

6-11-1886

12th Annual Report of the Principals and Professors of the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale Ill. Made to the Board of Trustees

Southern Illinois State Normal University

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12th
Annual Report

— OF THE —

Principal and Professors

— OF THE —

Southern Illinois

Normal University,

Carbondale, Ill.

— MADE TO THE —

Board of Trustees,

June 11, 1886.

CARBONDALE, ILL.,
FREE PRESS STEAM PRINT
—1886.—

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ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSORS

—OF THE—

Southern Illinois Normal University,

—AT—

CARBONDALE, ILL.,

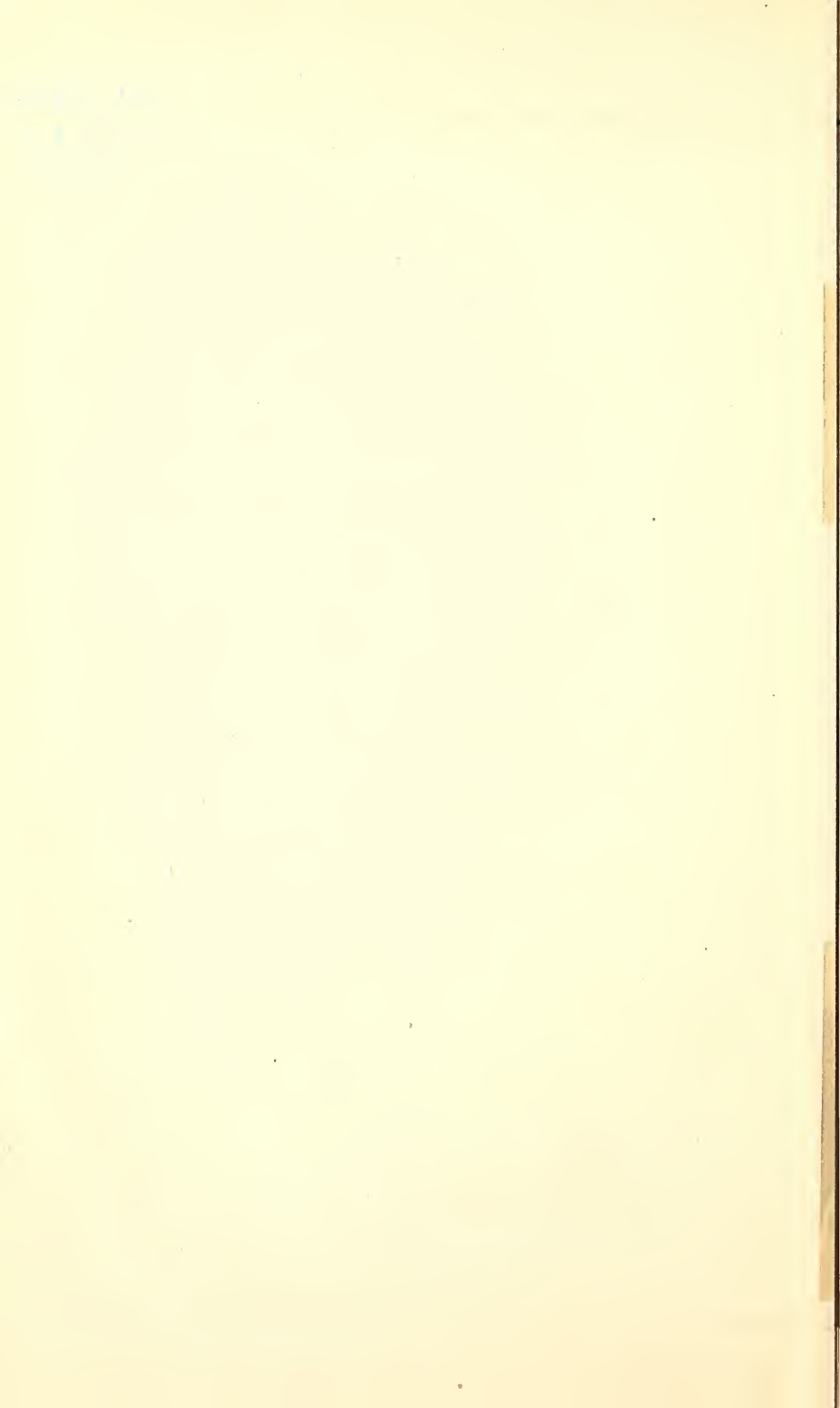
—MADE TO THE—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

JUNE 10, 1886.

Carbondale, Ill.,
FREE PRESS STEAM PRINT.
—1886.—

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ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal University:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the Twelfth Annual Reports of the Principal and Faculty of the University under your care. The year has been a prosperous one, in many respects exceeding any year in the history of the school. The health of the members of the Faculty has been good, and our gratitude is due to the Giver of all Mercies for this and for the general health of the students. Two of these have died during the year—Miss Alice Horner, of Pinckneyville, and Mr. John W. Robinson, of Pomona.

The number of students has increased slightly, as will be seen by our catalogue, there being of different students 486 as against 465 last year. By terms the numbers are as follows: Fall Term, 315; Winter Term, 318; Spring Term, 354, making a total of 987. The last year the total was 927.

We have been compelled to continue in the temporary building. It has been greatly crowded with our numbers, but has had its advantages, there being no stairs or long corridors, and all the rooms being very convenient to the Study Hall. It was much improved during the summer vacation by underpinning and whitening the walls and ceilings and by arrangements for better ventilation. It has been comfortable, and the work of the school has been well done in it. We shall always

gratefully remember the enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Carbondale which provided it for us.

There have entered for the first time during the year two hundred and five students, carrying the total enrollment up to 2,670. More of this number have come to us with Second Grade Certificates, and consequently they have gone directly into the Normal Department. They have only taken time for the reviews of the Preparatory branches. This has raised the standard of attainments when the students enter a very little. The average age of entering has also increased by almost two months; having been in the past years almost exactly eighteen years and six months, it is now about eighteen years and eight months. This average of course includes the Training Department pupils, one of whom is the youngest to enter in our history, being a few weeks under six years.

