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Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale

Southern Illinois State Normal University Board of Trustees

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OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Southern Illinois State Normal University

AT CARBONDALE.

OCT. 30, 1902



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REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. 30, 1902.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES, Springfield, Ill.

HONORED SIR—In compliance with the laws governing State institutions, we herewith submit our biennial report ending Sept. 30, 1902.

On the 30th of June last the institution closed its 28th year of service for the State. During this time the school has grown in its scope, influence, and in the general character of its work. Located as it is, there are some features connected with its work that single it out from the other State educational institutions. The climatic, commercial and ethnological conditions of Southern Illinois differ materially from those that characterize the other parts of the State. In order that the institution may serve the people to the best advantage, these conditions must be recognized with more or less care. This policy has governed the management of the institution from its beginning, so that we flatter ourselves in securing the maximum value from the expenditure of funds appropriated by the State from time to time.

In our report of two years ago reference was made to some valuable extensions in the equipment of the laboratories, museum, gymnasium and library. During the period covered by this report less improvements were made in a general way, but more specifically in the erection of a conservatory, at a cost of about \$1,800, and in the frescoing of the walls and ceilings of the library, gymnasium, museum, and the corridors of the first floor of the main building. In addition to these we have endeavored to improve the appearance of the campus of the institution by extending the driveways, placing flower beds throughout the grounds, caring for the lawn, and in every way improving the environments of the institution. In our efforts to do this we have the assurance of the hearty appreciation of the students, the faculty, visiting friends, and the general public. During the same period the institution has given an art exhibit in connection with a general reception—one each year. By this means the school has been able to extend and emphasize the value of æsthetic culture in a way scarcely possible in the regular class work. By charging a small fee, the school has been able to purchase a number of pictures, which add materially to the beauty of the recitation rooms and halls.

Notwithstanding the fact that much has been done in keeping up the property, we deem it wise in making up our budget for the next two years to provide for repainting the entire woodwork of both buildings, and also to fresco the corridors of the second and third floor of the main building, the assembly and literary society halls.

The boilers of the heating plant need overhauling, and another of equal capacity added. The present heating plant was installed in 1886, to heat the only building then on the ground. In 1897, when the Science building was erected, no additional capacity was given to the plant. And when the conservatory was constructed last year, because of lack of funds, no further heating power was added. The result has been that the overstraining, as it were, has damaged the boilers more or less, and if the plan is continued an entirely new set of boilers must be placed in the near future. As a matter of economy, we have decided to add an additional boiler at once. The campus should have an iron fence on the west side. We have made a conservative estimate of the cost of these and other improvements which we deem advisable for the proper protection of the property and equipment of the institution. These are included in the enumeration of the items used as a basis of our annual appropriation for the next two fiscal years.

In connection with the data referring to attendance you may note the statement that the number of males about equals that of females, a condition peculiar to southern Illinois. The report from the other State normal schools will show that the ratio of males to females decreases in going northward. At Charleston it is about 2.3. At Normal about 1.3. At DeKalb about 1.5. In many respects we are pleased to see it as it is in our section. In order that the children in the public schools receive the best instruction and influence they must come in touch more or less, sooner or later, with the more sturdy qualities of the male teacher. As a rule the city superintendents and principals of the high schools will be men, and we expect these places to be filled quite largely by teachers who have had special training. In our judgment there is more independent and progressive spirit among students in schools of higher learning where the number of males is about equal to that of females. In the matter of attendance we are pleased to state that it is larger this term than it has ever been with one exception. With the opening of the Eastern Illinois Normal school at Charleston we looked for it to draw more or less from the counties lying along the northern border of the region which we had previously regarded as belonging to Southern Illinois. In fact these counties are nearer to Charleston than to Carbondale. Doubtless a number from those counties have gone there, but we are glad to note that the attendance this fall is excellent, and the entire attendance last year was in advance of that of the previous year.

We recognize a radical defect in the laws of the State relative to some recognition of the work done in our normal schools. During

the past summer President Parkinson obtained from the State superintendents of our county valuable data bearing upon this matter, and after making a fair comparison it was found that Illinois stands with a very small minority in not allowing the holders of diplomas from her State normal schools some specific credit for the work done in these normal schools. Granted that it is the duty of the State to establish and maintain normal schools, the logical sequence is, that the work done in those schools should have some recognition in the granting of certificates. At least there should be some concert of action, some agreement on the essentials of teaching, on the part of those who plan for and give the professional training, and those who certificate the applicant for work. To us, it is humiliating to note this defect in the commonwealth that ranks among the first in the list of states in so many important phases of enterprise.

