University of Heidelberg. Further changes include the addition of Miss Smith and Miss Bradbury to the English department and of Charles N. Kirk, formerly of the United States Geological Survey Board, to the Department of Natural Sciences.

## NORMAL COLLEGE HAS ENTERING CLASS OF 205

Registration for the new term of the Normal College, which opened Feb. 1, has been heavier this February than in any previous year. Up to date 205 freshmen have entered, as compared with 197 in February, 1910, and 99 in February, 1909. Since the graduating class of January numbered 71, this means a net gain of 134 for the college, which brings the total register up to 1,234.

Of the 205 entering students, 104 came from the preparatory school of the college, and 101 from the high schools of the city system or from schools outside of the city. More and more the students are becoming representative of the whole city rather than merely of Manhattan and the Bronx, as in former years. About 120 are registered from Brooklyn alone among the total number in the college.

Three lectures on street cleaning and disposal of refuse are to be delivered at the college on Thursday afternoons at 2 o'clock, beginning Feb. 9. The first two will be given by Edward D. Very, sanitary engineer of the Department of Street Cleaning, Manhattan, and the third by J. T. Featherston, superintendent of street cleaning in Richmond.

Dr. Frank Overton will lecture on "Bird Photography by the Lumiere Direct Color Process" on Feb. 14 at 3.30.

## NORMAL COLLEGE TO OPEN AT NIGHT

If Funds Are Granted by City Evening College Courses Will Be Open to Women.

### WILL BE OF HELP TO TEACHERS

Provision Will Be Made for Those Wishing to Undertake Special Study.

College courses at night for women are in contemplation by the Normal College. If there is sufficient demand for them, funds will be asked from the city authorities for the experiment next fall. The instruction would be given not earlier than 7 o'clock nor later than 10 o'clock in the evenings, and would include regular college courses for women who meet the usual college entrance requirements, special courses to enable former graduates to secure the new recognized degree granted by the college, and other special courses for teachers desiring to take up advanced studies along special lines. As the decision as to whether or not the courses will be offered depends upon the demand evidenced for them, it behooves all those interested to communicate their wishes as to courses to Prof. Edgar Dawson, history department, Normal College, Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street, Manhattan, at once. The opportunity is open to women in all boroughs.

In many cases these courses will be duplicates of and in all cases equal to the courses now given in the college. Preparation for entrance as fixed by the Board of Regents will be required of those who apply so as to maintain a high standard and prevent unprepared students wasting their efforts trying to do work too advanced for them. The courses will be conducted by the heads of departments and others of the college staff, the instruction being inferior in no particular to that given to the day students. Students will be given ample facility for study and will be required to do as serious work as is required of the present students. The courses will lead regularly to the college degrees, credit being given for the amount done. There will be no essential difference between instruction given at 8 A. M. and at 9 P. M. It will, however, take those who attend in the evening longer to secure a specific number of credits than it will take those who devote their entire time to the college work.

As outlined the plan is to provide for two classes of students. The first is the large body of women who have completed the high school course and who are ambitious to continue their studies, but are prevented from doing so by duties of some sort during the day. There is a definite demand for an opportunity to pursue courses in the modern languages, the classics, English literature, history, economics, politics, sociology, mathematics, the sciences, etc. It is planned to offer courses to meet the demand—as many and as advanced as is necessary. It will be possible for a student to matriculate for one course or for several, as her engagements and inclinations make possible. The principal requirement aside from sufficient training for admission, will be that each student pursue the work earnestly and systematically so long as she continues in the class.

The second class comprises that large body of women teachers who hold no academic degree or who have an inferior one, and who desire further academic equipment with academic recognition therefor. It is conceded that it is hard for an elementary school or other teacher to work with classes all day and then sit down in the evening to lonely work on a subject not required by the routine of the day. It is a different thing to go into a cheerful college room, with a class of coworkers under the guidance and encouragement of a well trained college professor, and to pursue some stimulating discussion or interesting investigation.

It is the purpose of this effort on the part of the Normal College not only to

give many young women an opportunity to better their educational equipment, but also to give a decided uplift to the teaching in the public schools.



## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Opening Exercises on Wednesday— Teaching Staff Strengthened.

Normal College opened its forty-first year on Wednesday with speeches by President Davis, Egerton L. Winthrop, chairman of the board of trustees, and Frederic R. Coudert, chairman of the executive committee.

The registration, said the president, so far showed that 346 had entered the freshman class, making this class the largest in the history of the college. Altogether the total register of the college stands at 1,100.

More important than mere growth in numbers, President Davis remarked, was the spirit of scholarship increasingly prevalent. The increase of readers in the library, from 11,000 three years ago to 66,000 last year, was a partial index of better methods of study pursued. Referring to the greater numbers who elect to take their sixty hours of college work in four years, rather than in three or three and a half, the president said that within a few years the longer standard time would be required of all students unless evidence of special ability existed. He ended his address with a warning of the importance of good health in a woman's education, emphasizing the means of culture outside of books which the student should not neglect.

Mr. Winthrop welcomed the students in

the name of the trustees, and was followed by Mr. Coudert, who discussed the educational function of the appreciation of the fine arts.

The college staff has been strengthened by the appointment of Dr. Margaret B. Wilson as professor of physiology and hygiene, and the return of Dr. Carl F. Keyser, professor of the German language and literature, from his year's residence at the University of Heidelberg. Further changes are the addition of Miss Florence Smith, A.M., and Miss Ethel Bradbury, A.M., to the English department; and of Charles F. Kirk, A.M., formerly of the United States Geological Survey, to the department of natural science.

Teachers are needed at the Normal College. Examinations for the eligible list will be held at the college, Parg avenue and Sixty-eighth street, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, and Thursday, Dec. 30, 1909, at 9 A. M. The subjects in which candidates will be examined are (1) instructors in college, in English, mathematics, physics, French, German, drawing, pedagogy. (2) Tutors in the high school, in Latin and Greek, English, mathematics, physics, French, German, history, drawing, music.

(3) Laboratory assistants in natural science (college and high school), physics (high school). For bulletin, "information for candidates for positions on the eligible list," apply to the secretary of the college.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Freshman Class Numbers 583, Many Coming from High Schools.

Statistics of the freshman class of Normal College show that it numbers 583. Of this number 410 are in the first term, and 173 in the second term, having been enrolled in February.

During the same period 219 students were graduated, 43 in February and 176 in June. Deducting this number from the number entering during the year, it will be seen that the college has increased in size by 364 students, or by about 30 per cent. if the total register of 1,100 in the four classes be taken as the basis.

The freshman class in 1909 numbered 340. The increase this year is, therefore, 243. Such an unprecedented enrolment came as a surprise to the college authorities, inasmuch as a conference had been held in the spring with a view to having high schools make a stricter certification where entrance examinations were not taken.

An analysis of the sources of the September entering class shows that 115 have come from the city high schools, as compared with 53 last September. This is an increase of practically 50 per cent. Such a correlation with the city system is considered a healthy tendency. Eighty-seven entered from schools outside of the city system, as compared with sixty-six in the preceding September, an increase of about 25 per cent. Altogether about five-eighths of the incoming class have come from schools other than the preparatory school of the college.

## NORMAL GRADUATES.

### Their Success as Compared with Those of Other Colleges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If other letters concerning the examinations of Normal College graduates for license as teachers are to be published, it is well to start with facts. The work of the Normal College is to give a college education. As in all colleges of the present day, there is a department of education, but there is no special drill to pass the examination for License No. 1 or any other examination. Yet Normal College graduates enter these examinations and obtain results far better than those of other colleges. In fact, Normal graduates are the only college graduates who do well in License No. 1, being second only to the training schools, whose special examination it is. The class of June, 1909, passed over 86 per cent. of its members, while in the class of February, 1910, 87½ per cent. were successful. Compare these results with "other colleges," which pass about 30 per cent. of their candidates.

Graduates of the Normal College are now entering the High School examinations. In the examinations of October, 1909, first and second places were secured by Normal graduates on the list for assistant teachers of biology; while first and two others were obtained on the list of junior teachers of biology. Four of the thirteen on the Latin list were graduates of Normal College. This new work of the Normal College will make it no longer necessary to go outside the City of New York for all our High School teachers.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, April 3, 1910.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Features of the Annual Report of President Davis.

The annual report of President Davis, the thirty-ninth of the Normal College, has just come from the press. In it the president calls attention to the fact that the student body has increased almost to 1,000 in number, and has become more representative of the whole city.

About half of the incoming classes of the past year came from high schools other than the preparatory department of the college, and an increasingly large percentage of these from high schools outside of Manhattan and the Bronx. The increase, says the report, "is probably sufficient to indicate at least an incipient realization on the part of the people of the other boroughs that the advantages offered by the college are as much for them as for the residents of Manhattan. It is the purpose of the college to serve the whole city; and with the growing knowledge among the students of all of our secondary schools that the city maintains a free college for women, the usefulness of the institution will be greatly enhanced and its benefits more widely distributed."

Another section of the report shows the distribution of students by elective groups, which constitute majors. In December, 1910, the following numbers were registered in each, numbers, which though increased by the February entering class, still show the proportion of students in each: Classical languages, 91; science, 135; German, 138; French, 189; mathematics, 212. In commenting upon the tendencies here shown, the report says:

It is perhaps remarkable that in a college for women so many should elect mathematics as their major subject. It is also noteworthy that so large a proportion of the students, about 15 per cent., have elected the study of the classics, and that the demand for the study of Greek and Latin should be increasing.

Discussing the changes in curriculum, chiefly in additional courses, the president points out that, while "Science, mathematics, and the languages have been represented among the major subjects of the elective group system, history and its allied subjects—economics, government, and sociology—until recently have had a place among the optionals. The later development of study in this field, particularly in its greater bearing upon the practical affairs of life, has indicated its increasing importance in modern education. Especially is this the case in a city such as ours. Because of the intrinsic worth of the subject, history and its related branches have been constituted a new elective major group in our curriculum."

Particularly does the report emphasize a broad cultural basis for the teaching profession rather than a mere technical training. On this subject President Davis says:

There are, therefore, in the results of a college training things practical which may be measured by examination, and things ideal which may not; things imponderable, unmeasurable, that show in the mode of thought, in mental breadth, in a refinement of character, in a tolerance of attitude, and in a general desire for further improvement. These latter things will be considered by some as rather vague matters, of little value; but they represent the best fruits of the four years' work. There is virtue, indeed, and reason, in the demand that a college should offer a definite aim to its students, even, perhaps, a vocational aim; but there is still greater virtue in the demand that the college should also produce a state of mind that renders it adaptable to many things intelligently, and makes it broadly efficient, not narrowly so.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### New Elective Group in Effect—Additions to the Faculty.

With the opening of Normal College, the new major group in history and political science went into effect. This makes a sixth elective group, the other five being classics, science, German, French, and mathematics. When a student selects a department of study, she places something more than one-third of her academic time at the disposal of the head of the department concerned, and must pursue an orderly training for at least three years under his direction. Heretofore, the work of the history department was available only as work required of all students or as optional courses.

As the department is now organized, under Prof. Edgar Dawson, formerly of Princeton, it offers a major in history and politics, and a minor in economics and sociology, each extending over three years. The department has been strengthened by the addition of Miss Helen Young, a graduate of Cornell and a Ph.D. of Yale.

In the department of German, a new course in modern drama is given for the first time. Miss Friess, Columbia, B.S., 1908, and Miss Marguerite Blankenstein have been added to this department. Miss Blankenstein, B.S., Columbia, has studied at Königsberg, the Royal Academy of Music in Munich, and for two years at the University of Berlin.

Miss Adeline Gaylord Wykes, a graduate of Pratt Institute, and Miss Elsie J. Cahen, Barnard, A.B., have been added to the art department.

In the department of physical training, a new course in folk and æsthetic dancing is offered. In physics, an advanced course in mechanics, molecular physics, and heat; electricity, light, and sound, is newly offered as an elective. In the department of pedagogy, Mrs. Helen Lewi Tonks, M.Ped., New York University, and Miss Sarah L. Montgomery, Columbia, B.S., have been added to the staff. Miss Montgomery has done advanced work at Cornell University and in Germany, and was principal of a train-

ing school for teachers before coming to Normal College.

Hugo Froehlich, formerly instructor in Pratt Institute, will speak before the Arts and Crafts Club in the near future. On October 20 the Faculty Club will hold a reception for Professor Kayser, who has just resumed work after a year's residence abroad.

### How Teachers Should Be Prepared.

Announcement is made by the Normal College that the next lecture in the Wednesday morning series will be given by Prof. James M. Kieren, M. A., LL. D., of the department of psychology and pedagogy, at 9 o'clock, Oct. 27. The subject will be "The Preparation of a Teacher." The lecture will follow the regular chapel exercises. The public is invited.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### History and Political Science Group Added to Those Now Recognized.

At a recent meeting of the faculty of the Normal College, it was voted to add a history and political science group to those now recognized by the course of study. When a student selects a department of study, she places something more than one-third of her academic time at the disposal of the head of the department concerned, and must pursue an orderly training for at least three years, under his direction. The faculty's action makes it possible for students entering in and after September to elect specialized work in the department of history and political science. Heretofore the work of this department was available only as work required of all students or as optional courses.

The department offers a major in history and politics of fourteen hours, and a minor in economics and sociology of eight hours, each extending over three years. The major begins with a survey of the history of the mediæval and modern periods, with stress on the latter. The second year is devoted to American history since 1750, and to either European history since 1750 or the constitutional history of England. This work in history is to lay a foundation for the study of government as at present conducted.

Work of the third year is organized about a comparative study of the governments of France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria; and a course in actual government in America—local, State, and Federal. The latter course is the goal toward which the three years' work is directed, and the entire major is organized with this end in view.

The minor begins with an outline of the industrial history of England and America, followed in the second year by the elements of economics or sociology. In the third year the student continues the subject of which she has taken the elements, applying the theory to more advanced and specialized work. The faculty hopes this plan will meet the objection that college courses in history and political science begin too far away in time or in abstruse theory to reach actual contact with the present in the student's academic life.

This rather definite organization of the major and minor, however, does not preclude the election by students registered in this or any other department of optionals in the history of legal or political theory; in the development of culture, in special economic or social problems, or in other subjects commonly included in the field of history, economics, or politics.

Coming events are scheduled as follows: February 9, at 11 A. M., "Social Service," by Prof. Henry James Ford of Princeton; February 10, at 4:30 P. M., "Recent Events in Spain, and the Ferrer Trial," by Andrew Shipman of the New York bar.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Feb 26 1908 Entering Class of 210—Changes in Board of Trustees.

The largest February class in the history of Normal College entered this year. The latest figures from the registrar place the number at 210. Of these 110 came from the preparatory school. Last year the February class numbered about 90.

In the board of trustees several changes are noted. Henry H. Sherman, for some years chairman of the executive committee, has resigned, and Frederick R. Couderc has been appointed in his place. Among new members appointed to the committee are two women, Mrs. Christine M. Towns of Brooklyn and Mrs. Helen Carroll Robbins of Manhattan.

Four appointments to the staff were made at the last meeting of the executive committee. Miss Adele Bildersee, A.B., and Miss Blanche Colton Williams, A.M., become instructors in English. Miss Bildersee was graduated from Normal in 1903, and has since done post-graduate work. Miss Williams received her A.B. degree from the Mississippi State College for Women in 1898, and her A. M. degree from Columbia in 1909. She taught in Stanton College, and later occupied the chair of English language and literature in Grenada College.