It was said that the standard of scholarship among our students who enter is gradually rising and approaching the ideal of a Normal School of high character. We have always found it necessary to do a large amount of elementary work, because the country ungraded schools, and the village schools as well, do give to their pupils too little drill in both the elements and in the intermediate work. We have taken students of almost all grades and have assigned them to classes often in the very rudiments—even the primary classes—because we could not conscientiously advance them to higher grades. The schools of Southern Illinois have lately made such improvements, and are now in such condition, that we think we may safely take an advance step in this direction of requirements for admission to our school, and allow few if any to enter the Normal Department who are not properly qualified for a Second Grade Certificate.

To advance our standard thus will require the action of the Board of Trustees, and we are prepared to recommend it, and to urge it for many reasons, among which are the following:

First, as we have been doing—and we think circumstances

justified us—large numbers of immature scholars have entered the school, and have thus necessarily depressed the scholarship and the aspirations of those who desire to be teachers. Again, these scholars so unprepared for advanced work—more especially those from Carbondale—are obliged to spend much more time in study than the original act establishing the University contemplated. While no time of continuance in the school was fixed, it clearly was not supposed that a young person would spend six or ten years in school in order to go over a course of three or four years. But that may happen. As for an example, a student may enter, giving a pledge to teach, and by reason of being far behind in attainments, or in consequence of being compelled to aid, as a boy on a farm or in a store, or a girl in housework or in practicing at her music, may do each term less than half school work, and thus protract the period of graduation, on account of other work and irregularities, to more than twice the time needed by a diligent student who gives his whole time to his studies. This puts upon the teachers double duty in the case of many, and produces a depressing effect on all. This brings among us many students who lack purpose and who set such bad examples of half idleness as damages greatly. These students prevent the advancement of others, and nearly wear out the bonds of a wholesome discipline by a constant chaffing and begging for indulgences, almost impossible to resist, or which could only be successfully resisted by a graven image deaf to all the voices of blandishment and entreaty. Add to these hindrances—convenient for the family, as we might say—social entertainments, church festivals and charitable attempts to relieve poverty, in which the young people are apparently needed, and in which it must be acknowledged that students are always expert, it will be seen that we are compelled to do almost a double amount of teaching to bring such students to graduation. The students who live in Carbondale do require vastly more of us than those who come from abroad, and who devote themselves, as all should do,

wholly to school duties. Thus a student, as has grown to be a custom, by entering and giving a pledge to teach at the earliest possible moment allowed by a very liberal interpretation of the law—"sixteen years old for a girl, seventeen for a boy next birthday"—it is possible to protract study up to near twenty-five, and thus absorb the time of the professors and use all our facilities at least twice as long as the pledge which the statute prescribes—"three years." The usage should be such that there should be no chance for such an abuse of privileges, or for such a tax on the teachers' patience or the State's generosity. Every one who enters should make a pledge to complete the course within a given number of terms. These terms need not necessarily be consecutive, for it is often convenient for a student to teach school in alternate intervals of attending the University. Many now do so. Hence the unit of attendance might be the term, and not the year. We suggest that the pledge be slightly changed so as to include this point as well as diligent devotion to study and obedience to rules. Let it be as follows:

In return for FREE TUITION granted me by the State of Illinois, in the Southern Illinois Normal University, which shall not be more than fifteen or eighteen terms, I do hereby pledge myself, after my course of study shall have been completed, to teach in the public schools of the State, if a situation can be found with reasonable inquiry, according to the law, at least three years, and as long as I shall receive free tuition. And if I do not teach, I agree to pay to the Treasurer of the University the sum which would have been charged for each term I shall have been in the school.

The other pledge which ought to be exacted of every person entering the school may remain as now, or with a very slight variation, viz.:

I hereby pledge myself on my honor that I will conform to the rules and regulations made by the Trustees and Faculty, to be diligent in all my studies, and to avoid, while I am connected with the University, the use of tobacco and all alcoholic liquors.

Each one who enters should be required to bring a certificate

of character, and an appointment or recommendation from a County Superintendent as the law prescribes.

The organic act establishing the University, approved April 9, 1869, which is herewith enclosed, is quite particular in prescribing the method by which students shall be appointed to the school. In fact, the details are so numerous, and in some cases would be an intolerable burden on the County Superintendents or County Judges, or a Board of Supervisors, and as there is no provision other than a very doubtful one to pay these authorities for their services, and as it has been found such a tax on the time of persons who wish to send their children to our school to comply with these requirements, that they have gradually been allowed to fall into disuse. Indeed, from the first, when we sent questions for examinations of candidates and blank forms to be filled, hardly a half dozen conformed to the letter of the law.

We recommend that a scholar wishing to enter the school be required to sign the above pledges before a County Superintendent, and that he or she submit to an examination, paying, as the law demands for certificates for license to teach, one dollar, to be for the use of the County Institute fund, and that when the scholar presents it to the Registrar for enrollment, the Registrar shall deduct from the fee for incidentals which the law prescribes, the sum of one dollar. The student then will pay no more than now, and the county sending a student to the University will increase its institute fund by the amount of the one dollar.

Then again there should be some restriction on the number of students from any particular county. The law as originally passed allows to every county in the state two scholars, and to every representative district as many as it has representatives. It is presumable that the word "representatives" here is intended to include senators, as they represent the people as certainly as do the representatives technically so named. This interpretation would allow 204 for the 102 counties and four

for each of the fifty-one districts, or 204 more—408 in all. If it is intended only for the technical representatives so called, the numbers will be 357. Yet the law originally enacted declared that the building should be made to accommodate not more than 300 pupils.