Individual research has characterized the work in the laboratories during the past two years. Professor French has made some invaluable determinations relative to the cause of epilepsy. His discoveries have attracted wide attention to his work and the school. Because of the great interest aroused by his account and treatment of cases brought to his notice he has been overwhelmed with correspondence from all parts of the country. In addition to this the professor has been of great value to the farmers' institutes throughout Southern Illinois in giving them the results of his investigations relative to the cause of the destruction of fruits, grains, and grasses, and the treatment of trees and soils to receive the greatest returns for their labors. Other members of the faculty have been untiring in their efforts to aid in the same kindred lines and to be of the maximum service to the State. We are pleased to note this disposition of the members of the faculty to keep in touch with the best interest of the people whom they serve. And while they are studiously active and judiciously jealous of the best interest of the school, they recognize the claim the people at large may have upon them because of their special training and large observation. You will pardon the reference to one of your predecessors who stated, that for the amount of money expended on the Southern Illinois Normal university, it was giving to the State a better return than any other institution of like character.

As an outgrowth of the emphasis given to the value of an intimate knowledge of the growth of plants and flowers to which attention was called in our last report, the children of the practice school, laid out their beds and plats for their vegetable and flower gardens. They planted the seeds and cared for the beds in a way that exhibited much interest and skill. So well did they take hold of the new departure that we contemplate an enlargement of the plan in the approaching spring. The conservatory alluded to earlier in this report will prove of much service in propagating some of the plants that need special conditions for germination, and early growth. We are more than ever in accord with the plan of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to use the school as a channel through which to lead the people to be intelligent tillers of the soil, and appreciative

of the beautiful; leading them not only to decorate and beautify the school room and school grounds, but that the children may carry these lessons to their homes; thereby being instrumental in raising the standard of living to a higher aesthetical and ethical plane; believing where true culture reigns within, the outward life must in a large measure conform thereto.

Because of the crowded condition of the library, museum and laboratory facilities in physical and biological sciences, and in physical training, the Thirty-ninth General Assembly was asked to appropriate \$60,000 for the erection of a science building. Forty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose. The building was erected and completed within the limit of the appropriation, and was dedicated Dec. 24, 1897. The laboratory phase of teaching science has grown till we find ourselves again crippled for lack of sufficient room; and besides, the library has increased in size till we are obliged to use a room needed for other purposes in caring for a portion of the library.

To meet this demand we recommend a special appropriation of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for the purpose of properly providing for the department of physics and chemistry. This would enable us to relieve the congestion in the biological work and in the library.

We are pleased to note that the impress bequeathed to the school through the labors of that cultured gentleman, Dr. Allyn, during the first eighteen years of its history, remains as one of the traditions of the institution. Those in control continue to impress upon the young life therein taught, that the ethical and spiritual sphere of the individual is quite as important and valuable to the growing soul as the strictly intellectual. Because of the deep interest taken by the teaching force along all lines of development, we congratulate ourselves upon the personnel of the faculty; realizing that the young people who are intrusted to their care are in safe hands. We further congratulate ourselves that the record of the institution throughout the region of the state where located is for all that is beautiful and good, that it stands for the highest type of American citizenship.

After a careful study of the matter it was decided to make the English course equal in length to the Latin course, four years. This caused the graduating class of 1901 to be smaller than it had been for a number of years. But the scholarship of the class was far above the average; possibly the highest in the history of the school, each member having completed the full four years Latin course and having had considerable experience in teaching. The class had the further distinction of having four of its members to receive appointments from Dr. Atkinson, superintendent of public education in the Philippine Islands, to go to those islands to engage in teaching. By a fortunate condition the institution was allowed to add one more to the list, making five from our school. These gentlemen have proven themselves worthy of the confidence imposed upon them. Each has had his salary increased; has been put in charge of night schools, and has been promoted. Three of them have sent back to the States for

their *fiancées*, and these have entered into a life long contract to an their helpmates. One of these brides has been appointed as be assistant to her husband, thus giving us a reasonable claim of six representatives in the benevolent work of educating the unfortunate Philipino, so that he may enjoy the advantages of a Christian civilization. These young men have taken high rank among the teaching force of the Archipelago. Having had successful experience in teaching before going, and having recognized the responsibility of serving their day and generation to the maximum degree of usefulness, they have found ample opportunity for using their gifts so as to be of much value to the department of education. They went with the true missionary spirit, and have made their services valuable. They are located as follows: John Demmer, Badojoz Tablos, Romblon; John H. Jenkins, Badojoz, Tablos, Romblon; John M. Gambill, Sta Maria de Panda, Buelacan; John Frank Daniel, Saravia, occ. Negros; John V. Barrow, Oslob, Cebu.

There is an interesting coincidence in the fact that each of these five educational "forerunners" is named *John*. The institution has a good reason to feel a just pride in the work of these her representatives in those distant islands.