In the past year she filled the place of Professor Baker of Teachers College while he was on leave of absence.

In the German department Miss Katherine Kunz, M.A., was appointed. Miss Kunz has received degrees from Karlsruhe, Germany, and from Columbia. For a while she held the chair of modern languages in Lake Erie College. In the department of physical training, Miss Partridge, a graduate of Dr. Savage's Normal School of Physical Training, was appointed with the rank of laboratory assistant.

At the first of the series of orchestral and chamber-music concerts, free to the people, last Sunday afternoon, about 2,000 were present. The aim of the conductor, Prof. Henry T. Fleck, has been to make the range of programme broad, including not only orchestral, but choral music. On March 6, at 3:30 P. M., the second of the series will be given.

The following lecturers are scheduled: March 4, at 3 P. M., Dr. G. D. Kellogg of Princeton, on "Horace as an Idyllic Poet"; March 9, at 11 A. M., Prof. Lewis D. Hill, physics; March 23, at 11 A. M., Prof. Emma M. Requa, mathematics, will lecture on "The Dawn of Mathematics and the Present Outlook."

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Freshmen May Be Required to Postpone Choice of Electives.

The faculty of Normal College has under consideration the practicability of requiring freshmen to postpone their choice of elective groups until the end of the first term at least, and in the meantime to pursue a general uniform programme. As the curriculum is at present organized, one-third of the sixty hours' work is prescribed for all, one-third is optional, and one-third a choice of one of six major groups, with its related minor. The majors are classics, natural sciences, mathematics, history, German, and French.

It is in the interest of student adjustment that the postponement is proposed. The remedy suggested is the result of a growing conviction that students on entering college are not qualified to judge wisely which group will best meet their individual needs, partly because of immaturity, and partly because they lack knowledge of the contents of a group.

To require the same programme from all during the first term would, it is believed, have the advantage of allowing the student to observe methods of study and qualifications necessary for personal adjustment to the major subject of each group.

The Rev. Wallace MacMullen will address the students in chapel on November 16, at ten o'clock, on Robert Burns.

Officers of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College will give the first of a series of receptions at the Alumnae Settlement House, No. 446 East Seventy-second Street, on the afternoon of November 18.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### 1910 Oct 29 Post-Committee on Promotion Seeking Weak Points in Freshman Class.

The committee on promotions at Normal College has for the past twelve months been concentrating its attention upon the first half of the freshman year, with a view to ascertaining the fitness of the students to continue their college course.

Under the method pursued, the registrar, at the end of the first term, turns over to the committee the grade of all students who have failed in one or more subjects. This group is divided, and students who have failed in 50 per cent. or more of their work lose credit and must repeat the work of that term. If they fail again they are asked to withdraw from college. The second group, consisting of students who have failed in a few points only, are put on probation, and required to repeat the subject of failure, being limited to a fifteen-point schedule.

This means that they must remain in college an extra half-year in order to obtain the sixty points necessary for graduation.

Steps have also been taken by the faculty to allow the committee to request any upper-class student who does poor work to withdraw. By rigid adherence to such a policy, the committee can prevent a student unfitted to pursue college work from wasting more than one half-year, and can materially aid in raising the standard of work for those who remain.

~~The first class affected by this policy was the one which entered in February, with an enrolment of 210. The result has been that many incapable students have withdrawn. In all cases investigation and advice are given in order that individual causes for failure may be discovered, and, if possible, removed.~~

## March - NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Object of the Department Clubs, Eleven in Number.

A feature of Normal College life is a club system which has gradually grown up with the various departments as the nucleus. The membership to each is open to undergraduates whose major or minor lies in the department; to professors and instructors of the department, thus bringing about a close contact between teaching staff and student-body; and to alumnae.

Such clubs are supported by the faculty, who see in them an antidote against the evils of a too intense sorority life. They do not replace sororities, of which there are several in the college; but they do furnish a social life for the non-sorority students and bind together members of the various sororities. Their aim is the furtherance of research in some field of work, general discussion of problems peculiar to a particular department, and self-expression in some of the arts.

Of these departmental clubs, there are

## EDUCATIONAL FREE CONCERTS

### Orchestral and Chamber Music Programmes to be Given at Normal College

Prominent citizens of New York, it was announced yesterday, have started a fund for the purpose of giving a series of orchestral and chamber music concerts free at the Normal College. The concerts are to be of an educational character and especially planned to develop an interest and love for music of the highest class. President Davis of the college consented to the use of the rooms, and the first concert will be given on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3:30 P. M. Prof. Henry T. Fleck of the Normal College will conduct and the orchestra will be composed of fifty members from the New York Philharmonic and Symphony Societies. Mrs. Etta B. Nobbis, contralto of the voice department of the college, will be soloist.

It is the purpose of those interested to extend these concerts over all boroughs of the city, thereby giving as large a number of people as possible the opportunity to hear music that is seldom heard outside the large opera houses and concert halls.

## NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS STUDY TO BE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

### Find Fun in Preparation for Future Work.

One of the most popular courses chosen by the senior class in the Normal College is that in high school methods. As soon as the degree of the college was registered with the regents over a year ago, the students at once began to busy themselves with high school methods since positions as substitutes or junior teachers were open to them upon graduation. Some of the June graduates took the necessary steps to obtain such licenses, and are teaching in the high schools of the city this fall.

To-day one may see groups of girls especially qualified in English, German, French, Mathematics, history, Latin, science, music, or drawing, working three hours a week in the methods of their specialty.

Some hours find them in a recitation room busily taking notes while the head high school teacher in their specialty tells them about the past and present methods of teaching the subject, or dilates upon the respective qualifications of the various textbooks, or shows the best way of presenting some difficult problem in geometry, or physics, or language to the unsuspecting high school pupil.

Other hours, much more trying, they hear their lesson plans discussed, and torn to pieces or praised. But most trying to them are the hours when they step into a classroom to teach in the presence of the regular teacher, as they do about every other week.

They all agree that it is much more pleasant when duty calls them to visit the regular teachers' classroom in order to hear her presentation of some lesson. That offers such a delightful opportunity to hand to the head of the department a criticism which will tally with one made out about their work the week before. It's dull work, which doesn't offer a chance for play, even fair play, they argue.

On Tuesday Prof. Joseph Bedier, the successor of Gaston Paris in the Collège de France, who came to this country to deliver lectures before Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, gave before the French Club of Normal College a model-lesson of what is known in France as text-explanation.

The audience included the professors and graduate students of the French department of Columbia University, New York University, and City College, as well as many alumnae and members of the National Society of French Teachers.

The aim of the meeting was to call the attention of teachers and students to the French method of analyzing a short selection of a writer. The texts chosen were Villon's "Ballade des Dames du Temps Jadis," and Hugo's "Paroles sur la Dune."

The Normal College Alumnae Settlement will celebrate its fifteenth birthday at 446 East Seventy-second Street on Friday afternoon, Nov. 12, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Schiller's Birth Commemorated — Lectures for Next Month.

Special exercises were held on Wednesday at Normal College in connection with the 150th anniversary of the birth of Schiller. Prof. John F. Coar of Adelphi College lectured on the message of Schiller to the world. He summed up the message as sympathy with life, and activity in it. Recitations from Schiller's poetry, his song, "An die Freude," and selections on the 'cello formed a part of the programme. Die Deutsche Verein continued the celebration on Friday by a "Schiller Fest," to which the faculty and friends were invited.

Lectures for next month have been announced as follows: December 1, Dr. Daniel Eugene Smith of Teachers College, subject "Mathematics"; December 8, Professor Burgoyne of the department of French Language and Literature, Normal; December 15, Professor Burgess, natural science, on "Present Outlooks in Natural Science"; December 22, musical programme in charge of Professor Fleck, music.

Prof. Joseph Bedier, successor of Gaston Paris in the Collège de France, who came to this country to deliver lectures in Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, recently gave before the French Club a model-lesson of what is known in France as "text-explanation." The audience included the professors and graduate students of the French department of Columbia, New York University, and City College, as well as many alumnae and members of the National Society of French Teachers. The aim of the meeting was to call the attention of teachers and students to the French method of analyzing a short selection of a writer.

### EXHIBIT AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

There has just been opened at the Normal College a public exhibit by the Consumers' League. Facts about the prices paid for various articles such as underclothing, artificial flowers, neckware, lace, and embroidery, have just been collected by Miss Decker, a young college woman, who has made a special study of women's industries. As an agent of the Consumers' League, she has gone from the factory and shop to the tenements of this city, and has watched the making of many of the articles shown. The conditions under which the work has been done have been illustrated by photographs.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, the exhibit will be open to the public at the college, Park avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, from 2.30 to 3 o'clock.

On Tuesday at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, will speak. Other speakers on other days will be Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Decker, and others of the Child Labor Bureau and the Consumers' League.

Jan - 1910

## AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Lectures in the Wednesday Series— Senior Play to Be Given Soon.

Public lectures and a concert in the Wednesday morning series of Normal College will be held as follows:

January 5—Prof. Christine Reid, "Ideals of the Department of Fine Arts."

January 12—Professor Hill, "Recent Developments of the Physical Sciences."

January 19—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, director of the American Peace Society, "The New Nationalism."

January 26—Professor Fleck, concert by the department of music.

The junior class has elected the following members as a committee to publish the annual, "The Wistarion" for 1910; editors, Miss Beatrice Schneible, Miss Elizabeth McCloud; art editor, Miss Verena Bostrom; manager, Miss Louise Harvey; assistant manager, Miss Mary Guilfooy.

Seniors chosen to present the class play are rehearsing under the direction of Miss Burr. The play will be on the afternoons of December 23 and 24. It was written by four members of the senior class, Misses Caspe, Egbert, Spier, and Storm.

Managers of the bazaar report that nearly \$2,800 was raised for the scholarship fund. This makes a total of more than \$5,000 raised by students during the past three years.

Prof. Karl Kayser of the department of German, on leave of absence, is working at the University of Heidelberg.

### *B-1* NORMAL COLLEGE. *Oct-9*

Announcement has been made at Normal College of the "Dr. Joseph H. Senner" prize fund of \$1,000. Names of donors are withheld. The fund is to be invested by the trustees, so as to yield approximately \$40 a year. This sum will be an annual prize for the best essay in the German language on a subject related to history or literature. Dr. Senner was a prominent German leader, for many years editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*. During Cleveland's Administration he was appointed United States commissioner of immigration.

## PLAN LINCOLN DAY AT NORMAL

On Wednesday, Feb. 9, there will be exercises at Normal College commemorative of Lincoln to which the public are invited. Professor Helen Gray Cone will read her poem, "Lincoln," and a lecture will be delivered by Prof. Henry James Ford of Princeton on "Social Service." Special music will be rendered by the college body. The exercises will take place at 11 o'clock in the chapel.

On Friday, Feb. 11, Mr. Albert Hichens Newhall will lecture at the college on "A Comparison of the French Estates General With the English Parliament." The lectures will take place in the music room. The public are invited.

## FREE CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

1910  
Fund Subscribed for Series of Entertainments at Normal College.

A number of prominent citizens have subscribed to a fund for the purpose of giving a series of orchestral and chamber-music concerts free to people of the city. These concerts are planned especially to develop an interest and love for music of the highest class. The promoters feel that an intelligently formed scheme with a definite purpose will not only give pleasure to thousands of music lovers, but will also help to create an artistic atmosphere.

President Davis of Normal College has consented to the use of that institution for a series of concerts, the first of which will be given about the middle of February. Prof. Henry T. Fleck, who holds the chair of music at Normal, will conduct the concerts. The orchestra will be composed of members of the New York Philharmonic and Symphony Societies. It is the purpose to extend the concerts over all boroughs.

## December Normal College Lectures.

Lectures for December in the Wednesday morning series at Normal College are announced as follows: Dec. 1, Dr. David Smith, LL. D., professor of mathematics at Teachers' College, will speak on mathematics; Dec. 8, Prof. Shotwell of the department of history, Columbia University, will speak on "The Study of History in France"; Dec. 15, Prof. Burgess of the natural science department, Normal College, will speak on "Present Outlooks in Natural Science"; Dec. 22, Edwin H. Sanborn, a lawyer, and grandson of Daniel Webster, will speak on "The Legal Status of Women."

These lectures are delivered at 9 o'clock in the morning, directly after chapel assembly. At each session there is special chorus singing by the students, and solos, instrumental or vocal, by members of the staff of music or invited guests. The public is invited.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

At the last Wednesday morning lecture, Prof. J. M. Kieren of the department of psychology and pedagogy of Normal College discussed the preparation for a teacher. After a brief historical review of the circumstances which had given rise in the United States to two systems of training for the profession of teaching, the normal school, and the college with the pedagogical

department, Professor Kieren spoke of the value and defects of each system, and the direction which development must take in the future. President Davis, in commenting upon the address, emphasized the fact that the American college was not well adjusted to its environment in putting off the period of self-support so long.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Report of President Davis Shows Rapid Growth.

The report of President Davis, just published, shows a rapid increase in the enrollment of Normal College during the past year. At present there are eight hundred students, 252 of which have entered since January, 1908. The faculty, too, has been increased from 41 members to 52, of whom ten are professors, eight are associate professors, and the remainder instructors and laboratory assistants.

In the preparatory department 1,748 students are enrolled. This is a reduction in number due to the necessity of restricting the department on account of lack of accommodations, and to the policy of gradually limiting the size, until it shall serve as a school of observation and practice for college students pursuing optional courses in the pedagogics of secondary education. Of the 1,172 who applied last year, only 612 were admitted.

Organization of studies is based upon a system of limited electives. About one-quarter of the sixty college hours to be carried by a student is prescribed; the remainder is divided between an elective group of related subjects and certain optionals. A study of the comparative numbers in the four elective groups at the end of the fall term showed that the modern language group led with 292 students. Next in popularity was the mathematics group with 177, then the scientific with 131, and lastly the classical with 91. In the past year the course of study has been reorganized with a view of making the contents of these four groups equal in value.

Regarding policy, President Davis says:

In the recent development of the college,

its original purpose, the preparation of young women to teach in the public schools, has not been slighted. All of the subjects pursued in this preparation may be considered a legitimate and desirable part of a liberal education with even more propriety than most of the professional subjects offered in the so-called "combined courses" that have recently come into vogue in several of our great universities.

While the professional subjects in the Normal College are not compulsory, nearly all of the students take them, and though the number pursuing a purely academic course will increase from year to year, those taking the optional courses in education will always greatly predominate. Such students aspire to become a higher type of teacher, whose technical training is based upon a liberal college education. It is such a preparation as this that entitles the vocation of teaching to be ranked among the learned professions. Any lesser preparation to-day is a serious handicap for teachers who are not content to remain indefinitely in inferior positions.

"The college is developing in accordance with its original aim," says the president, and it will endeavor to perform with increased efficiency the service for which it was created. How well its ideals are justified by results is shown by the fact that over one-third of all the women principals of the elementary schools of the city to-day are graduates of the Normal College of the City of New York. With its more ad-

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Two Hundred and Twenty-seven Freshmen Registered.

At chapel exercises on Wednesday a welcome was extended to the largest entering class in the history of the Normal College. Two hundred and twenty-seven women, representing the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens, as well as Manhattan, have registered in the freshman class. This makes a total of more than 800 students.