The fee for tuition when the student gives no pledge to teach has varied considerably since the opening of the school. The law provides or rather pledges the State to pay for salaries, Trustees' expenses, apparatus, fuel and repairs, and enacts that "all other expenses shall be paid by the students." The fee for this is fixed at \$7 per year, and the sum has almost exactly met the expenses of stationery for the school, an assistant to the janitor, the cost of the Training Department, and certain indefinable items on which nobody can calculate beforehand. This fee is therefore regarded as just according to the law, and it is moderate so far as the pupil receiving free tuition is concerned. He enjoys an excellent building and teachers among the best in the State, and advantages almost beyond calculable value for about seventy-five cents a month for nine months a year.

But the tuition charged to one who does not wish to give a pledge to teach is by considerable less than was at first fixed by the Trustees, and less than in other schools of a similar sort, and has caused much jealousy on the part of private, or parochial or ecclesiastical schools in the State. Our small fees for tuition—\$21 a year is the highest—almost tempts immature and sometimes careless ones to enter, and, paying so little, they do not value what they do receive. The fee as we enter the new building should at least be restored to what it was at first, \$30 for the Normal, \$20 for the Preparatory, \$13 for the Grammar, and \$10 for the Training Department. This is about the usual fee charged in the kind of schools named, and it would remove one serious complaint, that the State sets up cheaper—in the sense of good schools at a low price—schools than theirs can be, and so comes into competition with them,

and almost destroys them. We can not receive all who would come to us and make some good claim that we shall educate them. We could divide more readily and equitably with our neighboring schools if the fees in our school were put up to the figures above named. After raising our tuition fees, if people insist on sending their children to us and paying a reasonable fee for their education, we could not complain, but on the contrary, we should see students concerned chiefly to find the best school.

We know that many still insist that the young men who come here and receive a gratuitous education do not go out and teach after graduation as they had pledged themselves to do. Most of them do amply fulfill their pledges. This point need be no further pressed here. We do give to the State and to its country schools more terms of teaching, year by year, than our pupils, including the Training Department, get from us.

During the year the Course of Study has been materially changed, having been reduced from three and four years respectively, to two and three years for the Short and Full Courses. It has caused some extra labor on the part of teachers to adjust classes for those who are to graduate this year, but it is hoped that hereafter it will work more harmoniously, and that our number of graduates will be larger. Indeed, the promise of the class for next year is nearly double the average of our classes. It is confidently believed that they will not be less prepared for the specific work of the schools in Southern Illinois. A change has also been made in the program of studies so as to give each recitation a full hour by the clock, instead of the forty-five minutes, as has been the case till now. This will enable the faculty to insist strongly on their good rule prescribing only four studies for each scholar, and obliging each one to carry at least three daily recitations.

We have thought that the time of opening our new building would be a favorable opportunity for some of these changes. The State offers magnificent accommodations to its young men

and women; it gives them an excellent Faculty of instruction and government, or at least it proposes to furnish such, and if the present ones are not the proper persons they should be displaced. The youth who avail themselves of these privileges should be held to the strictest account to observe all their pledges of obedience to rules, to diligence in study and to subsequent service to the State. And the University should not be allowed to be crowded with the indifferent, who drag out their education over a half dozen years because it can be had conveniently and cheaply at home, and who will in consequence of this half idleness depreciate their advantages and lower the tone of morality and depress the standard of scholarship. We therefore urge these two points, the raising of the price of tuition and the kindred one of making admissions depend on certificates from County Superintendents with some apparent persistence, because we think them matters of simple justice to ourselves and to all concerned, and because we think it will relieve our school of some objections to it and to the State's patronage of Normal Schools.

For the last year we have insisted that every student who receives gratuitous instruction should enter some one of our classes in Pedagogy, and we think that in many ways we have seen good fruits of this practice. It has given these a better idea of their responsibilities and has awakened a greater interest in our school work, especially in the duty of self-control. In the fall the Principal gave three lectures a week and organized all such students into "observation classes," which produced a very marked result on the order of the scholars as they moved in and out from their recitation rooms.

The new building now approaching completion promises to be a model of its sort. It will have a capacity for 500 students in all its departments. We trust that very soon it will be filled to the utmost. Its magnificent Study Hall can seat 408 Normal students, as sent to us by Superintendents of the Counties of Southern Illinois. The Grammar Grade will be capable of

accommodating about 80 and the Primary about 60. Both of these will constitute our Training Department, in which we shall have opportunity to show a model of a good graded school. The Trustees ought to have the means from the State to admit gratuitously as many as 20 or 25 more, who shall be in the lower grade or Kindergarten.

Every room in the building will be fitted with the best appliances of furniture and apparatus. There will be ample corridors, and the light in these will be abundant. The ventilation and means for supplying fresh air will be ample and as nearly perfect as is possible.

Southern Illinois is to be congratulated on having the place of the former building filled by the present one. The liberality of the late General Assembly proved its wisdom also, and has given friend and foe of our public schools, and of seminaries for training teachers, to understand that the policy of the State is that all its citizens shall not only have equal rights in a common education, but that the schools of the people shall have, in a greater or in a less degree, the advantages of teachers who are trained under the best teachers and according to the best methods. When the Trustees last met in their annual meeting we were fearful lest the bill making an appropriation for rebuilding might fail to become a law. All doubts were, however, soon dispelled, and the act passed before the end of a month after our last Commencement. The State emphatically declared that it would do all its duty by its ungraded schools. From such schools most of our students come to us, and to such schools the most of them return, after a time of preparation for their work, to elevate these foundation stones of all our intelligence. For, let it be remembered, that if common schools shall raise the standard of scholarship to which their scholars are made to aspire, all else will rise with the schools. And while this is a fact, we find likewise that your graduates and students are gradually winning the confidence and respect of the school authorities of this part of the State. They are successfully filling

the best positions in the schools, as teachers, as Principals and Superintendents, and are spreading the knowledge of methods and the enthusiasm for science all over the land.