Not only does the school look with much pride upon these, but upon a number who distinguished themselves as soldiers fighting for the same cause. Surgeon Charles M. Galbraith spent nearly three years in the volunteer service, in Cuba and the Philippines. Lieutenant M. A. Batson of the regular army was promoted major of the Macabebe Scouts, was severely wounded, and was retired with the rank of captain. Captain Eugene E. Barton served through both Spanish and Filipino wars, and is now filling the position of treasurer in the province of Cagayan de Misamis, Island of Mindanao. Lieutenant Thomas F. Loudon served similarly, and when discharged from the volunteer service was appointed first lieutenant of native troops, where he yet remains. Lieutenant Oliver P. Robinson served through the war with Spain as an enlisted man; entered the Fortieth United States Volunteers as a sergeant; was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and discharged as such. On his return home he went immediately before the military board, passed a successful examination, and was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army, and is now doing duty in the Philippines. Richard H. Barton served as an enlisted man in both wars, and upon his discharge was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's department, and is yet so employed. All of these are Carbondale boys, and former students. Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty class of '94 entered the regular army as a private soldier, fought through both wars, passed the crucial examination, and was promoted to a second lieutenantcy; is with his regiment in the Philippines. The friends of the institution have also watched with much pleasure the rapid advancement of Lieutenants Charles G. Starr and James Franklin Bell, who served as professors of military tactics in this institution, the former from 1883 to 1886, the latter from 1886 to 1889. Lieutenant Starr was promoted from time to time till he was placed on the staff of General Chaffee, with the rank of lieutenant

colonel. Lieutenant Bell passed from one promotion to another till he reached the rank of major general. There are but few institutions in the country that can boast of as large a representation in the work of freeing the Filipino from the bondage that has degraded him for generations past.

You will pardon a brief reference to your visit to the institution to witness the graduating exercises on last Commencement day. Because of your presence the occasion possessed unusual interest, both to those directly connected with the school and to the general public. Allow us to express once more our high appreciation of your timely visit, and the large part it played in making the event one of the most interesting and attractive commencement occasions in the history of the school. We were pleased to note your great interest in inspecting the buildings and grounds and the general equipment of the institution. We entertain the belief that you recognize the important work the institution is doing in Southern Illinois, and the need of a more ample appropriation, that her efforts may the more nearly meet the demands for the highest and best training of the young people of the Commonwealth so dear to us all.

The following tabulated exhibit of attendance, receipts and disbursements are submitted for your inspection:

ATTENDANCE—YEAR 1900-1901.

FALL TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Normal department	335	Normal department	312
Training school.....	78	Training school.....	133
Total	413	Total	445
WINTER TERM.		Number of different pupils enrolled during the year, including the summer session, 795, as follows:	
Normal department	289	Normal department	514
Training school.....	139	Training school.....	177
Total	428	Summer session	142
		833	
		Less number counted twice... ..	38
		Total	795

YEAR 1900-1901.

FALL TERM.

	Normal department.	Training school.	Totals.
Free tuition	301	47	348
Paid tuition.....	34	31	65
Totals	335	78	413

WINTER TERM.

	Normal department.	Training school.	Totals.
Free tuition	256	44	300
Paid tuition.....	33	95	128
Totals	289	139	428

SPRING TERM.

	Normal department.	Training school.	Totals.
Free tuition	275	43	318
Paid tuition.....	37	90	127
Totals	312	133	445

YEAR 1901-1902.

FALL TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Normal department	326	Normal department	332
Training school.....	83	Training school.....	118
Total	409	Total	450
Number of different pupils enrolled during the year, 726, as follows:			
Normal department	313	Normal department	479
Training school.....	117	Training school.....	156
Total	430	Summer session	116
		Less number counted twice.....	751
		Total	726

YEAR 1901-1902.

FALL TERM.

	Normal department.	Training school.	Totals.
Free tuition.....	301	43	344
Paid tuition.....	25	40	65
Totals.....	326	83	409

WINTER TERM.

	Normal department.	Training school.	Totals.
Free tuition.....	276	75	351
Paid tuition.....	37	42	79
Totals.....	313	117	430

SPRING TERM.

	Normal department.	Training department.	Totals.
Free tuition.....	303	75	378
Paid tuition.....	29	43	72
Totals.....	332	118	450

In all departments the number of males is about equal to that of females.