In his opening address, President Davis reviewed the past year's record, and outlined the developments planned for the future. One accomplishment, he said, was the closer relation established between Normal College and the other colleges of the State. This was brought about in part by the registration of the degree with the Board of Regents at Albany. At once the measure brought Normal College in alignment with the other colleges and universities, so that its graduates are now admitted on a par with graduates of other institutions to post-graduate courses elsewhere.

Another measure is the exemption of graduates who intend to teach in public schools or high schools from the academic examination of the city superintendent. This is in accord with the privileges granted to graduates of other colleges.

The college body, said the president, was interested in the prospect of new buildings, plans for the first of which were almost completed. He also remarked upon the growth in scholarship, as evidenced during the past year in the work of the students, in the expansion of the curriculum, and in the establishment of a chair of history, to be filled by Professor Dawson, formerly of Princeton.

President Davis said that among the changes soon to come was that of name. Honorable as the alumnae had made it, it had become ambiguous in confounding the college with normal and training schools; and indefinite, since there were now about forty other institutions of the same name. The proposition of naming it in honor of Dr. Hunter, its founder, was gaining ground. Another departure, continued the president, was the establishment of a chair of physiology and hygiene. This step would insure greater scope to a department which should receive greater prominence in view of present-day demands for more accurate and wide-spread knowledge of hygiene and preventive science.

President Winthrop of the board of trustees was also present, and assured the college body of the support of the trustees in all plans for the future. Post-Sept 15

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Hour Set Aside for Public Occasions or Special Celebrations.

By vote of the faculty the first hour on Wednesdays after chapel will hereafter be set aside for public occasions or special celebrations at Normal College.

This course was induced by the fact that celebrations like the Lincoln centennial, or addresses by invited guests, necessarily interfered with the programme of the day by taking up more time than the fifteen minutes allotted for chapel. Consequently, some courses would suffer. Yet the faculty felt that such occasions and addresses should not be dispensed with, and so, by setting aside a special hour, the difficulty was obviated.

Plans for the Wednesday hour are in the hands of a committee, and are not completed. Some mornings there will be lectures by men prominent in scholarship or public life. On other days there will be literary exercises appropriate to some anniversary of famous men or events. Some hours will be occupied with a lecture by a member of the faculty on some phase of his specialty. It is expected, also, that the alumnae will have a day during the year for a reunion and addresses. A few hours will be devoted to debates or rhetorical by the students.

The first of these public assemblies will occur on Wednesday, September 23. Professor Dawson of the department of history, will then give a lecture appropriate to the Hudson-Fulton celebration. There will be special music at these assemblies, and alumnae or friends are invited to be present.

Now that the graduates of the Normal College are eligible to become high school teachers, one of the most popular courses in the college is that in high school methods. Some of the June graduates are now teaching in the high schools.

The 115th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Schiller was celebrated at the Normal School to-day. The address was given by Prof. John F. Coar, professor of the Germanic language and literature, Adelphi College, on the life of Schiller and Schiller's "Die Teilung der Erde" was recited by Miss Elizabeth Breitenfeld and "Die Worte des Glaubens" by Miss Emma Rubensohn. The college body sang "An Die Freude."

### Drawing Exhibit at Normal College.

An exhibit of the work in drawing of the high school classes of the Normal College High School will open on Tuesday, Nov. 9, and continue for the following two weeks. The work of each grade will be grouped together. Examples of free hand drawing, ink, pencil, crayon, charcoal drawings, mechanical drawing, and design will be exhibited. The college is located at Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Nearly 500 Enrolled in the Music Department.

The music department of Normal College has added one new member to the staff, and is offering a number of optional courses. The standard course gives training in the science and theory of music, including a special study of practical acoustics. This is a two years' course, receiving three points a year.

A short course of applied harmony and elementary composition aiming to realize synthetically at the piano the theoretical work of the preceding course, is also elective. This is a two years' course, receiving two points a year. In counterpoint two courses are offered, elementary and advanced, which together make a two years' course, credited with two points yearly.

More popular than any other is a special three-hour course, for which three points are given. This consists of instruction in voice culture, opera, and theory. The voice culture classes are so small that the work may be individual. The vocal department is new, and is directed by Miss Eva Hawkes.

There is a regular course in music pedagogy, required of all seniors. Nearly 500 students have registered in the music department.

At the Wednesday public lecture hour, Mrs. Harry Arnold Day, '79, president of the Alumnae Association, gave an address on alumnae work. In particular, she spoke of the activities of Alumnae Settlement House. She reported that during the past summer 1,135 women and children had received an outing varying from two weeks to a day, at the cost of \$115. This low amount was due to the courtesy of railroad officers in granting reduced rates.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### List of the Wednesday Lecturers Announced.

Speakers for the lecture hour on Wednesdays, at Normal College, are announced as follows:

Professor Kieran, department of pedagogy, October 27; Professor Cone, English, November 3; Professor Coar, German, Adelphi, November 10; Professor Requa, mathematics, December 1; Professor Bary, French, December 8, and Professor Burgess, natural sciences, December 15. Members of the faculty will speak on some recent phase of their specialty. The subject of Professor Coar of Adelphi College will be, "Schiller."

James J. Walsh, dean of the Fordham University Medical School, will speak at the invitation of the Barat Club at four o'clock, October 28, on "The Oldest Book in the World." The aim of the club is to study good government and social progress.

The alumnae will hold their annual fall reunion in the chapel on October 30, at two o'clock. There will be a lecture and a reception.



## NORMAL COLLEGE.

### Monthly Exhibit Added to Activities of the Art Department.

A monthly concourse has been added to the activities of the art department of Normal College. From these little exhibits, which include work from all courses of the department, the final exhibition will be selected.

Professor Reid reports that the use of the collections at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is constantly increasing. This is largely due to the attractions of the new library and the granting of the privilege to art students of free admission every day. The museum's collection of loan slides has also been of great assistance in the lecture work of the department.

Professor Kayser of the German department will tell the Classical Club next Friday afternoon about his recent trip to Germany.

The alumnae report that in July and August more than 1,400 children and mothers were sent to the country for a day or longer, and more than 1,000 were taken to Midland Beach for the day, through the agency of the Alumnae Settlement House.

### Will Act in Normal College Case.

This afternoon a special meeting of the trustees of the Normal College will be held to protest against the threatened revocation of the approval of the course of the college by the state superintendent. The trustees have been informed that it is the intention of the state commissioner to revoke the former approval at the same time that he grants approval to the present course, provided that the present course be modified so as to be satisfactory to all interested. The state commissioner will see that the students who graduate in June are not discriminated against.

It is the intention of the trustees to protest against the revoking of the approval, and to take exception to Dr. Maxwell's letter to the state commissioner, which, it is alleged, led to the investigation.

Following the meeting of the trustees there will be a meeting of the Board of Education. It is expected that there will be plain talk regarding Dr. Maxwell's attitude toward the college, but it is hardly probable that any formal action will be taken relative thereto. The Board of Education will, it is understood, indorse the protest of the trustees of the Normal College relative to the course of study.

## NORMAL GRADUATES' RANK

1903

### HIGH STAND ACCORDED THEM BY OFFICIAL REPORTS.

#### Dr. Hunter's Reply to Recent Criticisms—State Academic Examination Not Required by Revised Charter — Dr. Maxwell's Power of Exemption in City Examinations Extended to Class of 1902, but Not to 1903.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, president of the Normal College, has replied to the charges against the college, made before the Board of Education by Dr. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools.

"When Dr. Maxwell," he said, "declares that the Normal College violated its agreement with the State Department of Education, he makes an erroneous statement. Our lack of good faith, according to him, lies in the fact that the pupils here are no longer required to pass a State academic examination. But in 1902 the inspector for the State superintendent informed Prof. Joseph A. Gillet, then acting president of the college during my temporary absence, that under the Revised Charter, passed about this time, the pupils of the Normal College need no longer take a State academic examination. The Revised Charter no longer requires this examination of our students, and Professor Gillet is willing to make his affidavit that the inspector so informed him.

"According to this Revised Charter, a city academic examination is substituted for the State academic examination, to be conducted by the city superintendent of schools instead of the State superintendent. The revised charter gives the city superintendent power to exempt from this examination either in whole or in part.

"This exemption, of course, does not relieve a student from taking the regular professional examination. All pupils must and do take this examination in order to get their licenses to teach.

"Now in 1902, when Superintendent Maxwell was given the option of holding or not holding a city academic examination, he exempted the pupils of the normal college from taking it. The graduating class in 1903 concluded, accordingly, that they would get the same treatment in 1903, as their sisters in 1902. Some of them, in consequence, though I advised them to prepare for such an examination and take it, took the matter in their own hands and refused. In all this the Normal College has kept absolutely its faith with the State superintendent.

#### AS TO STANDARD MAINTAINED.

"In regard to Dr. Maxwell's charges that we are not maintaining the standard of scholarship, I need only point to the manner in which our students have always passed the professional examinations for licenses by far the highest averages in the State. Take, for instance, the following figures, which I took originally from Dr. Maxwell's own report: In 1903, out of more than 1,000 graduates of training schools who took the professional examination, the first ten on the eligible list were from the Normal College. Of the first 20, 18 were from the Normal College; of the first 30, 24; of the first 40, 30; of the first 80, 60; and of the first 100, 76. These figures are taken from the official record. They prove most conclusively superior scholarship and excellent instruction.

"Moreover, passing this examination so highly is a better proof of scholarship than academic examination, for the first is the culmination of the whole course, whereas the second refers to subjects taken long previously and not held freshly in mind.

"We are also continually raising the standard of scholarship by lengthening the course. Originally three years, it has now been lengthened to seven.

"The charge that we take into the college girls who are too weak to pass examinations for training schools is also false. We admit here no one who has failed elsewhere. When strangers come, we demand a diploma of graduation from a good high school, or a certificate explaining that the applicant has not failed in the studies of the school from which she has come. We admit no failures. Indeed, since September, we have turned away between sixty and seventy applicants."

1903

# NEWS OF SCHOOLS

May 1903  
Normal College Trustees Protest  
Against Withdrawal of Ap-  
proval of Courses.

## STERN ATTACKS DR. MAXWELL

In His Reply the City Superintend-  
ent Explains His Attitude  
Toward the College.

### REPORT OF BOARD MEETINGS

The detailed reports of the meetings of the board of trustees of the Normal College and of the Board of Education were published in the Home Edition of The Globe to-day.

By formal resolutions, adopted at its meeting yesterday, the board of trustees of the Normal College appealed to the state commissioner of education not to revoke the former approval of the courses of study at the college and expressed the willingness of the board to meet all reasonable requirements.

This action was taken because of information received by the trustees that it was the intention of the state commissioner to revoke the approval of the former course and at the same time to grant approval to the present course, provided it were modified to suit all interested. At the same time he intended to make provision for the graduates of the former course who would leave the college this June.

After the call for the meeting had been read Chairman Man of the executive committee of the Normal College moved that the meeting be held in executive session. Mr. Stern objected, as the matter to be considered was of vital interest to the public, and called for deliberate action.

The college was the only institution which afforded the children of the poor an opportunity to train as teachers in the city of New York.

If the approval were revoked, as indicated in the state commissioner's letter, the pupils in the college would cease to be eligible as teachers. No matter where the responsibility lay, whether upon the board of trustees or upon any official, the public was entitled to know who was to blame.

By a vote of 21 to 9 the executive session resolution was defeated. Resolutions were then presented by Commissioner Man, reviewing the case and requesting the state commissioner not to revoke or recall the former approval.

In opening the discussion Mr. Stern began an attack on Dr. Maxwell, declaring that the resolutions were necessary because of the remarkable manner in which the proceedings had been undertaken. All were interested in the schools, but the Normal College committee had not received the assistance from the city superintendent that it had the right to expect. When the board decided not to appeal Dr. Maxwell took "umbrance," and laid the matter before the state commissioner without first bringing it before the trustees or the Board of Education, and then

# BOARD WILL CENSURE DR. MAXWELL

Filed Complaint at Albany  
Against Normal College With-  
out Consulting Members.

## CRITICIZE HIS ATTITUDE

Gave Evasive Answer When Asked  
if He Had Written to State  
Superintendent.

## SPECIAL MEETING IS CALLED

Board Members Hold Caucus and  
Decide to Consider Dr.  
Maxwell's Action.

City Superintendent Maxwell may be censured by the Board of Education at a special meeting next Wednesday. The commissioners will call him to account because, without consulting them, he filed charges against the local Normal College with the State Department of Education, and also because he gave them to understand at the January meeting that he had not taken any such action.

The special meeting has been called for this purpose as a result of a conference of the members of the Board of Education held at the Downtown Club on Wednesday, and will probably be an executive session because the debate promises to be an acrimonious one. Prior to the meeting the commissioners will meet and take action as the trustees of the Normal College. City Superintendent Maxwell is at present in Milwaukee at the meeting of the department of superintendents of the National Educational Association, and will not return until the end of the week.

Ever since he has been city superintendent Dr. Maxwell has felt that the Normal College was not training teachers as it should, and he has repeatedly sought to prevent graduates whom he believed unqualified from obtaining licenses. In his annual report in 1902 he severely criticised the college. In the latter part of 1903 the board of examiners, of which he is chairman, refused licenses to a number of graduates of the college who had not taken the academic examination for the elementary school license.

The graduates brought suit, claiming that in a circular, which he admits was inadvertently issued, he had exempted them from the examination. The lower court in the so-called Price case upheld their claim. At the January meeting, in spite of a long appeal by Dr. Maxwell, the Board of Education, upon the advice of the corporation counsel and its by-laws committee, decided not to appeal.

At the meeting a letter was read from State Commissioner Draper stating that he had served notice on the Normal College to show cause why the approval of its courses by the state department should not be revoked. Commissioner Stern asked Dr. Maxwell whether he had sent any letters to the "state superintendent" which might have led to the issuance of the order.

Dr. Maxwell replied: "I have sent no communication to the state superintendent."

When the hearing was held it appeared that the order had been issued as a result of a letter from Dr. Maxwell to the "state commissioner"—there being no official now known as "state superintendent."

Upon learning these facts, the commissioners were greatly incensed. Under the charter they are, by virtue of their office, members of the board of trustees of the Normal College. They believed that Dr. Maxwell should have first filed a complaint with them. Some went even further, and at the conference on Wednesday took particular exception to Dr. Maxwell's statement that he had not written to the "state superintendent." It was clear, they said, that he knew what official was meant, and his denial had the effect of concealing the actual facts from the persons most vitally interested. Still others objected to Dr. Maxwell's continued antagonism to the college.

It has also been learned that Dr. Maxwell not only was responsible for the investigation by the State Department, but that he aided it—one of the state commissioners who was formerly in the employ of the local schools having been in conference on the matter with a member of the local board of superintendents.

The majority of the members of the Board of Education believe that Dr. Maxwell was actuated by a desire to improve the local schools, and that he thought the attack on the Normal College would be a means to that end, even though, if successful, it would deprive the girls at the Normal College of eligibility for licenses to teach in the local schools.

The minority claims that Dr. Maxwell hoped to destroy the college, making possible its organization as a training school and compelling the pupils either to attend the public training schools or else to go to Barnard or Teachers College. In partial support of their claim they point to Dr. Maxwell's close relations with President Butler of Columbia.