As we enter the new building we shall be prepared with a Museum and a Library both of considerable size and great value. The Museum, it will be remembered, was almost a total ruin by the fire. The Library was—the most of it—saved, and is in good condition to be used so soon as it can be arranged in its new quarters. Prof. French has been active in behalf of the Museum. He saved some specimens from the fire, and has now something more than two hundred different birds already mounted, which can be put into the new Museum so soon as it is prepared.

Professor Parkinson has collected a large number of minerals, particularly from Arizona and from Colorado. He has not been quite as much at leisure for the work of Mineralogy and Geology, but what time he has had on his hands has been well improved, and his department will make a creditable appearance so soon as the new rooms shall have been opened.

The Library has been considerably increased during the year—not largely by purchase, however. The Department of the Interior at Washington, through the Assistant Secretary, Hon. I. T. Muldrow, has completed for us a set of the Congressional Globe and Record. We were able to give him seventy-six volumes, duplicates of this set of books, and received in exchange about forty-eight. He proposes to aid us in completing several other sets of the publications of Congress and of the Smithsonian Institution.

Our Senators, General John A. Logan and Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, and Hon. John R. Thomas have contributed a large number of volumes and many maps of great value. Many works on Pedagogy have been collected and added to the Library, so that we are in a situation to begin with excellent facilities for improving the condition of education in our section of the State.

The several teachers have been able to attend to their duties with their usual success and popularity. The resignation of Prof. Brownlee, which took place at the close of the Fall Term, has thrown more work on the Principal for the last two terms. Professor Inglis assumed a part of the work, but has continued in charge of his former Department—Mathematics—which he now resigns.

In the Spring Term Miss Mary Wright, a graduate of 1876, was employed to assist in Reading and Arithmetic. She has done good work, and if she could be made a permanent assistant it would be an acquisition to the school greatly needed.

The Department of Drawing has been very greatly improved under charge of Miss Salter, who has carried forward the more systematic work begun last year in a manner creditable to her uncommon talent for this work.

To mention the other professors by name is unnecessary. Their work and their characters are too well known to need any praise. Justice demands that it should be said of them, they are faithful, and have spared no labor or sacrifice to make the work of their departments a success. To name individuals is unnecessary, and would be invidious. When all have done their duty well, the best of praise is to say no more than this.

The Military Department has continued under First Lieutenant Starr, and has been ably conducted. Little could be done compared with what might have been done if we had had good accommodations. He is ordered to his regiment at the close of his three years, which is the limit to the time of assignment; and Second Lieutenant James F. Bell is detailed to fill the position for the next three years. It would be a great benefit to this school, we think, if every young man over 15 years of age were in the Cadet Corps, and could be drilled three times a week in the excellent system practiced. We can only urge every student to enter the corps and gain a little knowledge of the military discipline, which may be of great value to every citizen.

The Faculty have the satisfaction of recommending the following young ladies and young gentlemen as suitable persons to receive Diplomas. They have completed the several studies prescribed in your By-Laws as the Short and Full Course, and by their good conduct and diligent attention to duty merit this honor, viz.:

Full Course—Sarah A. Allen, Jefferson Co.; Florence M. Barber, Perry Co.; Adella Brown, Perry Co.; Minnie J. Fryar, Union Co.; Kittie I. Hord, Jackson Co.; Margaret Kennedy, Williamson Co.; Carrie I. Loomis, Jackson Co.; Louella Nichols, Clinton Co.; Fannie D. McAnally, Jackson Co.; Alexander H. Fulton, Marion Co.

Short Course—Cora Williams, Jackson Co.; Luther T. Scott, Sangamon Co.

Full Course and Greek—Luella Hundley, Williamson Co.

Full Course, Greek and French—Edgar L. Storment, Marion Co.

We recommend that the Principal be instructed to confer the usual Diplomas on the above persons on Commencement Day.

The Principal improves this occasion to tender his thanks to the members of the Faculty for their courtesy and assistance in his multifarious labors, and to the Trustees for their consideration. He wishes again in conclusion to congratulate them and the public on the prospect of a building soon to be completed and occupied which will provide ample accommodations for our noble school. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. ALLYN, Principal.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN, AND REGISTRAR.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith transmit a statement of classes and work performed in this department for the scholastic year 1885-86:

In the Fall Term the classes under my charge were as follows, viz.:

1. First Year Latin, Section A.
2. Cæsar's Commentaries and Grammar.
3. Orations of Cicero and Grammar.
4. First Year Latin; Section B.

During the Winter Term my classes were the following, viz.:

1. First Year Latin, Section A Continued.
2. Cæsar and Grammar Continued.
3. Virgil's Æneid.
4. First Year Latin, Section B Continued.

During the Spring Term my classes pursued the following studies, viz.:

1. Latin Grammar and Reader, Section A.
2. Cicero in Catilinam.
3. Tacitus de Germania.
4. English Grammar, Section C.
5. Latin Grammar and Reader, Section B.

I am glad to say that most of the students in this depart-

1886	March 22,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$561 00
"	" 27,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223 00
"	April 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 00
"	May 8,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 00
"	June 26,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 00— \$955 00
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$3,046 20</u>

I have placed on file all original bills; have prepared all vouchers in duplicate for current expenses; have issued money orders on the Treasurer for the payment of all bills of indebtedness, as follows, viz.:

Trustees' expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$510 05
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,201 67
Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 83
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712 62
Incidentals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,073 44
Library,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292 06
Apparatus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 08
Museum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232 03
Care of Grounds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 47
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$24,272 25</u>

I have also kept a faithful record of all amounts received and paid out, and I have performed such other duties as pertain to the office of the Registrar of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. JEROME.

DEPARTMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—The following is a statement of my work in the school for the year ending June 30, 1886. This work has been of two distinct kinds: 1, Teaching; and 2, Superintending.