We submit herewith a list of our faculty and employes, with the salary of each:

Daniel B. Parkinson, M. A., Ph. D., President, psychology.....	\$3,600 00	Minnie J. Fryar, librarian.....	\$ 900 00
Martha Buck, English grammar, matron.....	1,200 00	Mabel K. Peters, instructor in high school.....	900 00
George H. French, M. A., Curator of museum, physiology and natural history.....	2,000 00	John M. Pierce, M. A., instructor in Latin, German and physical training.....	1,100 00
Matilda F. Salter, drawing.....	1,150 00	Leota Keesee, vocal and instrumental music.....	900 00
George W. Smith, M. A., Secretary of Faculty, civics, geography and history.....	1,900 00	Jacob T. Ellis, superintendent training school, training teacher, grammar department, principal high school.....	1,400 00
Samuel E. Harwood, M. A., higher mathematics and methods in arithmetic.....	2,000 00	Amanda Esther Wilson, training teacher, primary department.....	1,000 00
Carlos E. Allen, B. A., Latin, Greek and German.....	1,800 00	Arizona Lufkin, director of physical training.....	900 00
Henry W. Shryock, Ph. B., Vice President and Registrar, reading, elocution, rhetoric and English literature.....	2,250 00	William Troy Felts instructor in arithmetic, algebra and bookkeeping.....	1,100 00
James Kirk, M. A., pedagogy and school law.....	2,000 00	Lula Peay, stenographer and clerical assistant.....	600 00
Adda P. Wertz, M. A., training teacher, intermediate department	1,000 00	John Amon, janitor.....	720 00
Washington B. Davis, M. A., physical sciences.....	1,900 00	Allen Rude, engineer.....	800 00
Frank H. Colyer, B. A., instructor in history and geography.....	1,100 00	Isom J. Jones, fireman.....	420 00
		Jefferson Phelps, assistant janitor.....	600 00
		H. C. Mitchell, treasurer.....	200 00
		E. J. Ingersoll, secretary.....	200 00

We submit herewith a carefully prepared statement of all receipts and disbursements since our last biennial report, and also an estimate of our needs to cover the expenses of the next two years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.		Contingent..... \$ 505 56	
Balance October 1, 1900.....	\$ 3,456 13	Repairs.....	2,032 75
Received from State Treasurer..	37,706 00	Building and grounds.....	2,944 50
Received from Registrar.....	<u>3,467 82</u>	Incidentals.....	647 99
Total.....	\$44,629 95	Trustees' expenses.....	752 36
Disbursements.....	<u>42,689 79</u>	Laboratory.....	293 26
Balance at this date.....	<u>\$1,940 16</u>	Gymnasium.....	3 15
		Museum.....	74 44
		Commencement.....	<u>183 40</u>
		Totals	<u>\$42,689 79</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		SUMMARY.	
Fuel and lights.....	\$ 1,510 10	Total receipts from all sources...	\$44,629 95
Printing, advertising and stationery.....	965 75	Total disbursements.....	<u>42,689 79</u>
Library.....	907 00	Balance Oct. 1, 1901.....	\$1,940 16
Furniture.....	331 00		
Pay roll.....	<u>31,583 00</u>		

From Oct. 1, 1901 to Sept. 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.		Contingent..... \$ 659 07	
Balance from Oct. 1, 1901.....	\$ 1,940 16	Repairs.....	1,009 52
Received from State Treasurer..	37,493 56	Buildings and grounds.....	3,067 46
Received from registrar.....	<u>3,606 25</u>	Incidentals.....	631 56
Total.....	\$43,039 97	Trustees expenses.....	467 91
Disbursements.....	<u>40,755 90</u>	Laboratory.....	289 13
Balance Oct. 1, 1902.....	<u>\$2,283 07</u>	Gymnasium.....	19 40
		Museum.....	72 24
		Commencement.....	<u>116 99</u>
		Total	<u>\$40,755 90</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		SUMMARY.	
Fuel and lights.....	\$ 1,569 80	Total receipts from all sources...	\$43,039 97
Printing, advertising and stationery.....	1,574 89	Total disbursements.....	<u>40,755 90</u>
Library.....	1,101 33	Balance Sept. 30, 1902.....	\$ 2,284 07
Furniture.....	63 00		
Pay-roll.....	<u>30,113 00</u>		

Below are the tabulated amounts needed annually by the institution for the next two years:

Salaries (in addition to one half of the seminary fund).....	\$27,500 00	Trustees expenses.....	\$ 800 00
Engineer, janitors and firemen...	2,500 00	Museum.....	500 00
Fuel and lights.....	2,000 00	Gymnasium.....	200 00
Repairs.....	3,000 00	Total.....	<u>\$41,500 00</u>
Care of grounds.....	1,500 00		
Printing and advertising.....	1,500 00	SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.	
Library.....	1,000 00	New science building.....	\$20,000 00
Apparatus.....	<u>1,000 00</u>		

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL P. WHEELER,

E. J. INGERSALL,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