Dr. Maxwell's attitude relative to the Normal College in the present instance is set forth in the following extracts taken from his protest to the board against allowing the decision of the lower court in the Price case to stand without appeal:

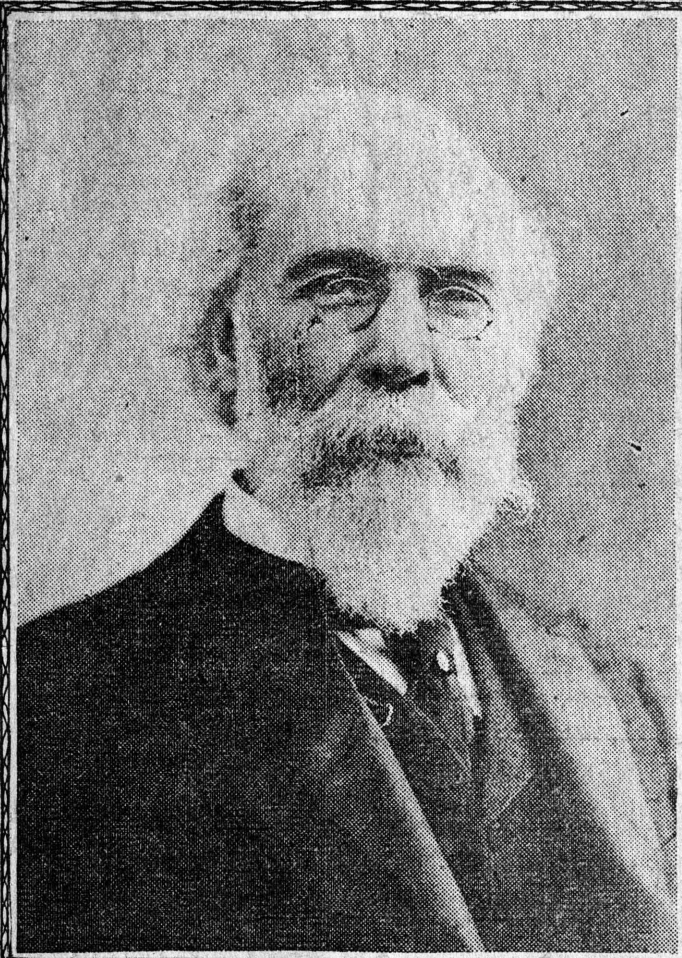
"What was my surprise to discover, quite accidentally, after the June examination of 1902, that the compact made between the trustees of the Normal College and the State Department of Public Instruction, and in view of which the courses had been approved, had not been lived up to by the president and faculty of that institution. In other words, that students who had either not taken the state examinations, or having taken them had failed to pass them, had been graduated from the teachers' courses and had been licensed as teachers.

"Seeing that students were being graduated from the Normal College without passing the test in scholarship prescribed by the state superintendent, and that the Normal College was being used to graduate young women who were too weak in scholarship to enter the training schools, I conceived it to be my duty to maintain, as far as my power went, the standards set by the Board of Education.

"Sound educational policy requires that the Board of Education sustain the standards of scholarship and professional training set by their own by-laws and by the state authorities. To do otherwise is to favor the less competent at the expense of the more competent, and to perpetrate a great and abiding wrong on all the people, but particularly the children, of this city."

# HAS SUCCEEDED HER FAIR SISTER IN SCHOOLS

POINTS MADE FROM EXPERIENCE BY DR. HUNTER.



DR. THOMAS HUNTER.  
PHOTO BY ANDERSON.

School must fight for every penny it gets.

Training department, best of public schools, most poorly equipped.

Course as high as in the ordinary pay college.

Nut brown maidens have supplanted fair haired sisters.

All classes should be represented in the institution.

Eliminate "certificate" and "license" from teachers' vocabulary.

Adhere closely to the studies that have made the great men of the world.

Physical culture is even more advantageous than mental.

Examinations retard human progress by tending to stultify the human mind.

quite a contrast to the "nut brown maidens" of to-day. He added that they were, many of them, descendants of the north-western nations of Europe and that a large number of them, especially those from the Twelfth Street School—whence a large proportion of his pupils came—belonged to the old Knickerbocker families. Then, as now, about eighty per cent of the girls entered with the idea of preparing themselves to be teachers. (These supplementary students formed a splendid foundation on which to build the normal college of to-day.

At that time there were not in the United States a thousand women possessing the degree of bachelor of arts, not five thousand who had studied Latin. The college had to contend against strong oppo-

sition to the higher education of girls in different quarters and among different people, "chiefly against the newly rich," Professor Hunter says. He says that at the time the college was founded men feared a woman who had received the "higher education," and he quotes a popular idea of the time in saying, "A woman is not capable of understanding the higher mathematics and a woman who has studied Latin is a blue stocking."

Dr. Hunter strongly approves of the free education of girls of all classes. He makes the following statement:—

"It has been argued that the students who enter the college solely for the purpose of obtaining higher education and who never intend to teach should make way for the poorer class, who need the

benefits of the institution for the purpose of making a living. This is a great mistake, because the Normal College is a public school, supported by public money, and every man, wealthy or poor, high or low, has a perfect right to place his daughter in the college, provided she can conform to the prescribed conditions. While the main purpose of the institution is to educate and train teachers for the public schools, it is wise and expedient to admit students who do not intend to teach, because, as a rule, they come from refined homes in which good manners have been inculcated, and thus unconsciously instruct students whose home environment has been less fortunate.

"This is an educational force of considerable importance. I have seen the

Declares That While the Authorities Are Willing to Have the Course Advanced They Are Slow to Supply the Funds.

## TRAINING DEPARTMENT POORLY EQUIPPED

daughters of the poor mingling with the daughters of the wealthy, and have never observed the slightest tendency by the latter toward an assumption of superiority. Indeed, it is, as has been amply proven, profitable for the daughters of the wealthy and refined to observe the good qualities and high scholarship which those of humbler stations possess or may obtain by industry and to learn to respect and appreciate those from whom they might stand aloof if brought into contact with them elsewhere."

There are two words which Dr. Hunter would have eliminated from the vocabulary of the teachers' profession. They are "certificate" and "license." "The former," he says, "is a written testimony not sworn to. A mistress gives her maid a certificate of good character." Of the latter, he says, "A license is even worse. It generally means liberty to do something not exactly proper, for example, to carry a pistol, to keep a dog in the dog days, to keep a pawnshop, or commit matrimony and—to keep a school." He recommends the substitution of "the strong, masterful word diploma," saying that diplomas are given to clergymen, lawyers, physicians, giving them the right to practice their professions during their natural lives. "And why," he asks, "should not the teacher possess a similar writing or letter? Why should he be subjected to a license for a limited period? Why should the teacher be discriminated against? I do not, of course, mean that physical or mental incapacity should not be a cause of removal from a position, but I contend that the diploma to teach should not be revoked, showing, as it would, the original eminent qualifications of its holder."

On the subject of mental discipline Dr. Hunter holds decided views. "In all the changes proposed by the apostles of the 'new education,'" he says, "I strongly recommend close adherence to the studies that develop mental powers, the studies that have made the great men of the world, translation, pure mathematics and natural and mental science. These are essentials. Music, drawing, cooking and constructive work should be taught in turn, but no more than two of them in any one year. The great subjects of study above mentioned bear the same relation to a college course that reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling bear to an elementary course. The opposition to what have been called inelegantly 'fads and frills' has not been to the minor studies themselves but to the value assigned to them and to their misplacement in the curriculum."

### HAMPERED BY LACK OF FUNDS.

The president of the college states that the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees have been greatly hampered by lack of funds to carry on improvements and says that it has been found exceedingly difficult to make both ends meet. An example of the limitation is shown in the fact that there are but three drawing teachers in the college, and as there are

about sixty sections each teacher must handle nearly thirty classes a week. With more funds Dr. Hunter would have first of all smaller classes (the classes now average forty-two students) and then better laboratories and laboratory equipments.

Dr. Hunter thinks that the training department is the finest public school in the city, applying to it the term "model." He states, however, that it has the worst building with regard to light, size, ventilation and equipment of any of the New York public schools. Miss Parselse, the principal of the training department, he says, has made the school what it is.

Dr. Hunter is a firm believer in the benefits to be derived from calisthenics. "Physical culture," he says, "is even more advantageous than mental." He institutes the practice at Normal College of devoting ten minutes every morning to these exercises. He even tried, for one year, having the girls do breathing exercises during the five minute intervals between recitations. He believes that this custom is beneficial not only to the exercisers, but also to the pupil teachers who superintended them, giving them good practice in the art of giving calisthenics.

Professor Hunter says that the attendance at the Normal College has increased steadily from the founding of the college up to the present time. In 1870 there were in the college 854 students and of these ninety-six were graduated. In 1904 the average attendance was 2,405 and the number of graduates 574. He refers again to that ever interesting question—examinations. He says:—"The best and most experienced educators in the United States condemn overexamination and oversupervision, because they inevitably lead to 'cramming,' and this is especially true when the examination is conducted by an outside body.

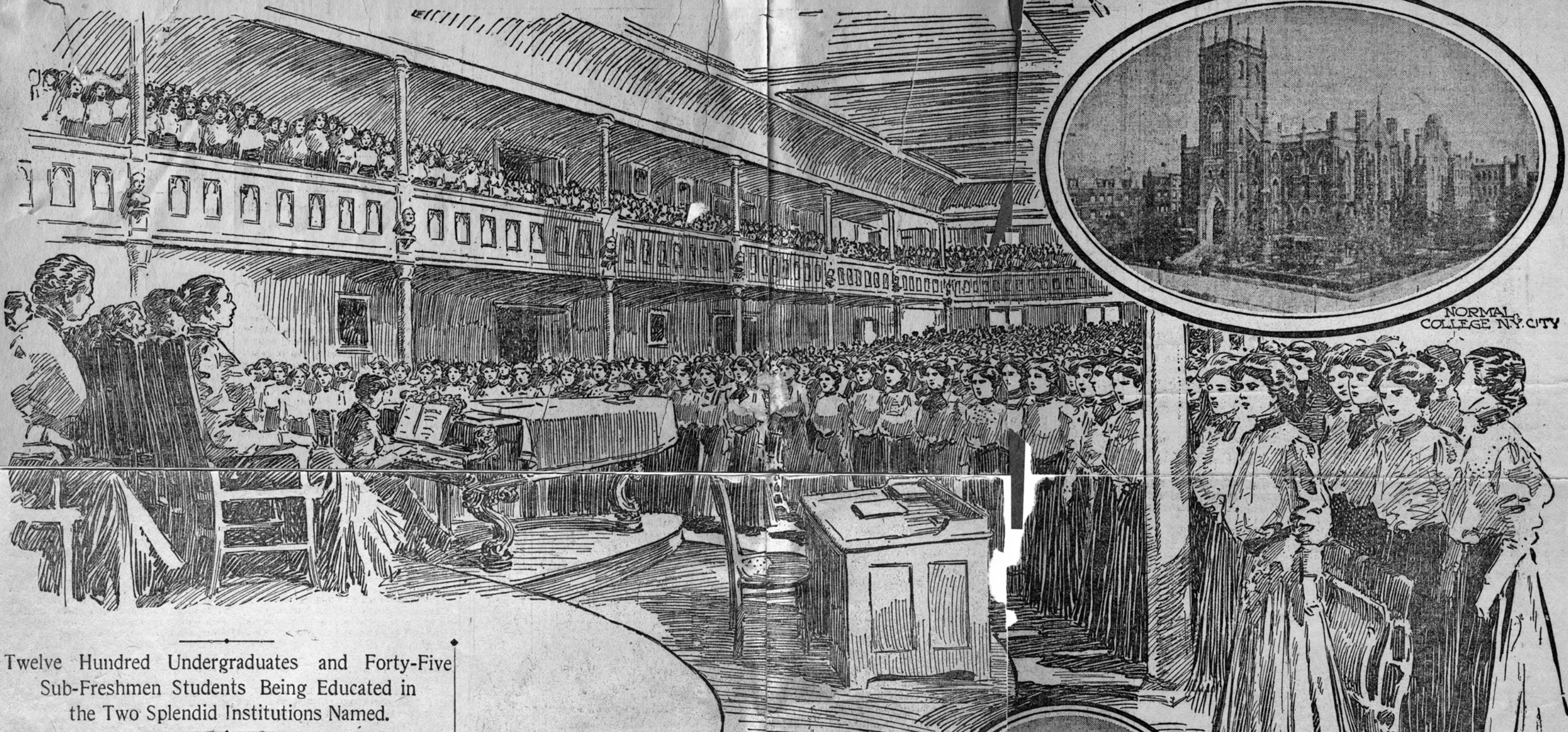
### MANIA FOR EXAMINATIONS.

"There has been of late a mania for examinations all over the country. Sometimes they have been conducted from long distances, and the student's work has been examined and rated by persons ignorant as to what books were used and as to the amount of work accomplished. Take, for example, such subjects as physics and physiology, which cover a large territory. To meet an examination in either conducted by an outside body the students are compelled to know all (when to know all is nearly impossible) or to run the risk of failure.

"Hence, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, they will 'cram' to save themselves. It seems that nothing short of legislative enactment will put an end to examinations which retard true progress in education by tending to stultify the human mind. The only examinations which should be permitted are such as test the knowledge of the student, and they should be conducted by the teacher who has instructed him solely for the purpose of ascertaining how far he has mastered the subjects in which he has been taught."

# \$700,000 A YEAR FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OF NEW YORK'S YOUTH

Dec 23 - 1916



NORMAL COLLEGE, N.Y. CITY

## Twelve Hundred Undergraduates and Forty-Five Sub-Freshmen Students Being Educated in the Two Splendid Institutions Named.

### HISTORY OF THEM BOTH AND THEIR COURSES

There are few if any cities of which provide as liberal a higher education of its youth as does New York. The college of the Normal College of the City of New York, which in 1887 was the first of its kind in the city, was conducted at a cost of \$100,000 a year—a sum which covered the salaries of 1,200 undergraduates and some 4,500 sub-freshmen students in the city.

Gillespie, Mitchell May, Henry H. Sherman and Egerton L. Winthrop. When Mr. Wilmer was asked if the committee had settled upon any one for the office of president, he said: "The trustees are so anxious to get a big man that they don't know exactly what to do about it, since big men have a way of always having something else to do just when you want them most."

Both institutions have expanded from what were in the beginning free academies to full grown colleges with a seven years' course. City College, from the old Free Academy of 1847, advanced in 1854 to a full collegiate course of four years with a sub-freshman course of one year.

**VIRGINIA EDUCATOR NAMED.** Dr. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, has been perhaps more prominently mentioned for the post than any one else. The salary of \$8,200 is greater than that which Dr. Alderman receives from the University of Virginia, but nevertheless men connected with institutions of learning in this city are not of the opinion that Dr. Alderman would come to Normal College if the post were offered to him.

**CHANGE MADE IN 1902.** It was not until 1902 that Normal College increased its course to seven years. This division of this course differs from that in the College of the City of New York in that it gives the sub-freshman department and three to the college course proper, whereas in the College of the City of New York this is reversed.

**UNDER ONE FLAG.** If this were done the Normal College would have not only the same president but the same board of trustees as the City College. The City College trustees are not like the Normal College trustees, members of the Board of Education, separately organized. The board of trustees of City College are appointed individually by the Mayor.

**NEEDS A NEW PRESIDENT.** Normal College, although not so obviously in a state of rejuvenation, is in fact in an extremely critical stage of its career. The resignation of Thomas Hunter, the first and only president the college ever had, makes it necessary for the college to look for a new president. Joseph A. Gillet, a senior professor of mathematics and physical science, the acting president since Mr. Hunter's resignation, is not a candidate for the position. The resignation of the president has been followed by that of several other members of the college faculty, who have reached an age when they wish to be retired. This opens the way to trustees to revivify the college to a very great extent by the infusion of new blood, and, with this responsibility in mind, the trustees have not been in a hurry to select a president.