1. The regular classes taught by me are the following:

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Pedagogy D,	Pedagogy C,	Pedagogy C,
Pedagogy B,	Pedagogy A,	{ Ethics,
Geometry B,	Geometry A,	{ School Law,
Pedagogy D,	Psychology B,	Psychology A,
		Pedagogy D.

In the Fall Term the Pedagogy D had so large a membership as to require a division of the class into two sections; and Class C, in the same study, was divided for the same reason, and one section placed in the Winter Term and one in the Spring, that I might have better opportunity to supervise the observation work of its members, in the Training School.

A class in Pedagogy D was organized for the Spring Term, mainly for the accommodation of teachers who had entered school for that term.

The classes in Geometry, Ethics, and School Law have done substantially the work of former classes in those branches, and the same may be said of those in Pedagogy, except that the lower classes have had less of study of text-book and more of observation of the teaching and management of classes in the Training School.

By the changes in the Courses of Study, made at the beginning of the year, Logic was dropped from the list of required

studies and a second term of Psychology substituted for it. This made it possible to put into the hands of the class in that branch a text-book better adapted to our needs than the one previously used, and to add to the interest felt in the study of Mind. The class was large, too large for the greatest profit, but the results were excellent beyond expectation.

The changes in the Courses of Study, with other causes, added much to the amount of teaching usually required for the classes in the branches named above. This additional work was for members of the Senior Class, and was necessary to fit them for graduation. The additional classes were six in number: Geometry, three; Pedagogy, two, and Mental Science, one.

In all the classes under my charge a good degree of interest was manifested, and the results reached were quite satisfactory.

2. The Training School has been full beyond our power to give proper accommodations, each term of the year. In rooms large enough to accommodate about 50 pupils there has been an average membership of 62. The enrollment by terms and other matters are given in Miss Krysher's report, submitted herewith, to which I ask your attention.

In the Training Department the methods followed and the ends reached have been much the same as those of last year. The pupil teachers, with a single exception, have done their work cheerfully, and are entitled to commendation for their earnestness and success.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HULL.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—The following brief summary of the above department for the school year just closing is hereby presented:

CLASSES.	FIRST TERM.	
	ENROLLED.	PASSED.
Physics, B.....	25	25
Physics, A.....	33	29
Chemistry.....	15	13
	SECOND TERM.	
Astronomy.....	18	18
Physics, B.....	23	20
Book-Keeping—Two Hours.....	37	28
	THIRD TERM.	
Geology.....	13	13
Physics, A.....	42	38
Book-Keeping—Two Hours.....	37	32
Algebra, E.....	15	12

In addition to the duties indicated by the above summary, mention may justly be made of the labors in connection with keeping and recording the record of attendance and deportment for the entire school except the Training Department. Also the charge of the Normal Hall one hour each day for the entire year, and for about one-half the year two hours each day. One section of the Spelling has remained in my charge, except the matter of corrections.

The character of the work attempted in the department differs but little from that of last year, save lessening the time allotted to Chemistry, the results of which I fear have not been satisfactory. The sciences of Physics and Chemistry are grow-

ing so rapidly in their scope and general interest that the time formerly given to them in a curriculum of study is at the present time by far too limited.

While it seemed best under the existing circumstances to shorten our courses of study, and I cheerfully consented that my department should share in the sacrifice, I regret that such a measure was the only remedy.

The class in Astronomy did excellent work, and improved many favorable opportunities to study the constellations, and use the telescope in observing the planets, their satellites, the moon, nebulae, etc.

The class in Geology was not so fortunate in visiting so many fields of study as the class of the previous year. However, a number of the class availed themselves of the privileges of the annual picnic, and spent several hours studying the geological formations of "Grand Tower" and "Fountain Bluff," two of the most profitable points for the geologist to visit within the bounds of the State.

I desire to call attention to the mistake made by a large number of our students in undertaking the Science of Accounts before they are capable to easily comprehend the relations in business transactions. Many seem to have the idea that Book-Keeping is largely clerical in its character, and any one able to write a legible hand is fitted to be an accountant. I recommend more stringent requirements relating to the preparation for the above work.

Again allow me to express my gratitude and high appreciation of your counsel so cheerfully given, and which has added very materially to the degree of success attained in the department.

Respectfully submitted,

D. B. PARKINSON.

DEPARTMENT OF GRAMMAR.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of reporting the following summary of work done in my department during the year ending June 10, 1886. The enrollment by terms and classes was as follows:

CLASSES.	FALL TERM:	ENROLLED.
Grammar, A, and Composition.....		16
Grammar, B—1st Division.....		27
Grammar, B—2d Division.....		28
Grammar, C—1st Division.....		27
Grammar, C—3d Division.....		25
Grammar, D.....		35

WINTER TERM.

Grammar, B—1st Division.....	29
Grammar, B—2d Division.....	21
Grammar, C—1st Division.....	40
Grammar, C—2d Division.....	38
Grammar, D.....	30

SPRING TERM.

English Analysis and Composition.....	24
Grammar, B—1st Division.....	36
Grammar, B—2d Division.....	26
Grammar, C.....	56
Grammar, D.....	35

The foregoing shows a total of 488 pupils in this department for the year. On account of the change in the Course of Study last Spring, considerable conflict in recitations occurred. This

made it necessary for me to have an extra class in Grammar the Third Term, which is not shown in the above table of regular classes.

Of the 56 members in the C Class, the Spring Term, Prof. Jerome took 19 at the close of the second week, leaving my class 37 in number. The smallness of the room, and the scarcity of blackboard accommodations, render it difficult to interest a larger number at one time.

The work of the year has gone forward with interest, and the students have shown a general desire to improve their time. Especial interest was manifested by the older pupils in the Composition, which was added to my A work by last year's Catalogue. Some of them have reached a high degree of excellence in writing.

As usual, I have received a great many letters from various parts of the State, asking my opinion concerning different constructions. These questions I have given to my advanced classes for discussion, and much interest has thereby been awakened. They realize the value of class opportunities, when called upon to consider sentences found difficult by teachers already in the work.