**UNDER ONE FLAG.** The Normal College Alumnae have gone on record as being unalterably opposed to coeducation in any phase, to the abolition of the separate office of president of Normal College and to the abolition of the preparatory school of Normal College.

The affairs of the Normal College are managed by a Board of Trustees, the members of which are the same as those of the Board of Education, although the organization of the two bodies is quite distinct and there is no connection between them, financial or otherwise. The Executive Committee, which will select the new president, includes William N. Wilmer, Harrison, Alrick A. Man, Abraham J. ...

It is not a matter of wonder that the College of the City of New York should be filled with pride over its new buildings. The New York citizen who dwells south of the harbor is not so familiar with the great educational center of the city on the upper west side as is amazed when for the first time there bursts upon his vision the new village of the College of the City of New York. For a village it is, with a total population of four thousand persons and with a magnificent tower in the center of the main building, square and massive as the pyramids, but rising up in all the dignity of Collegiate Gothic till it governs and dominates the ridge known as St. Nicholas Heights like Edinburgh Castle does the capital of Scotland.



MISS CANARY, MISS FISCHER, MISS LUTZ, MISS BARTLETT, MISS CRAGER, MISS BOYLE, MISS SCHLONDORFF, THOMAS HUNTER, FORMER PRESIDENT OF NORMAL COLLEGE

... sinking deeper and deeper into the bottom-lands of vice, poverty, crime, theft, prostitution, disease and death, and place them in virtuous and happy, though humble homes, with the blessings of wise guardianship, assiduous education, industry and proficiency in the useful arts would be seen. For these and kindred reasons, it is against the existence of the free academy and demand its termination. That Horace Greeley did not prevail the magnificent structure under completion in the upper city bears splendid witness. In the collegiate department of the City College five courses may be pursued—language course, classical; language course, Latin and French language course, modern; scientific course and mechanical course.

**PHYSICAL CULTURE PLAN.** One of the most decidedly attractive departments in the City College is that presided over by Thomas A. Storey, the physician in charge of the physical training. No free institution of learning ever had such a system of physical culture as that which will be worked out under Dr. Storey. The conviction that comes nearest to it is that if the physical education of the people of Saratoga, thought in the City College the students will have the culture of Athens as well as the enthusiasm complete. "Yes, indeed," he said, "we will have here the greatest free system of training the body in the ways of health in the world. Nothing has been omitted that ingenuity, study and money could procure. Everything connected with the department will be absolutely up to date; all obsolete apparatus and methods will be eliminated. I do not want the public to obtain a false idea of what we aim for here in this department. It is a physical training course, a great, lofty room crammed with apparatus by means of which the youth of Saratoga are built up. The youthful Samsons, whose tumbling and wrestling, which is the skin as the class chime itself on the bars. Others are pictured skinning around the running track, bursting almost in the endeavor to negotiate the mile in less than five minutes. Now that is not what we purpose doing at all. Hundreds of young men are permanently injured in gymnasiums in striving to do what some natural giant seems to accomplish without effort. It is almost axiomatic that every man admires strength, almost as much as women do, in fact, and that these are the men of middle age who go through a course of calisthenics in the morning and at night. They like the results of this regular exercise; it swells their muscles, titillates their vanity a little, and they are satisfied with their good health. And in that last phrase is to be found the reason d'être for this coming great class of ours. The prime object is not the creation of brawn and the attempt to break records in the gymnasium and on the track, but to build up the body to an even higher standard than the physical condition of those who possess powerful constitutions.

**SOME SPLENDID ROOMS.** Almost the whole of the central space of the great main building has been given over to a great assembly room, nearly two hundred feet long and half as wide, and the police of the loftiest windows and a ceiling that rises more than 100 feet above the floor. The Gothic architecture is so harmonious and lends its dignity within and without. The interior stone walls, the massive arches of the great galleries make an impression left by no other structure in New York City. And not alone will college functions be conducted within this hall, civic ceremonies will also be held there, and the granite walls will echo the speeches of the country's famous orators.

... arrangements for the finest scheme of shower baths ever installed in any institution. Over there on the right hand side of the tank there will be placed such a large area of the ceiling. They will be turned simultaneously, so that passing through the downpour would occupy several seconds. Every boy will be compelled to pass under this shower before entering the plunge. Its temperature will be 75 degrees, and there will be another still at about 70 degrees before he is allowed to dive into the pool, the temperature of which will be in the neighborhood of 70. The tank itself is 100 by 40 feet and was hewn out of the living rock.

JOSEPH A. GILLET, A.B. ACTING PRESIDENT OF NORMAL COLLEGE

## Beginning as Free Academies These Two Schools Have Advanced to Full Grown Colleges Each With a Course That Lasts Seven Years. CAREERS NOW AT AN INTERESTING STAGE

**CHANGE MEANS ATHLETIC GROWTH.** Social and Physical Benefits To Be Derived from the New Step Upward. Athletics in the City College will, of course, be greatly advanced by the move up town. The athletic association of the college includes the entire body of students. The president is L. H. Gilbert, a senior, and Winfred Stern, a junior, is the treasurer. College interest at present centers in the basketball teams, of which there are two, the varsity team and the freshman team. Thomas H. Wood, 1907, is manager of basketball, and W. Felscher assistant manager. Kaplan is captain of the freshman team. McCree and Periman are the star basketball players. Football and other outdoor games are usually played on Ontario Oval or Jasper Field. An effort is being made to obtain from the Department of Parks the land adjoining the college, in 128th street and Am-

**NEW CITY COLLEGE STRUCTURE PERFECT.** Architecture Is Specially Adapted for the Uses to Which the Buildings Are Put. It is not a matter of wonder that the College of the City of New York should be filled with pride over its new buildings. The New York citizen who dwells south of the harbor is not so familiar with the great educational center of the city on the upper west side as is amazed when for the first time there bursts upon his vision the new village of the College of the City of New York. For a village it is, with a total population of four thousand persons and with a magnificent tower in the center of the main building, square and massive as the pyramids, but rising up in all the dignity of Collegiate Gothic till it governs and dominates the ridge known as St. Nicholas Heights like Edinburgh Castle does the capital of Scotland.

The first appropriation received by the old Free Academy, from which the college grew, was \$30,000 for a building, with an annual allowance of \$20,000 for maintenance. The present site, at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, was purchased for \$200,000, and at the end of the first year the total cost of the institution was \$300,000. The age limit for entrance was at first twelve years, which was quickly raised to thirteen, and to secure entrance the examination consisted simply of spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, the rules of arithmetic and the chief events in the history of the United States.

... to build up the body to an even higher standard than the physical condition of those who possess powerful constitutions. What I intend to do is to repeat the scheme here that I found so successful at the Leland Stanford, Jr. University. I am going to divide the boys and young men up into small classes or groups of not more than six in each, which I will put through the same course of exercise as often as may be. Take the parallel bars, for instance. All boys are not attracted by them as a method of diversion in the gymnasium; so I pick out those who are and subdivide them into small groups just mentioned, for they will be of various temperaments and ability and strength. Others will prefer the rings or the trapeze and they will be treated in a similar manner. For those who do not like the exercise there will be other method to take it

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

Mar 18 1911  
Changes in Teaching Staff Made by  
Executive Board.

At a recent meeting, the executive board of Normal College made several changes in the staff. Charles T. Kirk, formerly instructor, was promoted to be assistant professor of geology, and Miss Emily O. Long, formerly instructor in the natural science department, was promoted to be assistant professor of botany. In the French department, Henri Vigier, Jean Martin Rivier, Miss Marie Louise Fontaine were appointed instructors, and Miss Agnes Vincent a tutor. Miss Julia R. S. Chellborg was promoted to be assistant professor of mathematics, and Miss Louise Haessler, of German. Miss Marie N. Partridge was appointed assistant tutor in physical training, and George S. Hilliker laboratory assistant in physics.

The students, at recent elections, sent the following names to the Student Council: For president, Miss Joanna De Wolff; vice-president, Miss Helene Esberg; secretary, Miss Viola Foster; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Bentz.

The Deutscher Verein will play "Der Dritte," "Der Neue Hausartz," and "Die Heinzelmannchen" on April 21. On April 11, Prof. Daniel Knowlton of Barringer High School, Newark, will lecture on "The Moral Responsibility of the History Teacher."

On February 12 R. E. Bary, professor of Romance languages at the Normal College, New York, will lecture here on "Romanticism in the Victor Hugo Museum." On

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

May 26 1911  
Title of Woman Superintendent  
Changed to That of Dean.

At the last meeting of the Normal College executive board, a by-law was passed changing the title of "woman superintendent" to that of dean. The dean will have charge of the moral and physical welfare of the students, under the direction of the president. Miss Annie E. Hickinbottom, superintendent of women for the past five years, is dean.

The New York Conference of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland will be held at the college on May 19, at four o'clock. The opening address will be given by Dr. Daniel C. Knowlton of the Barringer High School, Newark. The principal address will be delivered by Prof. J. T. Shotwell of Columbia, on "The Social Point of View in the Study and Teaching of History." This will be followed by a report of the meeting at Indianapolis of the American Historical Association, by Prof. Edgar Dawson of Normal College, and a report on the meeting of the History Teachers' Association by James Sullivan, principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French Senate, will lecture on "Arbitration" on May 17.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

Intensive Horticultural Work Started  
—Meeting of Associate Alumnae.

Work in intensive gardening was started recently under the supervision of Dr. Wilson of the department of hygiene and sanitation of Normal College. The particular problem on hand is a decorative scheme for the further beautifying of the campus.

In the past, the outer hedge, grass plots, trees, and shrubbery within, and the wisteria, the college flower, on the walls, have been the chief features of decoration. The present plan calls for flowers for spring, summer, and fall, the scheme to be prepared by an expert, and the preparation of the soil and care of the flowers to devolve upon the students. Lectures on gardening, excursions to well-known gardens around the city, and a library collection on the subject, have been started. Although this work is not counted toward a degree, no less than sixty students are enrolled.

At the reception to be given by officers of the Associate Alumnae on Friday, January 20, in the music room, Mrs. Bamberger, Miss Draper, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Post, and Miss Leventritt, the women members of the Board of Education, will be the chief guests. A breakfast will be given by the Associate Alumnae in the latter part of February.

Prof. G. M. Whicher of the Latin department of Normal College has been elected a member of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

At the installation of the chancellor of New York University, President Davis of Normal College was one of three speakers to take part in the convocation following, his subject being, "How may the admission requirements to the several schools of a large urban university be most advantageously unified and administered?"

Prof. Edgar Dawson of Normal College has been appointed a member of the committee on the study of the preparation and certification of high school teachers, recently formed by the American History Association. Professor Dawson is now delivering a course of six lectures at the De Kalb Avenue School, Brooklyn, on "The Rise of American Political Parties." Miss Marjorie Burr, associate professor of English, will read a paper on "The Place of Dramatics in College and Its Relation to the English Department" at a convention of the New York State Elocution Society, to be held at Rochester on April 21 and 22. Prof. George M. Whicher will read a paper at the Princeton meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Professor Whicher will also deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address at the Iowa College in June.

## Mathematics Club Meets.

At a recent meeting of the Mathematics Club of the Normal College Miss Latham of the college staff gave an account of the devices used by surveyors before the invention of the transit, showing how sixteenth century surveyors measured heights of trees and buildings, distances between inaccessible points, widths of streams, etc., by means of shadows and mirrors, the ordinary carpenter's square, and instruments such as the "baculus Jacobi," the "quadratus geometricus," the Italian "drum," the astrolabe, etc.

She suggested that high school students in geometry make and use these instruments, paying special attention to the geometrical principles involved.

Miss Amy Hines also showed how such crude approximations have been superseded in surveying since the invention of the surveyor's transit, and made some suggestions as to its use by college students in trigonometry.

President George Samler Davis, Prof. Edward Burgess, and Prof. Helen Gray Cone represented Normal College at the installation of Chancellor Brown.

Prof. G. M. Whicher of Normal College has been elected a member of the advisory council of the Simplified Spelling Board.

## Changes at Normal College.

Additions were made yesterday afternoon to the Normal College faculty when the executive committee of that institution met at the Board of Education. The following new members were appointed to the teaching staff:

Instructors—Adeline G. Wykes, drawing, and Eva Hawkes, music.

Assistant Instructors—Evangeline A. Moon, natural sciences; Mrs. Etta B. Nobbes, music, and Katherine B. Mattison.

Library Assistant—Leah Mutter.  
Clerical Assistants—Margaret C. Cummings and Julia A. Luyster.

Prof. Helen Gray Cone of Normal College has just published a new collection of poems entitled, "Soldiers of the Light."

Prof. Edgar Dawson of the Normal College will read a paper on "The Training State and Local Authorities Require of High School Teachers of History" at the Conference of History Teachers, to be held at Indianapolis on December 29. Prof. George M. Whicher will read a paper on "Adulat. Cicero, T. D., II, 24," at the meeting of the Philological Association to be held at Providence, December 27-29. Two members of the arts department staff are exhibitors at the National Society of Craftsmen. Miss M. A. Sheldon has several **nieces in hammered metal**, and Miss A. G. Wykes contributes a guest book. Miss Florence M. Smith will represent the college at the meeting of the State High School Teachers' Association to be held at Rochester, on December 27 and 28.

## Acting Normal College Head Dead.

Prof. Joseph A. Gillet, for forty years a member of the faculty of the New York City Normal College and for nearly two years acting president of that institution, died yesterday following an operation for appendicitis which was performed last Saturday. The death of Acting President Gillet will not hasten the election of a president. Until the place is filled Prof. Burgess of the college will be acting president.

Prof. Gillet was born in Lebanon, N. Y., in 1838, and was graduated from Harvard University early in the sixties, and immediately took a position in the faculty of Normal College, where he remained for many years as professor of mathematics and physical science.

When the presidency of the college was vacated by the retirement of Thomas Hunter, in May, 1906, Prof. Gillet was called upon as senior professor to take the position of acting president. He leaves a widow and two children, Louis Bliss Gillet and Mrs. James G. MacLean. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. \* Jan 28. 1908

Miss Mary A. Sheldon, instructor in art at the Normal College, has two pictures at the exhibition of the New York Water Color Club, in the Fine Arts Building. At a recent conference of the New England History Association, Prof. Edgar Dawson spoke on "Some Standards Now Maintained in the Certification of High School Teachers in History."

President Davis will represent the Normal College at a meeting of the Association of the Colleges of New York, called by Dr. Rush Rees, to be held at Albany, February 2 and 3. The subject will be the closer relation between the colleges and the State.

President Davis of Normal College will give an address on the occasion of the opening of the School of Pedagogy New York University, to-day.

Prof. Christine Reid of Normal College is represented at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts at Philadelphia by an oil painting from still life. Prof. George M. Whicher was recently elected secretary of the New York Society of the Archæological Institute of America.

At the forty-seventh university convocation of the State of New York, to be held at Albany the last week of October, Prof. George M. Whicher of Normal College, will speak on "Improved Standards in Teaching Latin." Prof. Lewis D. Hill will also represent the college at the convocation.

# NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS

1891  
A LARGE CLASS RECEIVES DIPLOMAS.

## INTERESTING COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—

### THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

General Sherman was the central figure on the platform of the Normal College chapel at the commencement exercises a year ago. He was not there yesterday to grace the corresponding anniversary of 1891, but the patriotic spirit which the presence of the good old soldier always infused into every assemblage with which he was identified was not lacking. In the rear of the stage, with a pair of American flags as a background, rose the bronze statue of Washington voted to the college at the teachers' bazaar last winter. At different points along the gallery front depended the national colors, and these comprised the chief decorations of the hall. Engravings of Washington, Lincoln, and other national celebrities, representing the country's history and literature, occupied places on the wall, and were appropriately wreathed in flowers or green boughs. On the stage there were plants and flowers. Palm trees stood in the windows, their branches waving and rustling in the strong western breeze which contributed so much to the comfort of the people massed on the floor and in the galleries of the chapel.

On the stage sat Dr. Thomas Hunter, president of the college, with members of the faculty. John L. N. Hunt, chairman of the Board of Trustees and president of the Board of Education; Arthur McMullin, William H. Gray, Sarah H. Powell, and Charles Buckley Hubbell, of the committee. Mayor Grant and City Chamberlain Crane, were also there and both delivered interesting addresses. Superintendent Johnson awarded the licenses, President Hunter distributed the diplomas, and Commissioner Hubbell the medals and prizes, with the exception of the W. E. D. Stokes prize of \$100 to the valedictorian, which was awarded by the giver who accompanied it with an address.

Commissioner Hubbell, introducing Mr. Stokes, said: "I give me now to introduce to you a friend of this institution and a friend of mine, Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, who will present this prize to the valedictorian. Mr. Stokes said to me: 'Commissioner, what a splendid building you have. Why, I used to think it was a convent or a hospital?'"

Mr. Stokes replies: "Well, Mr. Commissioner, if I mistook this beautiful building for a convent, I am now converted, and if I imagined it a hospital, I will now certify that the patients have all recovered and are ready to graduate." Then addressing the valedictorian, Miss Rosa Black, he continued:

To you belongs the honors of this day, your position at the head of your class has been won by hard and patient work, and your companions now applaud your excellence. On their behalf I now congratulate you. The world from which you emerge is a generous and honorable one. It is such institutions as this scattered through the length and breadth of our continent that make this glorious land of freedom what it is. You and your classmates represent a powerful social force, for the longer you live and the more you study, the more clearly will you see that the character of its young women is the test of the advancement of a people. Nowhere is this more true than in this republic, made up of all nationalities, and based on our public school system.

The highest aim of an American is to do something for his country. From this ambition you are not deterred. We are not yet democratic enough to elect a woman for President, still your influence and power for good are none the less. I am sure, had you or one of your class in political economy been at the head of our National Treasury for the last year or two, we would now have a large surplus instead of a deficit. I trust that the Secretary of the Treasury in the next Administration will have the benefit of the counsel of one of you.

Consider the position for half a century of the Queen on the throne of Great Britain, and contrast the history of the world with what it might have been had the Prince next in succession filled her place. Republican Government will endure, but the days of royalty and primogeniture are numbered.

Miss Black, what you have earned by your diligence, it gives me pleasure now to hand to you, with the wish that you may always have plenty of it.

Young ladies, your commencement day reminds me of my graduation at old Yale. If I have a regret, it is that I did not have the opportunity to be graduated at the New-York Normal College.

The graduating class to the number of 272, all dressed in white, and many decked with flowers, formed a semi-circular group in the centre of the hall directly in front of the platform, presenting a pretty and animated picture.

The programme opened with an organ solo by Louise Thayer, after which the college chanted the CIII Psalm. Then the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge read passages from the Scriptures. After singing "God Is My Strong Salvation" by the college the salutatory was read by Lily Margaret Schodts. The third honorary essay was by Mary C. Low, the fourth by Gertrude Harrington, and a prize essay on "George Elliot's Influence," composed by Katharine Cotter, was read by Maude Young. There were declamations by some of the graduates, the programme being interspersed with singing by the college and the glee club.

These were the honor students, with their class standing: Valedictorian, Rosa Black, 96 7-16; saluatorian, Lily Margaret Schodts, 96 3-16; Mary C. Low, 96 1-16; Gertrude Harrington, 95 5-16; Jennie E. Beattie, 95 1-16; Anna E. Steiger, 95 1-16.

The following won the class honors: Ottendorfer gold medal, for proficiency in German, Gertrude Harrington; honorable mention, Josephine Woodrich and Frieda J. Jasinski; Ottendorfer silver medal, for the greatest progress in German, Rosa Black; honorable mention, Theresa Joseph and Laura Brookman; Kelly silver medal, for methods of teaching, Isobel M. Bole; honorable mention, Mary C. Low and Gertrude Harrington; Kelly bronze medal, for methods of teaching, Lily Margaret Schodts; honorable mention, Rosa Black and Bella Cohn; Kane gold medal, for physiology, Bella Cohn; honorable mention, Gertrude Harrington and Lily Margaret Schodts; Hunt gold medal, for Latin, Rosa Black; honorable mention, Mary C. Low and Bella Cohn; first prize for French, a gold watch, Lily Margaret Schodts; honorable mention, Anna E. Steiger and Bella Cohn; second prize for French, \$40, given by the Hon. William Wood. Gertrude Silberberg; honorable mention, Amelia Weingart and Elise W. Kornman; Randolph Gutzenghimer prize, for English literature, gold watch, Minnie Louise Wittkowski; honorable mention, Jennie E. Beattie and Rosa Black; Commissioner Clara M. William's prize, \$20, for literature, Jennie E. Beattie; W. E. D. Stokes's prize, \$100, to the valedictorian, Rosa Black; prize for English composition, \$20, Katharine Cotter; Commissioner Charles Buckley Hubbell prize, for greatest progress during the last term, books, Ella Kneale.

Prizes of books were awarded by the Board of Trustees for scholarship in the different classes. These were the winners:

Senior class—Rosa Black, Lillie M. Schodts, Mary C. Low, Gertrude P. Harrington, Jennie E. Beattie and Anna E. Steiger. Junior class—Ethel Stebbins. Sophomore class—Elizabeth Van Elten, Mabel Taylor, Kate Hart, Jeanette Sewell, Harriet Raschen, Flora Levy, Carrie Blum, Sadie Levy and Emma Sylvester. Freshman class—Barbara Chudoba, Otilie Wollenhaupt, Heddie Bachmann, Josephine Earle, Josephine Holland, Martha Schmidt, Mabel Rutter, Harriet G. Beal and Anna A. Raebel.

Introductory class—Edna Ullman, Elizabeth Carrington, Jessie Gomprecht, Helen A. Titus, Helen L.



PRESIDENT HUNTER AND THE ACADEMIC CLASS OF NORMAL COLLEGE WHICH WAS GRADUATED LAST NIGHT. 1901 11.



# HUNTER COLLEGE GIRLS GIVE MERRY PARTY FOR SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN OF THE ALLIES

Monday  
June 3, 1918



Kindergarten Room Transformed for the Frolic, at Which  
Novel Dances, American Food and Genuine Hospitality  
Are Enjoyed—One Hundred Men Attend.

## By a Hunter College Girl.

The kindergarten room at Hunter College for the last few weeks has been the scene of many delightful frolics. The alumnae of the college have been holding dances for the soldiers and seamen, American and French, with homemade cake and other good things reminiscent of home. The above drawing, by a Hunter College artist, gives a hint of their activities.

The kindergarten room is just the place for such a frolic. Its walls are decorated with pictures of other boys and girls, somewhat younger, it is true, but not a bit more merry, and its blackboards bear the marks of ambitious young artists whose forte seems to be everything that is patriotic. In the daytime the baby sisters and brothers of the college girls romp and make merry in the big kindergarten room, but on Saturday nights it is the college proper, not at all dignified or blue stocking, that has lots of fun. Some of the girls who help amuse and teach the youngsters in the kindergarten say, too, that soldiers and seamen are only big children who find juvenile amusements vastly interesting.

## One Hundred Men at Party.

Last Saturday night nearly a hundred of the boys attended the weekly party, and Mr. Strauss, the director, had to use the utmost ingenuity to make the thirty college girls suffice. For the dancing, of course, there was a dearth of fair partners, so that Mr. Strauss was obliged to blow a shrill whistle now and then during a lively fox trot and order the girls to one side of the room and the men to another. Then a scramble for new partners ensued, and with a dexterity the leader of a flag rush would have envied the skilful provided themselves with partners. All kinds of dancing was in evidence. Most of our boys seem to be experts, camp entertainments probably furnishing the necessary practice. To American eyes the French dancing seems somewhat stiff, but the boys look as though they thoroughly enjoy it, and the girls don't mind in the least.

Scenes at the dance of Saturday inspired the accompanying sketches by one of the undergraduates of Hunter, who has been active in the thoughtfully arranged kindergarten frolics.

If the girls need to resort to gymnastics to keep up with the French methods of dancing they have to be perfect acrobats to hold up their end of the conversation, for hardly any of the French boys speak or understand English. French, dusty from disuse, is unearthed from unsuspected corners of the memory, and it is surprising how much one seems to forget and how much one really remembers. One cannot tell from one's partner what horrible crimes one may be perpetrating upon la belle langue, for French seamen are scrupulously polite and gallant. One

of the men, however, after lavishly commending his partner's accent, asked her if she knew English. She looked at him blankly, having spent that morning in a vain struggle with an essay for the English department.

## Speaks No English, Just American.

"Oh," he hastened to say, "I do not mean American. That is so different from the real English, n'est ce pas? It is an odd language, that American!" Then he added, "I no speak English; I am a good American."

His impression of New York was equally surprising. He had made a trip to Brooklyn in the subway, or "Metro", as he called it. His commander had forbidden the men to leave the train until they arrived at their destination.

"It would be very dangerous," he assured one of the girls. "Brooklyn, you know, it is filled with Boches."

The kindergarten was gay with uniforms—the khaki of American privates, the many blues of marine, sailor, and French navy, and the navy blue of the French chaplain, the curé, who, it is evident, does not find the Saturday night dances too frivolous to attend. The curé, with his spiritual face, his heavy black beard, and his exquisite air of profound attention, looks as though he just came from a Parisian drawing room, and not from service near front line trenches.

Though our dances are so different, and our French so inadequate and perhaps, for the main part, so unintelligible, there is one corridor where all, French navy and little freshman, khaki-clad Westerner and the girl who speaks only American, chaplain and marine understand one another perfectly. That is, to be sure, the little canteen, where good American lemonade, and punch that is punch, and real home made cake and cookies, were served to every one who has a sweet tooth. And where is the man with boyhood so long forgotten that cookies cannot produce the old time thrill? The French, evidently, were once the same sort of boys as American brothers and friends. The combined attack of the allies made short work of the stock of refreshments, and reinforcements were constantly being renewed.

It was everybody's party, however, and though the hostesses provide the "eats," and the college orchestra made the music, the boys themselves furnished a large part of the entertainment. It is surprising to see what a number of seamen really can sing, and how many can actually do the famous hornpipe. Before "Home, Sweet Home," at eleven, indicated that the party is over, all the old songs were sung, and, you may be sure, all the new ones. More than one "stunt" was performed by the boys in the room where smaller Americans play their games by day. There were recitations and solos, and everything, save discussions of that over discussed topic, the war. Not soldiers, invalided and convalescent, not seamen, back from dire service, are these, but boys—just boys!



*Boyer*

NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS REPRESENTING DIFFERENT NATIONS.

*Eds  
Times*

## "OH, DEAR, NO," NORMAL GIRL STUDENTS MURMUR

### They Disapprove of Change in Name of Their School.

That the young women students of the New York Normal College do not like the idea of changing the name of the institution to the "New York City College for Women" was evident to-day at the exercises in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the college.

When President George S. Davis mentioned the fact that Senator Agnew had told him that the bill authorizing the change would be ready for the mayor's signature within two weeks, there was a murmur of disapproval from the student body. The only applause came from members of the faculty, several professors clapping their hands.

There were about 800 young women students in the chapel, and such exclamations as "Oh, no. Oh, dear, no," were heard from all sides.

*Feb 16-10  
Chaplin*

## THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The bill to change the time-honored name of the Normal College has been recommitted to the Cities Committee of the State Senate, which had favorably reported it, on the motion of Senator STILLWELL, who declared that the students and alumnae of the institution objected to the proposed new name. It is gratifying to know that the measure is not to be rushed through the Legislature without careful consideration. "College of the City of New York for Women" seems a cumbersome name, and is certainly no more suitable than Normal College. To adopt the other alternative and call it Hunter or Hunter's College, in honor of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, who so long served as its President, would not be appropriate for a public institution of its character, either.

Of course, there is no objection to a change of name if the new name chosen is as appropriate and euphonious as the present name, and a change is desirable for any good reason. The present College of the City of New York is called popularly the City College. The public voice abbreviates long names. What would the longer name proposed for the Normal College be abbreviated to? Normal College is a good and significant name. Its prime object was to educate young women to serve as teachers in the public schools. It may have, somewhat, outgrown that object, but teachers are still recruited from its graduates. The name sounds and looks well.

*Sen. Feb 16-10*

# WOULD CHANGE NAME

June 24 1909 Tribune  
**Graduates Learn That Normal May Be Called Hunter College.**

"Give us the children of the foreigners for six or seven years in the public schools of New York, and we'll turn them into good Americans, no matter if their fathers be anarchists, or socialists, or what," said Patrick F. McGowan in his talk to the graduating class of Normal College, at the fortieth annual commencement yesterday.

Mr. McGowan made his remarks short, remembering, he said, the criticism of the wagon maker on his lawyer son's speech, "The longer the spoke the greater the tire." But in the little he said the eagle screamed good and plenty. He told the girls to instill in their pupils, when they became teachers, the "sort of civic pride which believes that New York is better than any city in the world, and steadily growing better."

"You have a difficult task before you," he said. "Here in New York are foreigners from every clime, and you who teach their children must remove with as little friction as possible the prejudices inimical to America. You must impart more than book learning—you must teach honor and honesty, virtue, charity and civic pride; and though secularism is not permitted in our public schools, the true teacher must be the essence of true religion. In your hands the future of New York rests, and you are going to make it a great future."

Mr. McGowan said the fault of the educational system in New York was imperfect articulation. "The pupil ought to pass directly from the kindergarten to the primary, from that to the grammar grades, from the grammar to the high school and from that to the college. Until this is done there will be injustice to the taxpayers, who are very generous."

The commencement showed the need of new buildings for Normal College. There were almost two hundred graduates, against seventy-seven last year. President Davis said that in the last twelve months the student body had grown from five hundred and fifty to eight hundred. "Next year," he said, "there will be about a thousand, and beyond that we cannot grow until we have the new buildings. I give these numbers to show the growing demand on the part of the young women of New York for the higher education, a demand which surely justifies the city in the spending of the \$500,000 it has just placed at our disposal, and with which the first section of the new buildings will be begun next year."

"This college is better adapted to modern conditions than many a college of pure culture. At present the great demand in the educational world is for vocational training."

"Education solely for information and culture has been adjudged a relic of mediævalism. Critics of the academic training ask, 'what can the graduates of such colleges do in a practical way that can't be done as well or better by those who don't go through such training?' That is an unfair question, for it excludes such answers as 'they can live more intelligent and satisfying lives.'"

"However, this college can say truly that it prepares its pupils for a definite work in life."