Although we have for twelve years made an especial point of the correct use of language, much yet remains to be done. Seeing the power of early habit, I feel the need of impressing upon primary teachers the duty of using good English. The little pamphlet issued this Spring, "A Manual for the Use of Students in the Southern Illinois Normal University," will prove a great aid in this important part of my work.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA BUCK.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Robert, Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report the following as a summary of the work done in this department during the year 1885-6.

Circumstances being the same as they were last year as regards work in the temporary building, the plan of work followed has been essentially the same. Want of room this year has prevented much of that practical work which is essential in the study of Natural History; but notwithstanding these difficulties a considerable amount of work has been done in all the classes, both during the recitation hour and out of it. This has been especially the case in the classes in Zoology, as our increasing collections would give us more materials for such work. Besides the regular work in the classes and out of them, consisting in examining and analyzing specimens, a greater number of students than is usual have spent some extra time in taxidermal work. Without going further into details, I may say that I find a growing interest in the study of Natural History among our young people.

In the regular course of study provision has been made for one term in Physiology, but the recitation program was arranged for this and a class each of the other two terms as well. In accordance with their program the study was taught three terms, each class being large, as the following summary will show. The Fall Term they were:

CLASSES.	No.	LEFT CLASS.	PASSED.
Physiology, A.....	39	6	31
Zoology, B.....	16		14

The class in B Zoology was the Grammar Grade from the

Training Department instead of older preparatory pupils, as it has been heretofore. During the Winter Term I had classes with results as follows:

CLASSES.	No.	LEFT CLASS.	PASSED.
Physiology, A.....	30	5	24
Zoology, A.....	27	2	24

During the Spring Term four classes were taught, as follows:

CLASSES.	No.	LEFT CLASS.	PASSED.
Botany, A.....	64	5	
Botany, B.....	27	2	
Zoology, A.....	32	5	
Physiology, A.....	46	5	

At the time of writing this the term had not closed, hence the numbers that passed are not given.

The time not devoted to class work has been spent in the Museum, which will be reported elsewhere. There was no Summer or August session, but two weeks were spent in aiding in County Institutes, one at Murphysboro and the other at Metropolis. The rest of my time during the Summer was spent in making collections for the Museum. In taxidermy work I find the directions published in the Museum report last year of great benefit, the pupils doing the work better and relieving me from giving them so much personal oversight.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I would respectfully submit the following as my report upon the work done in this department for the year 1885-6:

This year no attempt was made at obtaining aid from students in labeling specimens, for the reason that the work has

been of such a character that they could render but little assistance. As usual, work done will be reported under heads.

ARCHEOLOGY.

A very few much injured specimens were obtained from the ruins of the old museum at the time of the removal of the debris. Beside these, a brass arrow head from a field near Carbondale, and a few Indian arrow heads and other other implements have been added to our collection as reported last year.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

Nearly all of the new material in this division has been turned over to Prof. Parkinson. If we are to mention anything it would be a fine specimen of petrified wood and a mammoth tooth, both from Texas. When we get into the new building I expect to make special effort to increase the material in this division, as well as arrange and classify it.

BIRDS, ETC.

According to the report made last year, there were at the beginning of the year 182 specimens of taxidermy work in this collection, as follows: Mammals, 16; birds, 164; reptiles, 1; fishes, 1. During the year just drawing to a close 150 specimens have been mounted, representing, mammals, 10; birds, 140. Besides these one bird was mounted by a student, and one mounted fish was obtained from Mr. T. Keyworth, of Marissa, by exchange. This gives us now, mammals, 26; birds, 305; reptiles, 1; fishes, 2; total, 334.

BOTANY.

But little work has been done in this division this year; a few seeds collected and a few rare plants pressed make up the total. It is my intention next year to begin work again on an herbarium.

CONCHOLOGY.

A few shells have been added to our collection, but nothing extensive has been done. Arrangements have been made for

identifying those of our fresh water shells not already named.

INSECTS.

Quite a large quantity of these were collected during the summer of 1885, some of which have been used in exchange, the balance being still on hand. I desire to use a share of these and those collected this year to exchange for minerals and fossils, and perhaps other specimens. All our named Coleoptera have been arranged in the drawers of the old cabinet, the number of species being increased a little over what was reported last year. But little permanent work can be done here till a new cabinet is made in which the specimens can be regularly arranged.

ALCOHOL SPECIMENS, ETC.

A few things have been added to our collection of this division during the year, somewhat crowding our shelves. Among these are some horned toads, so called, from Texas, and a fine rattlesnake. A few birds' eggs were added by donation to our small collection of eggs, making a nucleus for a collection of this group.

DONATIONS.

As heretofore, I give below a list of parties who have made donations to the museum during the year, and the articles donated. As the minerals and fossils have been turned over to Prof. Parkinson, it is probable that but few names appear here of those who have thus aided us in building up our museum, and if any are omitted the omission is not intentional:

- E. S. Fakes, Indian hatchet.
- S. T. Brush, snake skin.
- E. Wooten, white heron.
- Judge Harker, royal walnut larva.
- Mr. Neff, royal walnut larva.
- Mrs. M. Thompson, brown bat.
- E. H. French, striped gopher.
- Wm. Rous, luna moth.

Frank Woodward, humming bird.

E. A. Reeves, Makanda, two male crickets.

John H. Barton, minerals and ores and a large beetle, from Colorado.

Miss Ruby Kimmel, royal walnut larva.

Wm. Bryan, royal walnut larva.

Hubbard Alexander, pelican.

George Ennison, royal walnut larva, fossil wood from Texas.

C. Marvin, royal walnut larva, mink.

C. A. Sheppard, double apple.

Harry Chapman, elm sphinx larva.

Mr. Simons, star coral.

Harry Hopper, kingfisher, barred owl.