If the Associate Alumnae and President Davis have their way, it will be in the future not "the Normal College," but "Hunter College." "This change of name," said Mr. Davis, "would perpetuate the memory of the man whose mind conceived this institution and whose great ability carried it through years of usefulness and success."

Dr. Hunter's absence was the one cloud on the commencement. He was kept away by illness, and Robert L. Harrison, of the executive committee, took his place in reading the Scriptures. Egerton L. Winthrop, jr., presented the scholarship medals and prizes. Miss Rose Roll gave the valedictory.

All the graduates, the teachers and the faculty were in cap and gown, and each girl wore a daisy in honor of Mr. McGowan ("gowan" being Scotch for "daisy").

# NORMAL COLLEGE.

Jan 22 1910 Post  
**Trustees Vote to Change Name to New York College for Women.**

At its December meeting the board of trustees voted to change the name of Normal College to the New York College for Women. For a long time a change of name has been advocated by the alumnae. It has been felt that in view of the recent modifications in the curriculum, and the reorganization of the institution upon the standard collegiate basis of sixty credits, the present name is misleading. Not only does it give rise to frequent misunderstandings, but it tends to detract from the prestige of both the college and its graduates. There are at present no less than forty institutions in the United States bearing the name of Normal College.

The name has, moreover, obscured the honor due to the city of New York. The fact that there is a free college for women as well as a free college for men, both the climax of the public system of education, has often been forgotten. The new name will at once define the rank of the institution and show its relation to the city. Senator Agnew will soon introduce in the Legislature a bill authorizing the change of name.

Plans for the first wing of the new buildings are now rapidly being pushed. Arrangements have been made whereby a station of the Lexington Avenue subway will open into the basement of the new building. At the exhibit of the Architectural League, to be held from January 29 to February 19 at No. 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, a water-color of the proposed buildings, and the plans will be on view.

Coming events are scheduled as follows: February 4, at 3:30, "The Chief Value of the Classics," by Professor Emory B. Lease, College of the City of New York; February 9, at 9 A. M., "Social Service," by Prof. Henry Jones Ford of Princeton; February 16, 9 A. M., college birthday exercises; February 23, 9 A. M., Dr. Hornaday of the Bronx Sociological Gardens; January 26, 9 A. M., a concert by the musical department, under the direction of Prof. Henry T. Fleck.

The proposition to change the name of the Normal College in this city to Hunter College, in honor of the founder, is gaining headway. President Davis believes the present name confounding, and in too general use. The college degree is now recognized by the regents, and graduates will be exempt from the academic or "Maxwell's" examinations. The college opened yesterday with the largest entering class in his history—227. It is planned to establish a new class of physiology and hygiene.

# NEW NAME FOR NORMAL COLLEGE

Sept 16 - Globe  
Proposition to Call It Hunter College, in Honor of Its Founder, Gains Headway.

## REGENTS RECOGNIZE DEGREE

Graduates Won't Have to Take Maxwell's Tests Now—New Class Numbers 227.

Normal College opened a new and what promises to be a most successful year yesterday with the largest entering class in its history, numbering 227 young ladies, residents of Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens, as well as of Manhattan. This heavy registration makes a total enrolment of over 800 in the college. At the chapel exercises President Davis announced that considerable headway was being made in the movement to change the name to Hunter College; that the degree was now recognized by the regents, and graduates would not have to take the academic (or Maxwell) examinations, and that a new chair of physiology and hygiene is to be created.

In his opening address President Davis reviewed the past year's record of achievements and outlined some developments planned for the future. One of the most gratifying accomplishments, he said, was the closer relations now established between Normal College and the other colleges of the state. This was brought about in part by the registration of the degree of the college with the board of regents at Albany. At once the measure brought Normal College in alignment with other colleges and universities of the state, so that its graduates are now admitted on a par with graduates of other colleges to post-graduate courses elsewhere. Another measure, welcomed by all is the exemption of the graduates of the college who intend to teach in the public schools or high schools from the academic examination of the city superintendent. This is in accord with the privileges granted to the graduates of other colleges of the state.

In the college body itself there was manifest a spirit of enthusiasm over the prospect of the new buildings, plans for the first of which are almost completed. But still more gratifying, continued President Davis, was the growth in scholarship, as evidenced during the past year in the work of the students, in the expansion of the curriculum and in the establishment of a chair in history, to be filled by Prof. Dawson, formerly of Princeton.

Among the changes soon to come, the foremost in the minds of all is the change of name. Honorable as the alumnae have made it, it has become ambiguous, since there are now about forty other institutions with the same name. The proposition to name it in honor of its founder, Dr. Hunter, is justly gaining much headway. Another departure planned is the establishment of a chair of physiology and Hygiene. This view step will insure greater scope to an already existing department which should be given greater prominence in view of present day demands for more accurate and widespread knowledge of hygiene and preventive science as a requisite for good citizenship.

President Withrop of the board of trustees was also present, and in a short speech assured the college body of the support of the trustees in all the future.

## NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS ANGRY

Do Not Like Change in Title of City Institution.

A dull murmur came from the 800 girl students of the New York Normal College at the fortieth anniversary exercises of the institution yesterday, when President George S. Davis announced its name would be changed to "The New York City College for Women." Exclamations such as "Oh, dear!" "That isn't a bit nice!" and "I had thought of a much prettier title!" were heard in various parts of the college chapel, and only a few members of the faculty applauded the announcement. President Davis explained the change was due to the misleading quality of the word "Normal" in the old name, and said Senator Agnew had informed him the bill authorizing the transformation would be ready for the Mayor's signature in two weeks.

The "birthday" ceremonies commemorative of the founding of the college in 1870 included the reading of two original poems in the senior class prize competition, one of which, as if in rebuke to the new name, was called "The Unchanged Alma Mater." Various gifts were acknowledged. The president's address mentioned the fact the new college building would be built on the site of the present one, at Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street, in the current year, and dwelt upon the increase of the student body in three years from 550 to almost 1,000.

After the exercises President Davis explained the students objected, not to the changing of the title but to the phrasing of the one substituted. Many of them, he remarked, had set their hearts on certain names and naturally were disappointed when their selections were not favored.

## DONT LIKE NEW NAME

Normal College Girls Show Disapproval of Change.

The students of the New York Normal College do not seem to like the idea of changing its name to the New York College for Women. The girls made that quite clear at yesterday's celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the college.

When President Davis, in his address in the chapel on the second floor of the big building, at Park avenue and 68th street,

said that Senator Agnew had told him that the bill authorizing the change would be ready for the Mayor's signature in two weeks, the students didn't hiss, but murmurs of "Oh, my no!" and "Oh, dear no!" schoed all over the hall. President Davis said afterward that the young women wanted to get rid of the old name, but didn't like the one that had been chosen.

"Most of them have set their hearts on some name or other," he said. "Some wanted it to be called Hunter College, after Dr. Hunter, the first president."

The real anniversary was last Saturday, but the exercises were postponed until yesterday. There was a long programme, which included the reading of two original prize poems, one by Miss Ruth Storm and one by Miss Helene Esberg. President Davis announced that the new college building would be begun next spring. During the three years he had been connected with the college, he said, the student body had grown from 550 to 1,000.



DR. THOMAS HUNTER.

### A WORD TO YOUNG TEACHERS.

By DR. THOMAS HUNTER, President Normal College, New York City.

Any person who has observed and studied children in their play must have noticed that about one child in every ten is a born leader. This leader may be a little boy whom all the others obey, or a little girl who performs the part of school-teacher and compels the others to submit to her authority. The leader may not be the oldest or the strongest, or even the wisest or the best. But the child-leader is sure to possess the grand qualification called tact. "The child is father to the man." The child possessing this great gift of tact will certainly grow into the successful man or woman, provided a fair field is given and no vices intervene to retard progress. Next to high moral character, tact is the chief qualification of an able teacher; and whoever possesses it needs little normal training. A good education and a knowledge of the theory of teaching are, of course, indispensable; but if equipped with this power, the teacher will be able to govern from the first moment she enters a class-room. She will do the right thing at the right time. She is a born teacher. And so we have the born statesman, the born minister, the born leader in every walk of life to whom tact is the *sine qua non*.

Now the question is, What is tact? Webster defines it, *touch, feeling, formerly the stroke in beating music; peculiar skill or faculty, nice perception or discernment*. Some one has called it "a sixth sense." As the teacher, the minister, and the statesman control, direct, and govern human beings in the aggregate, how necessary it is, then, that they should possess this comprehensive mental faculty—this nice perception of the relation of things. Tact is granted by the Creator in various degrees. To a few He has given full measure to overflowing; to others but scant allowance;—to one ten talents, to another only one talent. The ignorant and the vicious may possess it; the learned and the virtuous may be without it. Those deficient in tact will find teaching an extremely difficult and wearisome profession; and it would

be much better for them to seek other employment.

If tact be almost wanting, can it be improved? Can it be imparted like knowledge, or developed and cultivated like reason? In all probability it can not. There is so little to build upon. The person deficient in tact may become learned and even able in certain vocations; but in his dealings with human beings he will constantly blunder. The scholarly man who, for lack of tact, makes sad mistakes in the common affairs of life, is met in every town and village throughout the land. He may be a fluent speaker, but he offends his audience; he may be a good imparter of knowledge, but he irritates his pupils. Can tact be improved? Certainly, provided always there is enough of it to make a solid foundation; and in order to improve it, there must be the most careful normal training; the constant cultivation of the "sixth sense," the "nice perception," as Webster pithily calls it, which enables a person to observe the true relation of things.

The seeing eye always accompanies tact. Hence the thorough training of the knowledge-giving sense of sight is of great importance. The young teacher must learn to see in a single glance every member of a large class, and to observe without effort the slightest movement which might lead to disorder. This is the physical side of perception; and practice will greatly strengthen it. But there is also a mental side. The inexperienced teacher must be able to discern nicely the intellectual and moral characteristics of her pupils; she must acquire by close observation a knowledge of human nature—of human emotion which is the spring of human action. But while seeing all, she should be occasionally very *blind*; for she must not permit her pupils to think her a spy. Here is where tact enters as a most important factor in government. To quote the good Sir Walter—

"His was the spying eye

Which spying all seemed not to spy."

Care, however, must be taken to prevent such an over exercise of tact as may tend to lower the moral character. There must be neither pretense nor hypocrisy. Truth, not only spoken truth, but acted truth, must be the corner-stone of all good instruction.

The next necessary qualification for the young teacher is a clear, sympathetic voice. If, in addition, it be sweet and musical, so much the better. How much of Gladstone's success as a great party leader is owing to his magnificent voice, whose tones have been compared to those of an organ! The great preacher's voice has often done more to make his reputation than the matter of his sermons. How many a fine speech is ruined by a nasal twang! How many a beautiful sermon is injured by a bad delivery! How many a good teacher destroys her influence by a cold, hard, sharp, "snappy" voice! Whoever intends to become a teacher should begin at an early age to learn to speak; because the tongue is the working tool of the teacher. The selected reading lessons of the school are not enough. She must read aloud and even declaim at her home. She must acquire the tones that convey emotion, particularly affection and pity. She must learn to speak so distinctly that her low, firm, sympathetic voice will penetrate every part of the recitation room; and yet, if occasion call for it, she should be able to express righteous wrath in tones that the children will never forget. She should also remember that if thunder storms came every day we would soon cease to regard them. A teacher with a coarse or vulgar voice is sadly handicapped in the work of instruction, no matter what may be her other qualifications. The children resent it, and often rebel against it. A voice of this kind creates more disorder perhaps

than any other defect. The young teacher should remember that a coarse or vulgar voice is easily cured. She can listen attentively to some friend who possesses a low, sweet voice, and go straightway and imitate her. She can pick out some simple, pathetic paragraphs from some good author, such as the death of little Paul Dombey or of Little Nell, from Dickens, and read them aloud again and again, until the tone of the voice becomes surcharged with feeling. There must always be a soul in the tone. Practice, constant practice, particularly if the learner be young, will soon enable her to acquire control of her voice. She should learn to speak from the chest and not from the throat, if not for the children's sake, at least for her own.

The young teacher should possess a dignified carriage before her class. There should be no outward evidence of physical weakness. If she be tall and good looking, so much the better. But as a fine presence is not given to every daughter of Eve, dignity of bearing can be readily acquired, even by those who may happen to be insignificant in appearance. The young teacher should learn to walk! That is to say, she should learn to walk with a firm, free, easy, uniform step, as though she had full command of every muscle of her body. She should carry her head erect, her shoulders thrown back, and her chest expanded; but not too much so, for fear of going to the other extreme, and making herself ridiculous. A shambling gait is often the first indication of mental imbecility. The simplest way to acquire a fine carriage is to march to music, to take abundance of exercise in the open air, to eat nourishing food at regular intervals, and to take daily at least eight hours sleep. Perfect health will give perfect muscles, and perfect muscles will produce the very poetry of motion, and as a matter of course a dignity of bearing which will command the respect of the pupils.

The necessary qualifications, then, for a successful teacher are, on the intellectual side, a good education, a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching, and tact, which is to the instructor what genius is to the poet; and on the physical side a "seeing eye," a clear, sweet, sympathetic voice with a soul behind it, and a dignity of manner which establishes order without effort. But let it not be forgotten that tact is the main qualification, and the most uncommon. A teacher without it is as wretched as the soldier without courage.

## KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS PLAN BETTER STORY TELLING

---

### Working to Improve Essential Feature of Their Work.

Kindergarten teachers in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond gathered last week at the Normal College to hear the report of the committee on story telling. Miss Claxton, the president, urged the members to persuade newly appointed kindergartners to join the association, which will hold its spring meeting at Normal College on May 12, at 4 P. M. Kindergartners were urged to invite the mothers of their district to attend. Miss Coles will speak on "Knowing the Child" and the kindergartners' training class will sing. Circulars will be issued giving a more detailed account and programme

# THE BELOVED DR. HUNTER

His Views on the Woman Question  
Plainly Defined.

DAILY PROGRESS HIS HOBBY

"I Favor Everything That Makes a  
Woman Independent, for She Need  
Not Be Mannish Nor Obtrusive."



THE Alpha Beta Society of the Normal College was holding its annual reunion, which caused the peals of merry laughter and music of girlish voices to mingle with the clink of crockery, as the reporter ascended the stairs to seek an interview with President Hunter. The Alpha Betas had celebrated with a burlesque on Tennyson's "Princess," in which

the faculty, from Dr. Hunter down, had been badly "guyed" in a bright and humorous way, with all the college slang interpolated. Pretty girls in bits of stage finery, with tinsel and gilt mortar boards, jostled with girls in bloomers while serving out cakes and ice cream to every one in sight.

"Will you take this in to Mr. Hunter?" said a rosy maiden to a colleague, as she offered a generous plate of Neapolitan.

"Oh, I served him long ago," was the reply.

"Well, don't you suppose he would take another if you asked him?"

The answer was lost as the upper step was reached, and at once the writer was ushered into the cozy den of the president, who will always talk enthusiastically of the college, one of our most noble institutions, and mainly the creation of his personal thought and effort.

"Yes," said the doctor, thoughtfully, "the college is not large enough. We have 2,000 pupils and 1,000 in training, and I strongly advocate a high school which shall bridge over the interval between the grammar school and the college."

"All of the graduates cannot become teachers; do many of them marry?"

"Well, 80 per cent. of them teach after graduation, and 5 per cent. of them marry. We have now 3,000 teachers in our public schools who have gone from the college, fifteen principals and a large number of assistants. There is a great demand for our kindergartners, and the Commissioners

have already sent five to teach in the public schools.

"Many of our graduates are daughters of millionaires, and there are others whose parents are forced to practice the utmost self-denial to allow them to finish the course, and, again, the associated alumnae has given frequent assistance to the poorer girls to enable them to get through."

"But, Doctor, do you consider your graduates well equipped to make good wives?"

"Most certainly I do," he responded warmly. "The benefits of their education and culture are far-reaching, and many homes have been refined and elevated by the daughter's college course; and if they marry they naturally select men of refinement and culture.

"I do not believe in gorging the pupil with studies, for many who possess great knowledge are useless in the affairs of life. I believe in advancement by easy stages; there is no growth forced by tugging at the roots of a tree or a flower.

"Of course, I'm always glad when our graduates follow the noble profession of teaching, but no girl can become a true and perfect teacher unless she is a noble

woman—such a one as described by Wordsworth. The great law of teaching is as simple as the Ten Commandments.

"To become a perfect teacher a girl must cultivate, first, the physical; second, the moral; third, the intellectual. I do not believe in teaching a child anything he can discover for himself, nor tell him anything he can learn for himself. To learn correct reading is to read the chapter, close the book and tell the story. The kindergarten methods, you know, can be carried up to the highest class of the university.

"Again, to quote Wordsworth:

Minds that have nothing to confer  
Find little to perceive."

The degree of Doctor of Law has just been conferred by the University of New York upon Dr. Hunter, president of the Normal College. Dr. Hunter several years ago received the same degree from a Western university. He is also indebted to Columbia College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and to Williams College for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He is "a man whom men delight to

honor," and whom thousands of former pupils—men who were boys when he was principal of Thirteenth Street Boys' Grammar School, and women who have been students of the Normal College during the twenty-six and a half years of his presidency—love and venerate. No girl can be a student for four years in the Normal College without becoming imbued with some of his stern principles.

Tardiness, according to Dr. Hunter, is one of the deadliest sins, and to every one of his pupils, the paradox, "Better never than late," is too familiar to ever be forgotten. She may, in after years, miss trains, go late to church, and keep her friends waiting for her to the very point of exasperation, but she will never do any of these things with a clear conscience. "Better never than late" will confront her every time.

Disorder is another evil which Dr. Hunter persistently combats, and his definition of dirt is very clear and concise. "Dirt is any-

thing out of place," and no man was ever a girl under his instruction. He sees her children scattering round their "between-meal piece" remembering this definition and repeated comment: "Bread and the lunch basket, is food; upon the window sills, it is dirt." He would, once, after many childings had cured the girls of the habit of sitting on the stairs, as to apply the same rule when in that position.

Although there are many colleges, increasing each year in number, one escapes his observation, nor is he ever hindered by him of minor importance. Recently of the literary society of the college, of which there are two, he met after school hours, conducted by the students themselves, he said:

"I am especially interested in the literary societies, because I have a chance for spontaneous self-accused great wit-sharpener. I have not nearly all of the young ladies won distinction in this college, or oratory, have been members of these societies. Here they are their

own resources. I think nothing stultifying to a mind as the lecturer—having a lecture delivered to them without further effort upon her part is required for the reception of it. This is the pouring-in process; and can counteract its evil effect but quiz afterward, which is the draining process. Many persons load the gun down to the gunwale with knowledge they are of no practical use to them or any one else. They are always in, never giving out. Others, with knowledge, use all they have, and their knowledge distill into wisdom, and themselves of great use to the world.

During a recent conversation he had with a friend, a woman who has high and honorable distinction alone, as a woman with a masculine mind, and to a remonstrance replied: "A woman may have a masculine mind, that is which has all the strong traits usually expected of a strong man, and her femininity will not suffer thereby. The women have the feminine graces to

(continued over)



developed. We see this in the Greek models. I am in favor of everything which makes a woman independent. Owing to hereditary instinct we expect greater executive ability from a man than from a woman. For thousands of years woman was debarred from the so-called masculine pursuits and her intellectual development suffered in consequence. There were, however, many notable exceptions to this, all through history, as in the cases of Joan of Arc, Charlotte Corday and Queen Elizabeth. A strong woman need not be mannish nor obtrusive. Nothing is so despicable as a mannish woman, unless it be a womanish man."

Dr. Hunter expressed himself in few but forcible words, and many of his sayings have become proverbs among those who know him. The following are a few random remarks remembered from his lectures:

Nothing leads to greater confusion of thought than the misuse of words.

There is a pre-disposition in all minds to exaggerate.

Subtract the sum total of all your pain from the sum total of all your pleasure, and the result will be the amount of your happiness.

"Do not destroy the will nor courage of a child. Cultivate both."

He gave range in the chapel one morning to his keen Irish wit. It is well known by all friends and acquaintances of Dr. Hunter that music is not one of his accomplishments. On the contrary, it has been said that he cannot discriminate between "Yankee Doodle" and "Old Hundred." Many had been the jibes which he had received from his best friends, admirers and pupils. On the morning to which reference has been made, during the quarter hour allotted to students for the recitation of quotations, a young lady arose and recited the following very pertinent quotation:

The man that hath no music in himself,  
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spalls;  
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,  
And his affections dark as Erebus.  
Let no such man be trusted.

As the recitation proceeded, and its words became more suggestively personal, mischievous eyes were turned to Dr. Hunter from all parts of the chapel. That he was taking it in was evident, as he listened attentively to its recital. At its close a burst of laughter came from the fifteen hundred pupils, which was heartily joined in by the faculty on the platform. Dr. Hunter arose, and, with a badly sustained effort to look severe, waited until order was to some extent restored, and then, in an unusually prolix and verbose style, reminding his audience of the many flings and throws to which he had patiently submitted, and of which he had long been a victim, he explained that, very far from being unmusical, the music in his soul was of so high an order that no earthly sound could express it, and hence all so-called music of this sublunary sphere was only to him an exasperation and a noise. The girls confessed he was one ahead.

To any distinguished visitor to the college one opening remark which can be recommended as most certain to win "great laughter and applause" is this: "I am accustomed, young ladies, to pay my ad-

dresses to one lady, and not to 2,000 and in a body." This, with variations, has been tried for more than twenty-six years, and except in the cases of the first two or three speakers, it has never failed to elicit great appreciation. Each author of this, to him original remark has undoubtedly left the platform feeling himself especially qualified to address young ladies.

During the Summer a new story is to be added to the Normal College building. In this will be all of the manual training and post-graduate classes and a large, finely equipped gymnasium. This floor will be lighted entirely from the roof, no new windows being placed on the sides. As there is already a deep attic, the roof will have to be raised but a few feet, and no change in the appearance of the building will be observable from the street.

The old gymnasium will be converted into a library. The alumnae have presented the college with their library of 4,000 volumes; friends of the college are expected argument that number, and \$1,000 of the annual appropriation will be used yearly for its enlargement.

oted Educator Who  
Died To-Day After a Life  
Devoted to Normal School



Dr. Thomas Hunter.

## DR. T. HUNTER, EDUCATOR, DEAD

For Nearly Two Generations  
President of Normal College,  
Famous Teacher Passes  
Away in Fifth Avenue Home.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, for nearly two generations president of the Normal College, died to-day at his home, 2079 Fifth avenue, from a cold contracted on Tuesday last. Dr. Calvin S. May, who attended him, said that death was hastened by exhaustion and bronchial trouble.

Dr. Hunter was one of the best-known educators in the country, and when he retired from the presidency of Normal College the name of that institution was changed to Hunter

College in his honor. He would have been eighty-four years old on Oct. 19.

In the fall of 1869 the Board of Education elected Thomas Hunter president of the Normal and High School. He had been principal of the largest and best grammar school in the city—"old No. 35", which had turned out some of New York's most distinguished citizens in every walk of life, in the law, in medicine, in theology, and in finance. Such men as Judge Scott, Judge Fitzgerald, former Controller Fitch, the Rev. Dr. Mottett, Professor Fagnani, and many others received their early training in that celebrated school. Dr. Hunter had in 1866 organized the first real evening high school in the United States. It was the success of these two schools which caused the Board of Education to select him to organize and administer the new institution.

President Hunter was sent out, immediately after his appointment, to visit normal schools in New York and neighboring states. The normal system at that time labored under a cloud; the best principals did not wish to employ the normal school graduates. The reason for this was not far to find. In nearly every school Dr. Hunter found a pyramid standing on its apex. In other words, on a very narrow basis of education, the students were studying a great many "ologies and 'osophies. In some places there was a one year's course; in others, two and three years' courses. But in all there was the same lack of education and the same worship of methods. During these visits President Hunter learned a lesson which he declared he had never forgotten; that the theory and practice of education must be based on a good education. Hence his aim from the very beginning of the college was to extend the time and enlarge the curriculum.

It took nine years to raise the course of study from a three-year course to a four-year course, and nine more to raise the four-year course to five years, and fourteen years to raise the course to six and seven years. That is to say it took a whole generation, struggling against opposition of various kinds, to raise the college to a rank that would enable the Board of Regents to register and acknowledge its degree.

# HUNTER, FAMOUS NORMAL HEAD, IS DEAD

Dr. Thomas Hunter, for many years president of Normal—now Hunter's—College and a leading figure in education in New York for more than sixty-three years, died to-day at his home at No. 2079 Fifth avenue of exhaustion following an attack of acute bronchitis.

Had he lived until next Tuesday he would have been eighty-four years old. He was ill only nine days, having caught cold a week ago last Tuesday. The next day he took to his bed.

He leaves three daughters. His wife and son died some time ago.

Dr. Hunter was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1850. He became a junior instructor in Grammar School No. 35, in West Thirteenth street. Six years later he was made principal. In 1866, having suggested an evening high school, he was made principal of the first one in this city. Three years later he was chosen president of the new Normal College. He was the first principal to abolish corporal punishment in schools.

After thirty-seven years as president of Normal College and principal of Public School No. 35 he was retired on a pension of \$5,000 a year.

All his life he was an advocate of the intellectual development of women. Once in reply to a question, he said, "I love both boys and girls best, but perhaps the girls a little better."

Under his direction more than 14,000 young women were trained to become teachers. For a decade or more, it has been the custom of his former pupils to have an annual banquet in his honor, and the name of Normal College was changed to Hunter College as a memorial to him.

# Stirring Tribute to Dr. Hunter

President Churchill of the Board of Education has sent a letter to all school principals suggesting that if it consists "with your own desire, will you find it convenient the coming week to pay such tribute to the memory of the late Thomas Hunter as will make effective in civic instruction for your pupils the personal qualities and public services of this distinguished member of our profession? I have found, as you have, that modern biography, talks about real men, spoken, not read, by a live principal, are among the most efficient assembly exercises we have. Would something about like the following, modified and amplified as your experience suggests, serve the purpose?

"Boys and girls: You have heard it said that the greatest real wealth of a country consists in the kind of men and women who live in it. I shall speak for a few minutes about an eminent citizen of New York who has recently passed away. Dr. Thomas Hunter is the name I would like to have you remember. He was first a boy living in Ireland, where he was born eighty-four years ago. That was in 1831. Ireland was then a very unhappy country. The people felt that their rulers did not understand them. The government was in the hands of men who did not live in Ireland. Every young man of spirit hoped to do something to improve conditions in his country. Young Hunter spoke boldly, and wrote such patriotic articles in a newspaper which he published that a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was in peril of his life. He had to run away.

"When only nineteen years old he reached New York and tried to get work. He had been a good scholar in the Irish school, and when he applied for a position as a teacher in a New York school, his earnestness and intelligence made such an impression on the school trustees that the boy was given a three months' trial as a teacher of drawing. You may be sure he missed no opportunity for making good. He prepared carefully for every lesson. He learned the names of his scholars and interested them to do their best. He was of a remarkably good-natured and merry disposition and enjoyed a good laugh with his class. He did so well that at the end of the three months he was made a regular teacher of reading, writing, and arithmetic. He was sorry to see his drawing class discontinued; so he said to the principal:

"Let me keep the drawing class, too; the boys would like to stay after school to draw."

"But we can't pay you an extra salary for that."

"Never mind about the salary; I like to teach and I like the boys, and I believe they like me."

"So he carried both kinds of work and in four years he was elected assistant principal of the school.

"Three years later, when the head master died, the trustees gave the position to this young man, only twenty-six years of age, but so enthusiastic, so industrious, and so general a favorite that the selection met with general approval.

"Under his direction this old school, No. 35 New York, began to be famous for the quality of its work. Parents living in distant parts of the city asked permission to send their boys to Thomas Hunter's school. His pupils, when they grew up, rose to positions of eminence in the community. Among them are former Governor Charles E. Hughes, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court; C. B. J. Snyder, architect of the Board of Education, who has built all the New York public school buildings for the past twenty-four years; judges, magistrates, mayors of the city, eminent physicians, clergymen, prominent business men, and leading citizens.

"Forty-five years ago the city established a free college for young women. Its first president was this schoolmaster, not yet forty years of age. He built up this college with the same energy and loyalty that he had bestowed upon his school. He was its president for thirty-six years, and then retired under the title of honorary president, or president emeritus. He had then been upon this earth seventy-five years, but he said: 'I am seventy-five years young and I have found this a beautiful and cheerful world.'

"Why did the world seem beautiful and cheerful to Thomas Hunter in his seventy-fifth year? The world is like a looking glass. Be cheerful to it, direct toward it beautiful thoughts and actions, and it will reflect them back and seem to you a beautiful and cheerful place.

"When you think of a life like that of Thomas Hunter it makes you realize how much the world regards a man who is sincere and unselfish and human. He was not only good—he was good for something. He did not whine and complain of his hard luck in having to run away from his native land. He did not despise the humble work of a teacher of drawing. He threw his whole soul into whatever came to him to do—little things and big things. He valued the friendship of boys and so invested in the maturing gratitude of men.

"A life like this is possible to every boy and girl in every school in the city. It is not achieved at a single bound. But each piece of work, each opportunity that presents itself, has in it the power to make a worthy life.

"If the principal will present something of this kind or better, and then ask the boys and girls what they remember of what was said, I shall feel that the occasion can be made well worth while."

## DR. HUNTER'S FUNERAL.

### Cathedral Crowded with Mourners for Noted Educator.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas Hunter, for nearly forty years President of the Normal College, which was named Hunter College in 1914, in his memory, took place yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. So great was the crowd that several hundred were admitted to the chancel steps while the services were going on.

Dean W. H. Grosvenor officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, a life-long friend of Dr. Hunter, and rector of the Church of the Holy Communion. The pallbearers were Dr. George F. Davis, President of Hunter College; Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; Commissioner A. H. Mann of the Board of Education; Edward J. McGuire, a Trustee of Hunter College; T. W. Williams, L. F. Burchard, C. F. Lydecker, and Charles Tutzel of the Thomas Hunter Association.

Among the well-known educators who attended the funeral were Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; former Mayor Seth Low; Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York; the Rev. Dr. Mulvy, President of Fordham University; Chancellor Brown, and former Chancellor McCracken of New York University; Dr. Felix Adler, and Hamilton W. Mable.

There were also present delegations from the Hunter College Alumnae Association, the Thomas Hunter Association, the Jenny Hunter Kindergarten training School and Alumnae, the Public School Principals' Association, the Alumni of Public School 35, and the Howard Lodge, F. and A. M.

Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.