Dr. Robert Allyn, summer green snake.

Delia Caldwell, spider.

Frank Mead, Cobden, pelican.

S. Hewitt, marsh hawk.

W. O. Bryden, screech owl.

Robert Wylie, Marissa; weasel, skunk.

L. B. Rapp, Indian spoon or ladle, made from buffalo horn by the Sioux Indians of Dakota.

W. O. Jones, Cobden, chestnuts.

Joseph Miller, barred owl.

Susie Storm, horned toad from New Mexico.

Mr. McReynolds, barred owl, gray squirrel.

Chrissy R. Haldaman, cotton balls.

Willie Biggs, gray screech owl.

Walter White, crow.

F. M. Chanaberry, long eared owl.

Mr. Swaar, long eared owl.

Ted Thomas, short eared owl.

Charles Gilbert, pied billed gribe.

Abbie Lawrence, dove.

Nellie Sprague, cecropia cocoon.

Cynthia White, Waldo, Fla.; chameleon.

- J. B. Crowell, crawfish, Harlan's hawk.
Thos. L. Donaho, rose from Florida.
Wm. Fligor, hen hawk.
W. B. Batson, chinquepins.
Mrs. Branson, two dynastes beetles.
Grace Winfrey, shell and mineral.
Arthur McGuire, luna moth, Virginia rail.
Crillon White, coot.
R. G. Sylvester, two sparrow hawks, Wilson snipe, golden plover.
G. W. Armstrong, weasel.
T. Thompson, Makanda; horned owl.
C. E. Hughes, sparrow hawk, brass Indian arrow head.
Seva Smith, water scorpion.
Percy North, humming bird.
Beckie Hindman, box turtle.
J. B. Bundy, luna moth.
Mrs. J. Robertson, orchard oriole.
P. P. Bennett, locust borer moth, Ajax butterfly.
Grant Duvant, DuBois; white mouse.
Thomas Johnson, luna moth.
George Brush, screech owl.
A. A. Hinkley, DuBois; several species of shells, Ajax butterfly.
Maggie Kennedy, silk worms.
Marcus Marvin, summer red bird.
John B. Borger, ceecropia moth.
Mrs. Harwood, antiopa butterfly.
George Scurlock, brown thrush.
B. F. Crabtree, imperial moth.
Mrs. W. O. Jones, Cobden; a spider, fossils, birds, eggs and insects.

Very respectfully submitted,

G. H. FRENCH.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

Robert Allyn, LL. D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of the work in the department of History during the school year just closed:

FALL TERM.

CLASSES.	ENROLLED.
U. S. History, 2 divs., C.....	68
U. S. History, B.....	18
General History.....	14

WINTER TERM.

U. S. History, D.....	16
U. S. History, C.....	40
U. S. History, B.....	65

SPRING TERM.

U. S. History, D.....	15
U. S. History, C.....	16
U. S. History, B.....	75
U. S. History, A.....	25
Civil Government.....	14

The pupils have in the main been interested in study and faithful in application to their work. The progress made, while not all that I could desire, has been gratifying, and has made my work a pleasure.

In addition to the classes taught, I have had charge of the Normal Hall an hour each day.

Respectfully submitted,

ESTHER C. FINLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of my department for the year ending June 10, 1886:

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the department during the year is as follows:

Number enrolled in Higher Algebra.....	38
Number enrolled in Arithmetic.....	331
Total number pupils enrolled.....	369

Below is an exhibit of the number of pupils in the different classes under my immediate charge during the Fall, the Winter and the Spring Terms respectively, together with the number of pupils passing grade:

	FALL TERM.	ENROLLED.	PASSED.
Algebra, C—One Class,	- - - - -	36	25
Arithmetic, E—One Class,	- - - - -	18	13
Arithmetic, D—Two Classes,	- - - - -	86	31
Arithmetic, C—One Class,	- - - - -	40	22
Arithmetic, B—One Class,	- - - - -	33	23
WINTER TERM.			
Algebra, B—One Class,	- - - - -	32	24
Arithmetic, E—One Class,	- - - - -	16	9
Arithmetic, C—Two Classes,	- - - - -	81	15
Arithmetic, A—One Class,	- - - - -	40	30
SPRING TERM.			
Algebra, A—One Class,	- - - - -	24	19
Arithmetic, C—One Class,	- - - - -	44	16
Arithmetic, B—One Class,	- - - - -	42	21
Arithmetic, A—One Class,	- - - - -	29	21
Total Pupils in class and passing,	- - - - -	521	269

This shows that a little less than fifty-two per cent. of the class enrollment passed grade.

During the Winter Term I taught a class in Elocution, and during the Spring Term a class in Vocal Music.

	ENROLLED.	PASSED.
Elocution Class.....	19	14
Vocal Music—One Class.....	43	25
Total in classes and passing.....	62	39

A summary of my own work is as follows:

Pupils in Algebra Classes.....	96
Pupils in Arithmetic Classes.....	425
Pupils in Elocution Class.....	19
Pupils in Vocal Music Class.....	43
Total Pupils in Classes.....	583
Total Pupils passing grade.....	308
Total Pupils not passing grade.....	275

This gives about fifty-three per cent. of the pupils as passing grade.

I also had charge of the D Section in Spelling during the year.

All of this work required the six hours of time each day during the Fall and Winter Terms. During the Spring Term I had charge of the Assembly Hall the first hour, until the Elocutionary work with the Senior Class began, which occurred about four weeks before the close of the Term.

During the Fall Term Miss Inez Green assisted me by instructing a class of ten pupils in C Arithmetic, nine of whom passed grade.

During the Winter Term Miss Ella Hundley, a member of the Senior Class, assisted me by taking charge of a D Class in Arithmetic, numbering forty, of whom seventeen passed grade.

The Trustees employed Miss Mary Wright, of Cobden, Ill., a former graduate, to assist in the departments of Arithmetic

and Reading during the Spring Term. Miss Wright had charge of three classes in Arithmetic, as follows:

	ENROLLMENT.
Arithmetic, E.....	15
Arithmetic, D.....	32
Arithmetic, C.....	35
	—
Total enrollment.....	82

The Principal took charge of a B Class in Arithmetic during the Winter Term numbering forty-five.

The total number of class pupils in the department of Arithmetic and Algebra during the year commencing September 7, 1885, and closing June 10, 1886, was 698.

It is utterly impossible for one teacher to do justice to this number of students. The work of the department has steadily increased since I took charge of it, and this constant increase calls for an increase of teaching force. With a proper division of classes as to number, and pupils in a class, there is abundance of work for an assistant during the entire year.

While my work has been quite heavy, requiring some crowding to accomplish a fair degree of proficiency, yet I can say that I have enjoyed it, and the majority of students have manifested a growing interest in the work.

The usual work of the department was followed closely with continuous additions of new methods throughout each term. The effort has been to introduce something new into every recitation, thus sustaining the interest. Class criticism has been constantly encouraged and enthusiastically participated in by the students.

In leaving this department at the close of the present year, I feel that I leave one of the most important departments of the Normal. I have enjoyed the work for the three years just closed, and trust the interest in the department of Algebra and Arithmetic will not abate in the least.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM'L. M. INGLIS.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ALGEBRA.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—The following is a summary of the work done in my department during the year 1885-6:

The number of students in this department has been large. The application and proficiency of the pupils, though not all that could be desired, have been very gratifying:

CLASSES.	FALL TERM.	ENROLLED.
Geography B.....		40
Geography C.....		50
Geography D.....		15
Algebra, E.....		30
Arithmetic, D.....		14

WINTER TERM.		
Geography, C.....		30
Geography, A.....		25
Geography, B.....		39
Geography, D.....		15
Algebra, E.....		36
Algebra, D.....		23

SPRING TERM.		
Geography, B.....		30
Physical Geography.....		34
Geography, C.....		30
Geography, A.....		33
Geography, D.....		12
Geography, D.....		18

Total number of pupils, 464.

The A and C Geography in the Winter Term coming in conflict, I was compelled to give the D class, for one-third of a

term, in charge of Miss Clara Cleland, one of the pupil teachers. Miss C. proved herself a very efficient teacher.

Owing to the number of classes, I was unable to take charge of the beginning class in Algebra. It was placed under the care of Prof. Parkinson. I did not find out the number enrolled. Most of the time during the winter and spring terms I had a class before school.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ I. GREEN.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to submit to you the report of this department for the scholastic year of 1885-6:

The number of pupils instructed was 170. In the Fall Term the number was 56; in the Winter Term, 64; in the Spring Term, 50.

There were four German classes and one French class.

The Beginner's Class in German, after having completed Reading and Writing, advanced as far as the declension of adjectives.

The Second Class finished the conjugation of softly inflected verbs.

The Third Class finished all declinable parts of speech, and made a fair beginning in strongly inflected verbs, besides attempting free expression of thought, translating from English

into German, and reading and analyzing many German compositions.

The Fourth, or most advanced class, completed the German Grammar, wrote a great many free compositions in German, and had many colloquial exercises. In fact, the better part of this class are able to express themselves with conscious correctness, keep up an easy conversation, read any easy German book, in which technical expressions are excluded, or any newspaper.

The French Class was a beginner's class, and completed fairly the work laid down for the First Term.

The class-books and methods of instruction have not been changed since my last report.

Respectfully submitted,

J. BENGEL.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1885-6:

FALL TERM.

Pupils enrolled.....	64
Pupil teachers employed.....	13

WINTER TERM.

Pupils enrolled.....	59
Pupil teachers employed.....	17

SPRING TERM.

Pupils enrolled.....	63
Pupil teachers employed.....	18

The exercises of the day opened at 9:00 a. m., and closed at 2:15 p. m.; our program allowed 15 minutes for opening exercises and 15 minutes for closing; the remaining time was given to study and recitation.

The pupil teachers, generally, began work in a timid manner, but a few days developed confidence in ability, and most of them made rapid improvements, and we think them much more capable of teaching in our public schools than before they took this course of work in the Training Department. We feel that we can heartily recommend to the public all who have taken the year's work and finished it.

I did not do quite as much of the teaching this year as last, and was, therefore, able to do more of the work assigned to Principal and Assistant; that of overseeing and helping the pupil teachers.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE KRYSHER.

DEPARTMENT OF PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year just closing :

I took charge of the Department of Drawing and Writing on the 6th of September, 1885. During the three terms of the school year I have taught 11 classes in drawing with 297 pupils, and 9 classes in writing with 337 pupils, making a total of 20 classes with 634 pupils.

In common with the other departments we have had the disadvantages of a small room and crowded classes, so it has been almost impossible to accomplish the best work, but notwithstanding the inconveniences the students have, for the most

part, worked faithfully and well. More attention has been paid to free-hand perspective, as illustrated in object drawing, than to any other branch, and an effort has been made to teach the principles underlying all drawing.

Undoubtedly much more could have been accomplished if the classes had been better graded.

Drawing is becoming so important a branch in many schools that the necessity for a systematic study of it in the Normal schools is evident.

In Writing, the object has been to teach a plain, simple style by means of a careful study of the forms of the letters.

Respectfully submitted,

TILLIE F. SALTER.

DEPARTMENT OF ARITHMETIC AND READING.

Robert Allyn, LL.D., Principal:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of reporting the following summary of work as Assistant in these departments, during the term commencing March 22d and ending June 10th, 1886.

The enrollment by classes was as follows :

Arithmetic, C.....	35
Arithmetic, D.....	32
Arithmetic, E.....	15
Reading, C.....	7
Total.....	89

While the work has gone forward smoothly and quietly, the shortness of the term has made it difficult to complete the amount of work required.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY WRIGHT.

